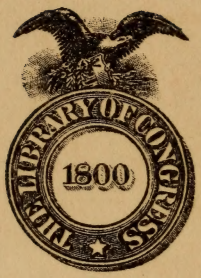

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WEBSTER'S
NEW MODERN ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

ILLUSTRATED

Based Upon Principles Adopted by the Late
NOAH WEBSTER, LL.D.

And upon his Definitions, as revised and developed by John Ogilvie, LL.D. the great English lexicographer, and by other eminent authorities.

CONTAINING COLORED PLATES AND MONOTONES, WITH A REFERENCE LIBRARY AND TREASURY OF FACTS

REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO ITS PRESENT STATE OF PERFECTION BY

ROBERT ARROWSMITH, PH.D.

Late Professor in Teachers' College; Associate Editor of Harper's Classical Dictionary, The New International Encyclopædia, Harper's Latin Dictionary, Etc., Etc.

ORIGINALLY PRODUCED, AFTER THE BEST AND LATEST AUTHORITIES ON LANGUAGE, UNDER THE CHIEF EDITORSHIP OF

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PREFACE

In order that a dictionary should be suited to the popular demand for such a work, it ought to possess the three important qualities of Accuracy, Completeness and Convenience.

It must be accurate, for misinformation is worse than no information at all. Sound knowledge is wealth, but unsound knowledge has no value whatsoever.

Completeness in a condensed dictionary means that it should contain all the words of the English language in general use, and that are not confined to a dictionary of technical terms.

Convenience should be sought by making it possible for the reader to find instantly whatever he is seeking, and to find at the same time the details relating to the subject, such as the spelling and pronunciation of plurals, the proper use of capital and small letters, the formation of irregular verbs, and finally, the origin of the different classes of words, so that he can appreciate how far-reaching are the sources of our mother tongue.

These and other essential points, it is believed, have been duly observed in the preparation of the present work. Its choice of words has been made for usefulness and for general information. The vocabulary is arranged in strictly alphabetical order, making quick reference easy, while the size of the type is large enough to render a close and painful scrutiny unnecessary.

The pronunciation of each word is plainly indicated by phonetic spelling, according to the best usage of the most cultivated persons.

The definitions, though concise, are sufficiently comprehensive to embrace all the most subtle distinctions and modern meanings, and are in every respect accurate and reliable.

The highest authorities on the different phases of the English language have been carefully consulted and compared; while the value of the book is largely enhanced by the monographs which have been written by eminent specialists to form a part of the Introduction. The interest is increased by the many new illustrations and by the varied collection of facts set forth in the Reference Library at the end.

Etymology, or the derivation of words, should also be carefully embodied in a dictionary to an extent that may reveal the marvelous and multifarious sources of our mother tongue, while the orthography itself should be slightly simplified in a condensed dictionary—but not so far as to obscure the origin of the words.

Finally, Dr. Webster's aim was that the definition should always be simpler than the things defined.

Bearing all of his rules in mind, it is believed that the present dictionary is in every way Websterian; for it has followed out the precepts of Noah Webster without varying them at all. Furthermore, a large portion of his vocabulary and definitions, upon which modern scholarship has been unable to improve, is incorporated in this work.

In the belief that the demand for a convenient, complete, reliable and modern dictionary has been met in the present volume, it is hoped that the work will meet at the public's hands a favorable reception.

THE EDITORS.

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AND PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED WITH

FULL PAGE AND DOUBLE PAGE COLOR PLATES AND MONOTONES

THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF DICTIONARIES

BY

JOHN C. ROLFE, PH.D.

Professor in the University of Pennsylvania, President of the American Philological Association and of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, Formerly Professor in the University of Michigan, etc., etc., etc.

The word dictionary in its broadest sense includes word-books of every kind. To these, various names are applied with more or less consistency. An index is a list of words in alphabetical order with the place where they occur, but without definitions. When the words are listed in connection with the sentences of which they form a part, we have a concordance; and when definitions are added, a vocabulary. A glossary is a list of rare, obsolete, or dialectic words. A dictionary or lexicon gives the words of a language with more or less completeness, with their etymology, their forms, and a full list of their meanings, illustrated by examples.

The word *dictionarius* (sc. *liber*) was first used by Joannes de Gorlandia in 1225; the more common *dictionarium* makes its appearance in the next century. Although from its derivation (from the Latin *dictio*) a dictionary strictly means a word-book, the term has been extended to books of information such as dictionaries of Antiquities, of Geography, of Dates, of the Bible, and the like.

The growth of dictionaries has been a gradual one, and its progress is marked by a comparatively small number of epoch-making works, each of which held the field for a long period of time, either directly or indirectly. There are two types, those in which the words of one language are defined in terms of another, and those in which the words of a language are explained in the same language.

In the seventh century before our era we find Babylonian and Assyrian syllabaries, made to explain the ancient idiographs by means of phonetic values; and the early "dictionaries" of the Chinese, which they assert that they have had for three thousand years, were doubtless of the same general character. The making of dictionaries in the true sense of the word began among the Greeks, and although only a very small part of their vast output has been preserved, such specimens as we have, together with the references in extant writers, enable us to trace the growth of the science with considerable exactness.

The study of Homer by schoolboys first led to the making of glossaries, to explain the obsolete, poetic or dialectic words. These appear as early as the fifth century before our era, and reference is made to them by Aristophanes in one of his comedies. The scope of these glossaries was gradually extended and their arrangement improved, until Philetas of Cos (c. 325—c. 265) compiled what may be called the first lexicon to Homer.

The founder of the science of lexicography, however, was Aristophanes of Byzantium, the fourth head of the great Library at Alexandria and the ablest philologian of antiquity. He wrote a great lexicon treating various classes of special words, sometimes referred to as separate works, which served as a source for generations of lexicographers.

The revival of learning gave a new impulse to lexicography, and old glossaries and vocabularies were hunted up and copied. The humanists of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, however, busied themselves more with stylistic than with purely lexical questions, and a good specimen of their work is the *Elegantiarum Linguae Latinae libri VI* of Lorenzo Valla (1407-1457).

The *Dictionarium* of Ambrogio Calepino (Calepinus), published at Reggio in Northern Italy in 1502, contained more quotations from the classical literature. Calepinus at first gave his definitions in Latin; but other languages were added in successive editions, until it finally became a polyglot dictionary in eleven languages. Its vogue was so great, that "Calepino" became a synonym for "dictionary," and in France *calepin* is still applied to a polyglot lexicon.

The beginning of modern scientific lexicography was made by Robert Estienne (Robertus Stephanus), a member of the famous French family of printers and scholars. He began with a revision of Calepinus, but found the work so inadequate that he published an independent *Thesaurus Linguae Latinae* in 1531. This great work in its successive revisions held the field for more than two centuries.

Dictionaries of the modern languages came later than those of Latin and Greek; but appeals for greater attention to the mother tongue were made by Dante in his *De Vulgari Eloquio* and later by Cardinal Bembo; and to-day nearly all the languages spoken by the nations of Europe have their great standard dictionaries.

In England the first lexicons were designed as helps to the study of Latin, such as the *Promptorium Puerorum* or *Medulla Grammatice* of 1499 and the *Ortus Vocabulorum*, or Garden of Words of 1500. The first dictionaries of the English language were confined to the definition of words whose meaning was difficult to understand, and the earliest work of this kind was the English *Expositor of Hard Words*, published by John Bullokar in 1616.

The first work of a general character, in which a complete collection was aimed at, was the *Universal Etymological English Dictionary* of Nathan Bailey (1721). This, like nearly all the standard dictionaries of different periods, was revised at first by the author and after his death by various hands, and in its successive editions reigned supreme until the appearance of Johnson's great work.

In 1747, Samuel Johnson, who had been invited by a syndicate of booksellers to prepare such a work, addressed his Plan of a Dictionary of the English Language to the Earl of Chesterfield. In this he laid down the principles which he proposed to follow, illustrating them by numerous passages from the best known English writers, which at the same time showed the necessity for a new dictionary. The nobleman appears to have paid little attention to this address or to its author; but Johnson nevertheless undertook the task and labored at it until his own patience and that of his publishers were well-nigh exhausted. Millar, who had charge of the printing of the book, exclaimed when he received the last pages of the manuscript: "Thank God! I have done with him!" to which Johnson replied, when the remark came to his ears, "I am glad that he thanks God for anything." It is needless to say that the 1575 pounds, for which Johnson had agreed to make the book, had for the most part been spent in the pay of six amanuenses and other incidental expenses, and that the author received little compensation for his labor.

Although Johnson to some extent disarmed criticism of his definitions by the statement in his Preface "that a few wild blunders and

risible absurdities might for a time furnish folly with laughter and harden ignorance into contempt," some of them were none the less derided, such as the classic one of network: "Anything reticulated or decussated at equal distances with interstices between the intersections." In some cases he used them as a vehicle for the expression of his personal feelings and prejudices, as in that of oats, which he defined as "a grain which in England is given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people," to which Lord Elibank retorted: "Yes; and where else will you find such horses and such men?"

Johnson's Dictionary was the standard for many years, and it was reprinted and revised by many hands, the best edition being that of the Rev. H. J. Todd (London, 1818), which was itself reissued several times. The advances which have been made since Johnson's time, besides the addition of new words, have been especially in etymology, a science which has been revolutionized since his day, and in the accurate and systematic indication of pronunciation.

The first great lexicographer of America was Noah Webster (1758-1843). His work in its final form was the gradual outgrowth of earlier essays in the same field. He published a Dictionary as early as 1806, and the first edition of his *American Dictionary of the English Language* appeared in 1828. The latter may justly be called an independent work, since it was based upon a new collection of material and was advertised to contain 12,000 words and 40,000 definitions not found in any previous work. As the title implies, this was distinctively an American dictionary, admitting words which had heretofore been regarded as provincial and using illustrative quotations from American writers, as well as from British literature. In the selection of the former he purposely refrained from confining himself to the best writers, rightly believing that "language was not an instrument so much of literature as of daily association," and that "the dictionary should be a book of reference for the plain reader and a guide to him in the correct use of the vernacular."

In his earliest Dictionary, Webster had introduced an Appendix, and this together with the admission of a great number of scientific and technical terms with full and explicit definitions, such as that of telescope, gave his American Dictionary something of an encyclopædic character, which has been more marked with each successive issue. Although the Dictionary still bears the name of its founder, it has come in course of time to represent the work of many scholars, and its characteristic features have been to some extent modified or dropped.

For many years the supremacy of Webster's Dictionary was disputed by the dictionaries published by Joseph Emerson Worcester (1784-1865). After various preliminary essays in the field of lexicography, including an abridgment of Webster and an edition of Johnson (in Chalmer's abridgment of Todd), combined with Walker's *Pronouncing Dictionary*, Worcester published a series of dictionaries of his own, which culminated in the great *Dictionary of the English Language* (1860). Worcester differed from Webster in treating the language subjectively rather than didactically, believing that it was the province of a lexicographer to present the language as it existed, rather than to endeavor to improve it according to his own theories. He differed from Webster also in many points of pronunciation and spelling, and while the "war of the dictionaries" which the supporters of the rival works waged for many years has passed into history, each dictionary still has its adherents.

THE ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

By Albert Stanburrough Cook, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor in Yale University

The English language was originally spoken on the Continent of Europe. Some time in the fifth century—the traditional date is 449—the Angles and Saxons from Schleswig, Holstein, and the neighboring islands to the west and southwest, began to pass over to Britain in such numbers as to leave a permanent trace on the page of history. Attracted, no doubt, by the greater wealth of the more highly civilized country, they made themselves, in process of time, masters of the south-eastern seaboard of what we now call England, and began to drive the inhabitants back into the interior. Eventually they confined this race, the Celtic, almost wholly to Wales, Cornwall, the Scottish Highlands, and, across the narrow seas, to Ireland. The civilization they found in Britain was, on the whole, rather Roman than Celtic, since Rome had built fortresses and roads, established cities, and promoted trade.

These Angles and Saxons (there was a tribe of Jutes also, but they play a much less conspicuous part, and may for our purpose be disregarded) were of the Germanic race, akin to the Swedes and Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, and the Germans of our day, or, more strictly speaking, to the ancestors of the latter. These various Germanic tribes spoke what may be called dialects of the original language, which itself was, so to speak, a dialect of a greater unity, the Indo-European language, other branches of which were Greek, Latin, Celtic (represented, as we have seen, by modern Irish, Welsh, and Highland Scotch), and the Sanskrit of the Hindu Vedas.

The earliest specimens of the various Germanic languages—Gothic, Old Norse, Old High German, Frisian, English, etc.—look sufficiently unlike one another when they are superficially compared, though deeper study reveals likenesses and virtual identities at first unsuspected; but they are alike in this respect, among others, that they are all inflected languages, like Greek or Latin, though the most of them are much less highly inflected than either of the latter. The essential difference between an inflected and an analytic language consists, of course, in the fact that the relations between words and ideas, which in the former are largely indicated by the endings or occasionally by the prefixes of words, are in the latter more frequently indicated by other words, or by the mere position of words in relation to one another.

English has uncommon facilities for borrowing and assimilating words from other languages. With a few verbs of the old stock, like *be*, *have*, *come*, etc., a supply of prepositions and other particles (articles, personal and relative pronouns, etc.), a few inflections (like *-s* for the plural of nouns and the pres. 3d sing. of verbs, *-de* for the past tense of verbs, and *-d* for the past participle), the language may and does appropriate nouns, verbs, and adjectives from other tongues with the utmost freedom, and even convert one part of speech, after such borrowing, into another.

The larger part of the very extensive Modern English vocabulary—quite three-fourths—is made up of borrowings from other tongues, the greatest single contributions being from Latin and French, the French, in turn, being almost wholly derived from Latin. A few Latin words must have been already in use among the Angles and Saxons when they came to Britain. Such are the words from which we have *street* (*via strata*), *wall* (*vallum*), *pound* (*pondus*), *mint* (*moneta*), *wine* (*vinum*), *bishop* (*episcopus*). These, and a few others, constitute what is called the Latin of the First Period. After their establishment in Britain, and before the Norman Conquest, a much larger number of words was borrowed, representing the Latin of the Second Period, such as our *belt* (*balteum*), *candle* (*candela*), *devil* (*diabolus*), *line* (*linea*), *minister* (*monasterium*), *soap* (*sapo*), *tile* (*tegula*). The Renaissance drew freely upon antiquity, so that a very large number of words, many of them terms of scholarship, were then taken from Latin. Such Latin words add dignity, weight, and sonority, and are often effectively introduced to contrast with the briefer English words, as in the following lines from *Macbeth:*

> No, this my hand will rather
> The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
> Making the green one red.

After the Norman Conquest (1066), French, being spoken by the conquerors, soon came to be regarded as denoting the superiority of those who employed it. Among the first French words recorded in English are these: *castle, countess, court, empress, justice, miracle, peace, prison, privilege, procession, rent, standard, tower, treason, treasure, war.* Some of the words introduced by the Normans replaced the native English expressions: such words of French origin are, *throne, crown, sceptre; mercy, grace; peace, war, army, victory.* In other cases the native words persist by the side of the foreign ones, so that we have *arms, battle, county,* and *people,* as well as *weapons, fight, shire,* and *folk.* Since the eleventh century the influence of French upon English has never ceased, being potent in the time of Chaucer, in that of Shakespeare, in that of Dryden, and at the present day.

It might be supposed that the language of the British Celts would have made a considerable impression upon their conquerors; but, except for place-names, only a very few Celtic words have come to us through Old English: *bannock, brat, brock, down* (hill), *dun* (the color). Examples of later Celtic are: from Irish, *bog, brogue, shillelagh, shamrock;* from Highland Scotch, *cairn, clan, plaid, slogan;* from Welsh, *coracle, cromlech, flannel.*

Though the incursions of the Danes began in 787, and in 1016 a Danish king began to rule over England, the influence of the Old Norse upon English is much less than might be imagined. From this period come such Scandinavian words as *fellow, knife, husband, call, take, wrong, law, arrow, earl, viking.* A good many words were introduced at later periods, such as *odd, ugly, fog, geyser, jib, oaf.*

The direct influence of Greek may be said to have begun with the Renaissance and the study of Greek literature. During the past century many scientific words have been drawn from this source, such as *telephone, ceramics, iodine, sphygmograph, isothermal.* Other words from Greek are: *epic, lyric, church, organ, music, abyss, chaos, cone, lamp, thermometer, pneumonia, myriad, ambrosia, asphodel.*

Italian influence upon English begins as early as the fourteenth century, but no extensive borrowing of words took place before the Renaissance. Of Italian origin are *madonna, piano, sonata, soprano, vista, stiletto, lava, volcano, macaroni, doge,* and many others.

Scarcely a language can be named from which English has not drawn one or several words. No attempt will be made to enumerate more than a few. From Spanish are: *duenna, grandee, hidalgo, armada, tornado, merino, negro, sherry, cigar.* From Dutch: *boor, frolic, brandy, wagon, yacht, sloop, yawl.* From Hebrew: *cinnamon, Sabbath, cherub, seraph, amen.* From Arabic: *alcohol, algebra, cipher, zero, zenith, arsenal, admiral, assassin, tariff, elixir, coffee, cotton.* From Persian: *caravan, bazaar, divan, dervish, ghoul, shah, jasmine.* From Sanskrit: *brahmin, pundit, jungle.* From Japanese: *bushido, jinrikisha, saké, geisha, Mikado.* From Chinese: *tea, typhoon.* From various American aboriginal languages: *canoe, hammock, potato, tomato, tobacco, cocoa, squaw, wigwam, tomahawk.*

In the case of the more cultivated languages, their influence is often inappreciable in terms of borrowed words as compared with that which they have exerted upon thought, sentiment, and the music or vigor of the phrase. Thus the Italian of Tasso is at work in the following lines from Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, though not a single Italian word is to be found in the passage:

> The silver sounding instruments did meet
> With the base murmure of the waters fall;
> The waters fall with difference discreet
> Now soft, now loud, unto the winds did call;
> The gentle warbling wind low answerèd to all.

The periods of the history of the language are sufficiently recognizable, but can only be approximately dated. The following table represents such an approximation:

Early Old English (English of Alfred)	Before 900
Late Old English (English of Ælfric)	900-1100
Transition Old English	1100-1150
Early Middle English	1150-1250
Late Middle English (English of Chaucer)	1250-1400
Transition Middle English	1400-1485
Early Modern English	1485-1650
Late Modern English	1650-

There has been no room to trace even in the barest outline the changes of pronunciation and of spelling from Old English to the present. We have rather been concerned to trace the process by which English has become to a certain extent a grammarless tongue, while retaining the power to wield vast numbers of words derived from every possible source, while continually increasing its sway over the nations of the earth, and while serving equally for science and history, for the plain speech of everyday people and the loftiest flights of oratory, for the organ-music of Milton and the most delicate lyrics of Tennyson or Shelley.

PRINCIPLES OF GRAMMAR

GRAMMAR, (from the Greek γράμμα "a letter of the alphabet") is the art of speaking, reading, and writing correctly. It is comprised in four main divisions:

1. ORTHOGRAPHY, which treats of letters, syllables, separate words, and spelling.

2. ETYMOLOGY, which explains and describes the sources from which the words of our language come, together with their classes and modifications.

3. SYNTAX, which treats of the relation, agreement, government, and arrangement, of words in sentences.

4. PROSODY, which treats of the laws of poetry, of poetic prose, and in general of VERSIFICATION. The study of punctuation, manner of utterance, and poetical figures, is closely allied with Prosody.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY

ORTHOGRAPHY (from the Greek ὀρθογραφία, "correct writing") is the art of accurate and approved spelling (Anglo-Saxon, *spel*), and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired wholly by means of rules, since the requisite number of rules would be an impossible burden; nor is it a more practicable method to learn the spelling of a few score words by rote. A few general principles, however, easily remembered, and based upon custom and tradition, will prevent any person from writing in a way that calls attention to his carelessness in spelling. These are given below and, if carfully studied, will be found more useful than a long treatise on the subject.

The following words ought to begin with capital letters:

The first word of every sentence.
The first word of every line of poetry.
All names, including pronouns, applied to God.
Proper nouns.
Adjectives derived from proper nouns.
The names of the days of the week.
The names of holidays.
The names of the months.
The pronoun "I".
Any leading name which the author wishes to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* is increased or augmented by a suffix beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give, giving; sense, sensible; fame, famous; cure, curable.* The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty;* as, *pure, purity, purify; active, activity.* When the silent *e* is preceded by *v, c,* or *g soft,* it is usually retained before *able* and *ous;* as *peace, peaceable; courage, courageous.* The present tendency however is to drop the *e* in words where it is preceded by *v,* as *move, movable; love, lovable.* The *e* is also retained before *ful. less, ly, ment, ness,*

some, ty: as, *peaceful, nameless, wisely, excitement, whiteness, wholesome, surety.*

It is an established rule in the English language that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file, write, endure*), should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er, ed, ing, ance*). Thus file—*filer*, not *fileer, filing;* endure, *enduring, endurance*, not *endureance.* But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant it forms an exception; as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel; thus, singe, sing*eing;* see, see*ing.*

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, *double the final consonant* in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as fit, fit*t*ed, fit*t*eth, fit*t*ing; bar, bar*r*ed, bar*r*eth; abet, abet*t*ed; compel, compel*l*ed. Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is the *e* in *abet*) would be pronounced wrongly in the derivative (abetted, etc.), namely, with its long sound—fited, bared, abeted. Hence the reason why verbs having the long sound of a vowel do not double the last consonant; as *feared, defiled, bloated.*

Words ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last syllable do not double the final consonant in derivatives; as limit, limi*t*ed; civil, civi*l*ity; enter, enter*e*d.

A word ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound word, as *all, always; fill, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until.* But there are some exceptions to this rule; as *recall, refill, uphill;* which retain the orthography of their monosyllabic roots.

Words ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receiving an augment; as *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied.* Exceptions—before *ing, ish*, and *s*, the *y* is retained; as *flying, babyish*, for *pity's* sake; also in *dryness, slyly, shyness.*

When the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained; as *boy, boyish; day, days; joy, joyful.* Exceptions—*gaiety, said, paid, laid.*

II. ETYMOLOGY

By

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Etymology in its broadest sense is a science which aims to give account of a nation's vocabulary, by discovering and describing the elements of words, by determining their changes in sound and meaning, and by tracing out the sources of borrowed words.

All living languages are in a state of continual flux. An American of to-day pronounces far differently from an Englishman of Chaucer's or King Alfred's time. Not only the sounds, but also the meanings of words vary, perhaps over even wider ranges. New meanings arise and old ones are forgotten. Thus Old English *sælig*, which formerly meant "fortunate, happy," but it has become modern *silly.* In two other

ways the language is continually altered and enriched: (1) by the rise of secondary derivatives, e. g., *Byronism*, *motor-cycle*, and (2) by borrowing from foreign languages, e. g., *chauffeur*, from contemporary French. These borrowings and changes have the effect through their gradual accumulation of entirely transforming a language.

To illustrate, the revised version of John 8, 21 reads: "He said therefore again unto them, I go away, and ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sin; whither I go, ye cannot come."

Wyclif's translation, made in the fourteenth century, runs: "Therfore efte Ihesus seyde to hem, Lo! I go, and yee schulen seeke me, and yee schulen die in youre synne; whidir I go, yee mowne not come." The close resemblance of this passage to modern English is largely orthographic. The sounds differ widely. English spelling has changed but little in four centuries. If one could hear Wyclif read the passage aloud, the differences would be very striking.

The Old English (West Saxon) translation, made about the year 1000, is as unintelligible to most moderns as its Latin original would be: "Wítodlíce eft se Hælend cwaeþ to him: Ic fare, and ge me sécaþ, and ge sweltaþ on eówre synne: ne mage ge cuman yder ic fare." English texts exist three centuries older than this last. In the language of that more remote period the above verse would seem still stranger.

The radical changes in English sounds are illustrated by the following words: Old English (eighth to eleventh centuries) *bāt* (pronounced bät)=Mod. E. *boat;* O. E. *hāl* (häl)=Mod. E. *whole;* O. E. *gēs* (gās)=Mod. E. *geese;* O. E. *gōs* (gos)=Mod. E. *goose;* O. E. *dēman* (dāmän)=Mod. E. *deem;* O. E. *hwīl* (hwēl)=Mod. E. *while;* O. E. *mōna* (mōnä)=Mod. E. *moon;* O. E. *nū* (nōō)=Mod. E. *now;* O. E. *fūl* (fōōl)=Mod. E. *foul;* O. E. *hælan* (hâlän)=Mod. E. *heal.* The hypothetical primitive Germanic forms of these words, representing a much earlier stage, are as follows: baitoz, hailoz, gansiz, gans, domyan, hwila (pron. χuila), menon-, nu, fuloz, hailyan.

The ultimate sources of these changes are the variations of sound and meaning in the speech of the individual. In each individual much variation of pronunciation is occasioned in one and the same word from hour to hour and from day to day by the state of his emotions, by the stress, pitch, rapidity, and loudness of utterance, by chance physiological and anatomical conditions, and by other numerous and fluctuating factors. However, the desire to make one's self understood, the instinct of imitation, the fear of ridicule, the training of the muscular movements of the organs of speech, along with other conditions, prevent the sudden rise of excessive changes of either form or meaning. Thus is preserved a close *general* resemblance in the speech of all the members of the same linguistic community. This constitutes a dialect. The boundaries of such communities (some very large, others very small) are primarily determined not by physico-geographical conditions, although these often play a large part, but by social interests—political, economic, commercial, religious, etc. In America in the nineteenth century with its railways, telephones and other means of rapid communication, its books and newspapers, and its schools in which a standard language is taught, dialect areas are large and their boundaries vague. Residents of Boston, New York, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco notice comparatively few striking differences in each other's speech. But in England in earlier days, as also to a large extent at the present time, dialects covered relatively small areas and were very pronounced. Under favorable conditions the lines of demarcation be-

tween adjacent dialects become so sharp and the changes in each proceed so far, that the speech of one community becomes unintelligible to the others. In this way *new languages*, the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian, for example, arose from Latin dialects, and thus English developed from the Old Germanic.

III. SYNTAX

By John S. P. Tatlock, Ph.D.

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All living languages change. Among races without the steadying influence of civilization and literature they change rapidly; so rapidly in Polynesia, it is said, that a traveler returning to an island after an absence of years has scarcely been able to recognize the language. Only the lack in the eighteenth century of the scientific and historical habit of mind accounts for the extraordinary proposal of Dean Swift, that "Some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language forever, after such alterations in it as shall be thought requisite." While the most changeful elements in language are pronunciation and vocabulary, Syntax, too, submits to the universal law.

By observing the development of the language during some thirteen hundred years, we can see the direction of the change. In general it has been toward the simple, the reasonable and the useful. On the whole, rules have become fewer, less arbitrary, but more invariable. Useless distinctions have been discarded, constructions alike in function have become alike in form, means have become better adapted to ends.

The causes of change in syntax have been partly external and partly more purely psychological. Among the former were the influence of the Norse tongue in the Anglo-Saxon period, of French beginning in the thirteenth century and of Latin in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, as well as earlier. To-day we can detect the incipient influence (not always salutary) of such conditons as the immense development of business, newspaper headlines, advertising and telegraphing; all of which make for the brief and significant, if often also for the barbarous and violent. More important have been causes within the language itself. Among the principal ones (besides phonetic causes) have been analogy and logic; analogy, which is often due to mental confusion, especially influencing the unintelligent, and logic the somewhat more intelligent. These forces have been at work as far back as we can see, and they are at work to-day. Analogy has sometimes produced curious and seemingly illogical constructions. There is nothing illogical, it is true, in "You were sent for" as a passive form for "I sent for you," because *send for* may be regarded as a loosely compound verb. But doubtless this analogy is a main source of such an oddity as "I am promised something," based on "You promised me something." And, finally, analogy is responsible for many new constructions which are felt as more or less objectionable. The example of such a sentence as "Studying grammar, I notice my own mistakes in language" has produced what has been called "the derelict participle," as in "Studying grammar, my own mistakes come to mind." It is because a pronoun in the predicate is usually in the objective case that we often hear "It is me," "It is him"; a construction which can hardly yet be called orthodox, though some

grammarians defend the former case. The example of sentences like "Who is it?" has produced so many like "Who did you speak to?" that *whom* seems ready quite to disappear from the spoken language. Confusion of analogies, especially by Americans and Scotch, has so deranged the future and conditional forms of verbs that when order emerges it will probably be a new order. Forms to express futurity justified by the best usage, such as *I shall, I should, shall you*, have largely given place in America to such forms as in "I will be sure to go," "I would like to go," "Will you want to go?" Confusion between the preterit subjunctive (which properly has no temporal force) and the preterit indicative has produced such constructions as "If English was [for *were*] Latin we should [or more likely *would*] find grammar more difficult." The general resemblance in meaning between *unique* and *unusual*, and between *black* and *dark*, has produced such incongruities as *more unique* and *blackest*.

In these cases other forms in some way associated with those in mind have produced a change which is at variance both with the laws of the language and with reason. With other past and present changes, reason and logic have been the innovator, sometimes judiciously, sometimes not. *The best of the two*, formerly allowable, is now frowned on. Logic and custom are often at odds in regard to nouns singular in sense but plural in form. We now say *a means to an end* (formerly *a mean*), but hesitate between *the United States* (or *the committee*) *is* and *are*, disapprove of *mathematics* or *measles are*, and are disgusted with *a woods* and *a little ways*. We sometimes hear debate as to whether we should not say "She looks prettily" instead of "pretty," because the verb is thought to require an adverb (the truth being that when the verb is nearly equivalent to the verb *to be*, it may take a predicate adjective). Logic not according to knowledge is responsible for the formula "House to be let," for "to let"; *to let* is not an active infinitive but an old gerund, a verbal-noun phrase meaning *for letting*, just as *good to eat* means *good for eating*. A similar case is that of such alternative constructions as "The house is building" (formerly *a-building, in process of building*), or ".... is being built," because *is building* is confused with the continuous present tense active and seems illogical. Yet it is a pity that the older construction should die out, for who would deny the superiority of "The house has been building a year" to ".... has been being built a year"? It is false logic, perhaps, applied to a matter rhetorical rather than strictly syntactical, which condemns such a sentence as "A preposition is a bad thing to end a sentence with," and prefers the more clumsy ".... with which to end a sentence." But the first form is not as self-convicting as it appears, for *with* here is not a preposition but an adverb (as many prepositions were originally). It is not, properly speaking, a short-hand form for the second sentence, for *to end with* is one of the loosely compound verbs already mentioned, and the modifier may as properly come to the end of the sentence as may a German separable prefix.

The basis of conservatism in syntax as elsewhere is to be found in the rules of grammar and in the trend of good usage, which means the practice of the best writers and speakers. Here is the living solidity which keeps linguistic filibustering from carrying all before it. Here, if anywhere, is to be found the answer when a particular form is questioned. If the decree of grammar and usage in regard to syntax is clear, no arguments from analogy or reason avail, for living speech is not a matter of ideal but of reality.

IV. PUNCTUATION

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner as may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery; and it thus indicates the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in just and accurate pronunciation.

The following are the principal stops or pauses in a sentence, viz., the *comma* (,), the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), the *period*, or *full point* (.), the *note of admiration or exclamation* (!), and the *note of interrogation* (?).

The *comma* (,) is a pause in reading, or slight break in sense, and is mostly used to distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; as, "It is very difficult to make fine pictures, handsome statues, good music, good verses." It likewise prevents ambiguity in the sense: as, "Epistolary writing, by which a great part of the commerce of human life is carried on, was esteemed by the Romans a liberal and polite accomplishment." When an address is made to a person, answering to the vocative case in Latin, a *comma* is placed before and after the noun: as, "Commune with thyself, O man, and consider wherefore thou wast made."

The *semicolon* (;) is a pause somewhat longer than the *comma*, and is used to distinguish the different members or parts of a sentence; as, "A vain hope flattereth the heart of a fool; but he who is wise pursueth it not. Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee."

The *colon* (:) is a pause in reading of still greater length, and shows the preceding sentence to be perfect and entire, only that some remark, further illustration, or other matter connected therewith, is subjoined: as, "He who giveth away his treasure wisely, giveth away his plagues: he who retaineth its increase, heapeth up sorrow."

The *period*, or *full point* (.), indicates a complete or temporary rest of the voice, and denotes a full and perfect sentence, which is always distinguished by this point: as, "A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune. His greatness of soul is not to be cast down."

The *note of admiration* (!) is used to express wonder, or exclamation: as, "Who art thou, O man! who presumest on thine own wisdom?"

The *note of interrogation* (?) is used to show when a question is asked: as, "What day of the month is this?" It likewise distinguishes a real question from a sentence in the imperative mood: as, "Do you hear me?"

Besides the above points, there are other marks made use of in books and writing as references, or to point out something remarkable or defective: as,

Accent (′) placed over a vowel, or the last consonant of a syllable, shows the stress of the voice, in pronouncing a word, to be on that syllable over or immediately before which it is placed.

Apostrophe (’) is a comma placed over a word, to denote the omission of a letter, for the sake of a quicker pronunciation: as, plac’d for placed, ne’er for never.

Asterism, or *asterisk* (*) a star, and *Parallel* (||), direct to some note at the foot of the page.

Obelisk or *Dagger* (†), refers likewise to some note in the margin, &c.; and in dictionaries it commonly shows the word to be obsolete.

The *Index*, or *Hand* (☞), points to some very remarkable passage.

Breve (˘) over a vowel, denotes that it sounds short.

Circumflex (^), or (¯) is placed over a vowel to denote a long syllable: as, Euphrâtes, or Euphrātes.

Diæresis (¨), consists of two points placed over one of two conjoining vowels, thus dividing them into two syllables: as, aërial.

Hyphen (-), is a short line to join syllables or words together.

Makron (marked ¯) over a vowel shows this vowel to be long.

Parenthesis, marked thus ( ), serves to include a sentence which might be omitted, without any prejudice to the general meaning; notwithstanding it may be necessary for the explanation thereof: as, "Pardon me (added she, embracing me), I now believe what you say."

Dash (—), is used when the sense breaks off abruptly, or is temporarily suspended and continued after a short interruption. A double dash, at beginning and end of an introduced phrase, is now frequently employed in place of the parenthesis.

Bracket, or *Crotchet*, thus [ ] includes such a word from the sentence as serves to explain the word immediately preceding: as, "A treatise of [concerning] English Grammar."

Paragraph (¶), denotes the beginning of a new subject.——The pause here may be greater than a period.

Section (§), is used to divide a chapter into less particular arguments.

Ellipsis, marked thus (——), or (....), denotes that part of a word is left out; as, K——g, for King.

Caret (∧), is placed underneath a line to show that some letter, word or sentence is left out by mistake, and must be inserted exactly in that place.

Quotation ("), is a double comma reversed at the beginning of a line, which shows that a passage is quoted, or transcribed, from some author in his own words.

V. VERSIFICATION AND PROSODY

By Charles F. Johnson, A.M., Ph.D.

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A collection of words constituting a verse or line of poetry is easily recognizable from its structure. For example, the words,

"A sensitive plant in a garden grew,"

would be declared verse at once by the reader because they mark time. In reading it we naturally make four beats, instinctive movements of the hand or head. On looking further we see that all the lines of the poem have the same peculiarity and we conclude that this is the general law of the verses of that poem, though sometimes the beats are not so marked as in the opening line. The beats coincide with the syllables "sen," "plant," "gard" and "grew," which we recognize at once as the accented syllables. But if we write:

"A sensitive plant grew in a garden"

we see at once here is not a poetical line though we might surmise as before that the "sensitive plant" meant a human soul, and "the garden" human society, or the world. The symbolical or suggested meaning is not affected, but the structure is destroyed. The four accents

remain, but two of them, those on "plant" and "grow," are close together. We therefore conclude that a verse of poetry consists of accented syllables separated by one or more unaccented ones, or by pauses. An examination of other poems at once confirms this view.

The Accent and the Foot

The Latin and Greek critics, in whose languages much fine poetry was written, considered that the syllables were long and short; they regarded duration rather than force as marking them. They recognized that the short syllables were associated with the long syllables just as we recognize accented syllables as agglutinated to unaccented ones to form feet. To these feet they gave names, as trochee—a long and short syllable, iambus—a short and long, spondee—two long syllables, dactyl—a long followed by two shorts, anapest—two shorts followed by a long, and a few other combinations. They also considered that the time occupied in enunciating a short syllable was half that required by a long one. These names are retained in English prosody for convenience; an iambus is an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one, and so forth. The term "foot" is retained for the agglutinated syllables constructing a metrical unit. The old marks (¯ ˘) for long and short are also used in English prosody, though they mean accented and unaccented. English from its earliest history is preëminently an accented language, and accent as applied to it means stress or force, not pitch, as it meant when used by the Greeks.

The Line

The feet can be combined in many ways to make lines of poetry. The most common is the five-accent iambic line, of which the best exemplar is Pope. Lines are individualized in the pages of a book by special printing, in reading, by a short pause at the end, which is frequently marked by a rhyme. The shortest line may be taken as one of two accents, though single words may be printed as a refrain.

Rhyme

Since the day of Chaucer, rhyme, coming into England from France and Italy, has generally marked the ends of lines. A true rhyme imposes identity of the vowel sound of the last accented syllables and its consonant and identity of the following unaccented syllable, if there be any, and dissimilarity of the consonants preceding the accented syllable. "Flówers" and "Hóurs" are a rhyming pair, and so are "Sórrow" and "To-mórrow." As our vowel sounds grade so finely similarity is allowed, but identity is the rule. The rule is so far relaxed as to allow an unaccented terminal to take the rhyme as "Eternity" and "Me." As the function of the rhyme is to make a pleasing echo to individualize the line, and to add to the artistic complexity of the structure, there is no reason for insisting on the letter of the law, nor have poets ever done so.

The Stanza

The stanza is a group of lines as the line is a group of feet, and may be called the metrical paragraph. As the accent beat, the number of feet in the lines, the number of lines in the stanza, and the position of the rhymes may all vary, the possible combinations are infinite, from the couplet to the fourteen-line sonnet.

A LIST OF

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY OF THIS DICTIONARY.

adj. = adjective.
adv. = adverb.
comp. = comparative.
conj. = conjunction.
def. art. = definite article.
indef. art. = indefinite article.
interj. = interjection.
n. = noun.
pl. = plural.
p.p. = perfect participle.
p.pr. = present participle.
prep. = preposition.
p.t. = past tense.
superl. = superlative.
v. i. = verb, intransitive.
v. t. = verb, transitive.
= is the sign of equality.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

ā	as in	fade, *ai*d, *ei*ght, fare, where.
ä	"	arm, father, calm, half, laugh.
a	"	at, had, ran, shall, parrot.
aw	"	*aw*l, fall, walk, war, *au*ght, fought.
ē	"	mete, we, see, near, marine, tier.
ẽ	"	her, author, bird, word, murmur.
e	"	met, men, merry, kitchen, bury.
ī	"	mite, mine, height, my.
i	"	fit, pin, division, busy, abyss.
ō	"	home, load, snow, tableau.
ô	"	form, cord, orb, abhor, cross.
o	"	not, torrid, ontology, what.
ōō	"	moon, move, tomb, rule.
oo	"	book, woman, wolf, full, push.
ū	"	mute, union, new, hewn, yours.
u	"	hut, drum, dull, current.
oi	"	oil, joy, oyster.
ou	"	house, how, owl.
ch	"	church, much, match.
g	"	good, give, dig, dagger.
kh		pibroch (Scotch guttural sound).
ng		ring, tongue, function, bank.
th		thine, those, breathe.
th	"	thin, worth, sympathy.
sh	"	azure, fusion, provision.

Dictionary of Radio and Wireless Words, Terms and Phrases

The Radio and Wireless have become such important factors and their use so general that special care has been exercised with this original compilation.

DICTIONARY OF RADIO AND WIRELESS WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES

EXTREME CARE HAS BEEN EXERCISED WITH THIS ORIGINAL COMPILATION SO IT MAY BE OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE USE TO BOTH TECHNICAL STUDENTS AND THE GENERAL PUBLIC

abscissa, the horizontal measure of a curve plotted on square paper. See ordinate, co-ordinate and locus.

acceleration, rate of change of velocity.

accumulator, a storage battery.

acetylene, inflammable gas (C2H2). Formed by action of water on calcium carbide (CAC2).

aclinic lines, lines representing the magnetic equator.

acoustics, the science of sound.

actinic rays, the rays at the violet end of the spectrum.

actinometer, a photometer; a meter for measuring the sun's rays.

active spark, one produced solely from energy contained in the condenser.

actual horse power, the exact useful power given out by a machine; found by subtracting the power used by the machine itself from the indicated horsepower.

adamant, a substance of extreme hardness such as the diamond.

adjustable condenser, a condenser, any part of which may be cut in or out of the circuit; thus varying its capacity

admittance, the mho A. circuit of impedance; 11 ohm has an admittance of 1 mho.

aerial, a system of wires insulated from and suspended at advantageous height above ground, gennerally being connected through suitable apparatus to earth. Used to radiate energy in form of ether waves from oscillations flowing along it, and to receive energy in form of oscillations from ether waves crossing it. When used for reception the correct name is antenna, both terms are used for either receiving or radiating.

aerial circuit, consists of aerial and earth, including all coils and condensers which may be between these and forming a direct path to earth and aerial.

aerial tuning condenser, variable condenser in aerial circuit. Used to vary oscillation constant.

aerial wire, wire forming the aerial.

aerometer, a meter for measuring the tension of the air.

agonic lines, lines passing through certain parts of the earth where magnetic and geographic meridians coincide. There is no declination on these lines, of which there are two.

alexanderson alternator, a type of high-frequency alternator which produces continuous oscillations.

align, to place or form in line.

alkali, series of compounds called bases, including soda, potash and ammonia, which neutralize strong acids.

alloy, a compound of two or more metals.

alternator, Dynamo arranged to produce alternating currents by employing collecting slip rings instead of a commutator. See high-frequency alternator.

alternating current, one having its direction of flow constantly changed and incidentally its magnitude. That is, one which periodically changes its direction of flow.

aluminum, Al. white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metallic element.

Specific gravity, 2.6; melting point, 1,157 degrees Fahrenheit.

amalgam, alloy formed with mercury.

ambroin, trade name of an insulator made from fossil copal mixed with certain silicates.

ammeter, instrument for measuring current in amperes in a circuit. Is connected in series with circuit. Exists in a variety of form, the most common of which depends upon fact that the force a magnet exerts depends upon the number of ampere turns. Therefore the greater the number of amperes sent through its coils the greater will be its attraction of a balanced armature. See also hot-wire ammeter and moving-coil ammeter.

amorphous, uncrystallized, that is, having no definite form.

ampere, unit of current is that current which when passed through a certain solution of silver nitrate in water deposits .001,118 gram of silver per second. Flow of one coulomb per second. One ampere flow through one ohm when an E. M.F. of one volt is applied.

ampere hour, commercial unit of quantity. Is that quantity which flows in one hour through circuit carrying a current of one ampere. Is equal to 3,600 coulombs.

ampere turns, expressed by the product of number of turns of, and the number of amps, flowing through the coils of an electric-magnet. Thus, one ampere turn would be one amp. flowing through one turn.

amplifier, device used to increase the volume of intensity of a received impulse or signal. See magnetic amplifier, microphonic amplifier, vacuum tube amplifier.

amplitude, the greatest vertical distance attained above or below zero during a cycle by a wave or oscillation curve. Of an A. C. it is the maximum voltage or current.

analogy, a likeness in certain respects between things which are otherwise entirely different. Explanation of radio between things which are otherwise hydraulic analogies.

anchor bolts, bolts used to fasten machines to their foundation.

anchor gap, small spark gap in aerial circuit used to automatically disconnect detector when transmitter is being used. The powerful transmission spark jumps the gap instead of passing through the instruments.

anemometer, a meter for measuring the direction and velocity of the wind.

aneroid barometer, an instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure.

angle of declination, the angle which a compass needle makes from the geographic north pole.

angle of dip, the angle at which a magnetized needle dips when free to swing in a vertical plane. At the true magnetic north pole of the earth the needle will be pointing straight down. Is also called angle of inclination.

angle of inclination, see angle of dip.

angular velocity, the speed of a revolving or turning body.

anhydrous, without water.

annealed, softened by a process of heating and cooling.

annular, having the form of a ring; ring shaped.

anode, positive terminal of a conducting current.

anode of a cell, the negative pole of that cell.

antenna, aerial when used for receiving. Actually a "feeler". See aerial.

anti-friction metal, a tin, lead alloy like Babbitt Metal.

anti-induction conductor, a conductor so made that it avoids induction effects.

anti-logarithm, tables for converting mantissae to logs.

antimony, stibium, sb. Metallic elm. S. G. 6.71; Mlt. pt. 860 deg. F.

antiodes, points of greatest amplitude in a train of waves or oscillations. Also called loops and loops of potential.

antispark discs, ebonite discs fixed

at intervals along brad field tube to assist in preventing sparks in wet weather.

aperiodic, untuned.

aperture, an opening of any description in a partition.

apparatus, a group of instruments necessary for the carrying out of any experiment or for the carrying on of any process.

apparent solar day, time between zenith of sun on one day and zenith of sun on following day.

arc, when two carbon rods in contact and having an electric current passing through them are separated conducting arc of carbon vapor is formed between them, producing an intense white light. See arc generator.

arc generator, a system involving the use of the arc for the production of continuous or undamped oscillations.

arc lamp, a mechanism for automatically "striking" an arc, i.e., bringing the two carbons together and then automatically separating them to the correct distance. Mechanism also provided to "feed" the carbons as they are burnt away. The negative carbon is pointed, while the positive has a hollow crater tip. In England arc lamps are usually connected in parallel series, but in America the series connection is used.

arc of a circle, any given portion of its circumference.

arc rectifier, an apparatus used to change Alternating Current to Direct Current.

arc spark, one in which there is a light arcing, due to some current from the transformer leaking across gap which is too small. Gives very poor production of active sparks.

aerometer, an instrument for finding the specific gravity of a fluid.

armature, a collection of pieces of iron designed to be acted on by magnet; a part of a generator.

armature bore, the space within which the armature revolves.

armature coils, the wires wound on the core of the armature.

armor, the protective steel or iron wire in which are the currents given out by the machine. In case of motor the coils to which the driving current is applied, wound round an insulated cable.

armor cable, wire enclosed in a metal protective covering.

artificial magnet, one produced by magnetizing a previously unmagnetized piece of iron or steel.

asbestos, an incombustible mineral having a fibrous texture. A poor conductor of heat, or a good insulator for heat.

asbestos covered wire, a cable of very fine strands of copper wire all twisted together and covered with an asbestos covering.

astatic galvanometer, one having an astatic pair of swinging needles.

astatic pair, two magnetic needles of equal length and strength fixed parallel with unlike poles adjacent and with magnetic axes in same vertical plane.

asynchronous, a motor which does not run in synchronism with the driving alternating current.

atmosphere, a complex mixture of gases principally oxygen and nitrogen in a proportion of 21 to 78, surrounding the earth with a thickness or depth of about 100 miles, beyond which is presumed to be a nearly perfect vacuum. Pressure at earth's surface is about 14.75 pounds per square inch. Density about .08 pound per cubic foot. Commonly referred to as air. Unit of pressure is atmosphere which is equal to a column of mercury thirty inches high at 0 degree C.

atom, the smallest portion of an element that can take part in the chemical action.

atomic weight, A. W., weight of an atom of an element compared to one of hydrogen, which is generally taken as unity.

attenuate, to make thin to lesson the force of.

attenuation, the fractional reduction in intensity of a periodic disturbance as the distance from the source increases.

au, aurum, gold.

audion, a De Forest type of valve detector. Its distinctive feature is the third electrode. De Forest's own definition is, "a relay operated by electrostatic control of currents flowing across a gaseous medium." It consists of three electrodes in an evacuated bulb, one of these being a heated filament, the second a grid-like electrode and the third a metal plate.

audiometer, audibility meter.

aurora borealis, luminous atmospheric and electrical phenomenon radiating from earth's northern magnetic pole. Believed to cause certain static disturbances.

audibility meter, an instrument used to measure approximately the comparative strength of incoming signals.

automatic, self-acting.

automatic transmitter, instrument for high speed transmission operated by a specially perforated paper tape running between small wheels.

automatic transformer, a transformer provided with one coil instead of two, part of the coil being traversed by the primary, and part by the secondary current.

auxiliary anode, the third element of the amplifier.

axis of magnet, shorted line joining the two true poles.

B. A., British Association.

B. and S. W. G., Brown and Sharpe Wire Gauge.

B. W. G. Birmingham Wire Gauge.

B. X., metal tubing containing twin conductors each insulated from the other and both wires wrapped so as to completely fill the tubing.

babbitt metal, an anti-friction metal.

back E. M. F., counter E. M. F., opposing E. M. F., due to opposing current produced by self-induction set up in a curcuit by a changing supply current. In a cell it is due to polarization.

balance, electric, wheatstone bridge.

balancer, a small auxiliary dynamo used in three-wire system to balance pressure in the three leads.

balancing capacity, an artificial "earth" capacity inserted in aerial circuit to take the place of a natural ground. May be greater but never less than the capacity of the aerial.

balancing set, a dynamo used in a three wire system to balance the electromotive force.

balance wheel, a fly wheel; a wheel added to machines to prevent too sudden variations in speed.

ball and socket joint, a joint in which spherical object is placed within a socket made to fit it.

ball bearing, a bearing whose journal works upon a number of metal balls and thus reduces friction.

ballistics, the science dealing with the velocity, path and impact of projectiles.

ballistic galvanometer, one used for measuring currents of short duration, such as a condenser discharge. It is so arranged that the first swing is proportional to the quantity of electricity passing through it during a momentary discharge. It is usually of the reflecting or mirror type.

banks, referring to condensers, is a complete unit of a compound condenser contained in one case.

bank winding, an improved and modern form of winding inductance, one layer on top of another in such a manner that distributed capacity is reduced to a minimum; a considerable saving of space being also accomplished.

bar magnet, a magnetized straight bar of steel.

barometer, a meter for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere.

bars, commutator, the bars of copper or bronze, making up the segments of a commutator of a dynamo or motor.

barretter, a thermal detector. Electrolytic detector has a small loop

of Wollaston wire inclosed in a glass bulb. Tip of loop is dipped in nitric acid which dissolving the silver, leaves a short length of extremely fine platinum wire. Bulb is exhausted of air. Telephones with one single shunted cell are connected across ends of loop so that a weak current is constantly flowing through it. When oscillations pass through loop, heat and resistance of platinum wire are increased, thus suddenly decreasing passing current, which action produces audible sounds in the telephones. May be used as a bolometer.

base plate, the plate used as a foundation.

battery, a collection of coltaic cells or storage cells or of Leyden jars joined up in series. In fact, any collection of units multiplied and used together is called a battery.

battery, dry, an open circuit battery containing solified zinc oxychloride of gelatinous silica.

battery gauge, a small galvanometer for testing batteries and connections.

bearing, the support on which the moving part of a machine rests.

bearing surfaces, the surface of bearing parts which are in mutual contact.

beat reception, the method of detecting received oscillations, usually undamped, by causing them to interact with other locally produced sustained oscillations of slightly different frequency and generally of greater amplitude. The beat or resultant note is the difference between the frequencies of the two independent oscillations. The method is one of extreme sensitiveness and selectivity. May also be employed, though not so effectively, for the reception of damped wave trains, in which case a hissing sound only is produced in the telephones by incoming signals. Also known as interference and heterodyne reception.

beaume's hydrometer, a hydrometer named after its maker; used to measure liquids lighter than water.

bed piece, the frame carrying a dynamo or motor.

belline tosi aerial, a directive aerial of square or triangular form having its base above but parellel to earth. The apex may be either closed or slightly open. Strongest radiation in the two directions of the plane of the aerial and zero at right angles to this plane. The same holds good for reception, the strongest signals being received when coming from the direction of the plane of aerial.

bern bureau, a branch of the bureau (agency) of the International Telegraph union, situated at Bern, Switzerland; established for the purpose of collecting and distributing information in accordance with the requirements of the International Radio Convention.

bichromate cell, a single fluid cell. Consists of two carbon plates immersed in a solution of biochromate of potash and sulphuric acid with water, between which is a removable zinc plate. E. M. F. 2 volts. Has low resistance.

bifurcation, spreading into two branches.

bight, a loop formed in a rope at any place except the ends.

billi condenser, consists of a metallic tube made to slide over an insulating tube having a metallic lining. A variable tubular condenser.

binding post, screws and nut arrangement designed and used on electricial and radio apparatus to make proper connection to and from an external source.

bipolar, having two poles. Usually refers to a dynamo or motor whose armature rotates between a field magnet having only two poles. Most modern machines are multipolar.

bismuth, bi. brittle white crystalline metallic element. Atomic weight, 206.9; specific gravity, 9.82; melt-

ing point, 496 degrees fahrenheit.

blower motor, refers to motor-driven fan used to deliver a high pressure blast at the spark gap to prevent arcing.

blowout, see magnetic blowout.

board of trade unit, (B. O. T.) 1,000 watt hours. One and a third horse power.

blind flange, a plate used to cover an orifice.

blue stone, crystallized copper sulphate.

bolometer, type of wheatstone bridge having an easily heated resistance, such as a very fine wire in one arm. A barretter may be used.

bore, the interior diameter of a cylinder.

booster, an American expression signifying a small dynamo used in conjunction with main dynamo to temporarily raise, when necessary, its normal pressure. It is generally driven by a motor supplied with energy from the main generator and thus becomes a continous current transformer. Frequently used for charging accumulators of a generating plant. See reversible bookster.

bornite, (3Cu2S, Fe2S3) also called erubescite and peacock ore. It is a crystal rectifyer. Used in combination with zincite. It is a copper ore composed of about sixty parts copper, fourteen iron and twenty-six matrix crystals. Owing to peculiar bronze tint when newly broken is known as "horseflesh" ore. It quickly tarnishes, however.

boron, B. nonmetallic element. Dark brown powder. Atomic weight, 10.9.

b. o. t., board of trade unit. One thousand watt hours. Nearly one and a third horse power. Is the product of power in watts and time in hours divided by 1,000.

bradfield insulator, a particular form of leading-in insulator, consisting of an ebonite tube provided with zinc cone and ebonite spark disks, for breaking up continous streams of rain running down outside which might cause serious earthing of aerial. The whole is held in position, half way through roof of operation room, by means of a stuffing box. The aerial is led in by means of a steel rod running through center of tube.

brake horse power, power a machine can exert in doing outside work, i. e., other than driving itself. Power that a "brake" would have to exert to stop a machine. Total power is called indicated horse power (I.H.P.).

brandy coherer, early form of marconi coherer; see coherer.

brass ordinary, alloy composed of about seven parts copper and three parts zinc.

brass saddles, small clips used for holding wires in position on walls, etc., fixed by a small brass screw at each end.

brazing, the process of joining metals together.

brazing metal, an alloy of tin and zinc.

breaker, a switch or other device for opening a circuit.

bridle, a short length of rope whose ends are fitted with a thimble for attaching to lugs at each end of spreader. A thimble is also fitted to the middle of the bridle for attaching to the halyard.

bronze, an alloy of copper, tin and lead.

brown and sharpe gauge, a wire gauge of American standard.

brush discharge, a faintly luminous discharge which takes place at the surface of conductors charged to high potential due to ionization. Is also called corona.

brushes, fixed carbon blocks or copper gauze held in a position that makes contact with the commutator of a dynamo or motor for the purpose of collecting current generated from or supplying.

brush holder, metal clamp capable of adjustment which holds the brush in position on the commutator of a dynamo or motor.

B. T. U., British Thermal Unit.

B. S. G., British Standard Gauge of wire.

buckling of plates, during discharge of a secondary cell the plates gradually expand, owing to the fact that lead sulphate has about twice the volume as the same quantity of lead peroxide. Should this expansion or discharge take place too quickly, the plates will bend or buckle.

buffing wheel, a wheel covered with leather and mounted so it can be rotated; used for polishing.

bunsen burner, an alcohol flame burner designed to furnish a maximum heat upon applied objects, such as metals and glass.

bunsen cell, a cheaper form of Grove cell having platinum foil replaced by carbon rod. In resistance and voltage practically same as Grove.

bus bar, a single bar which serves as a common connector for a large number of pieces of apparatus. Also called omnibus bar.

bushing, a piece of composition or fiber used for the purpose of separating electrical circuits in any given piece of apparatus.

buzzer, same as electric bell, but with hammer and gong remover. Used for testing receiver gear by means of a small local circuit. Make-and-break contact is made to serve as small spark gap, the small spark thus formed setting up oscillations which are plainly recorded by the detector. Sometimes shunted across and exciting the closed circuit.

buzzer practice set, a combination of a buzzer and signaling key arranged on a common baseboard used for the purpose of practicing Morse signaling.

B. W. G., Birmingham wire gauge.

cable, a heavy electrical conductor highly insulated.

calcium anhydrous, quicklime. Placed in discharger or spark gases produced by sparks.

call bell, a coherer arrangement giving an audible sound used for calling up an operator to be ready to receive signals. It is generally actuated by long dash signals sent by the sending operator.

calorie, cal. unit of heat. Amount of heat required to raise one kilogram of water one degree centigrade.

cam, a revolving disc rotated on a shaft or spindle and shaped to give a variable motion to a driven element.

cam friction, the friction between the cam and the element it actuates.

canada balsam, a gum used in cementing lenses. Obtained from balsam fir.

capacity, power of containing. A condenser has unit capacity (farad) when a charge of one coulomb creates a difference of potential of one volt between its terminals. This farad being too large for practical purposes, the microfarad is used.

carrying capacity, the capacity of an electrical conductor to carry current without overheating.

carbon, C. atomic weight, 11.91. One of the elements; exists in three forms—charcoal, graphite and diamond. It is used as an electrical conductor, for arc lamps and incandescent lamp filaments. The carbons used for arc lamps generally have a core of soft powdered carbon.

carborundum, a potential crystal rectifier. An artificial silicate of carbon (SiC) produced in an electric furnace. Has various tints from deep gray to violet purple. Is next in hardness to diamond. Silver gray kind is most sensitive for detector use. Used in contact with steel.

cartridge fuse, one in which the fuse wire is surrounded by some noninflammable substance, inclosed in a cartridge like cardboard tube and having brass lugs soldered to caps at ends. Used to prevent the hot wire from "flying" when fused.

cascade, term applied to number of

Leyden jars or other condensers connected up in series.

cascade amplification, where amplification of received radio signals is accomplished by employing several vacuum tubes in cascade fashion.

cascade converter, continental and American term for the motor converter.

cathode the terminal of an electrical circuit.

cat whisker, so called on account of its appearance. Usually a fine spring wire resting lightly on any mineral or crystal of a detector.

cells multiple arc, two or more rows of cells in series, but with like poles of terminal cells connected together.

cells parallel, all negative poles together and all positive poles together.

cells series, negative pole of each cell is connected to positive pole of the one following.

centrigrade, freezing point O degree boiling point is 100 degrees.

centrifugal force, may best be understood by considering a stone when thrown from a sling. The stone travels in the direction which the sling was moving at the precise moment that it was thrown off. The apparent tendency of a body to "fly out" when being rotated is due to the fact that in a rotation it is being subjected to force which is constantly changing its point of application, but owing to inertia the body does not so readily respond and change its direction of motion. The force which holds the body in check is termed centripetal force, which literally translated means "center seeking".

centripetal force, see centrifugal force.

cerusite, whitish gray lead ore. PbCOs. Used as a rectifier.

cesium, Cs. atomic weight, 132.

C. G. S., metric units. Centimeter gramme, second.

chalcopyrites, see copper pyrites. (Cu2s. Fe2S3).

characteristic, of a log, it is the whole number, i. e., number to left of decimal point.

characteristic curve, one showing relationship between voltage imposed on a conductor and the current flowing through it.

characteristics of sound, a, pitch; b, loudness; c, quality.

charge, a quantity of electricity at rest, measured by units of quantity, such as the coulomb.

charging accumulators, the forming and reforming of the plates or the changing of their chemical composition by passing a current through them until the compositions necessary to form a primary cell are produced. See secondary cell.

check unit, generally called lock nut, a nut placed over another nut on the same bolt to lock the main nut in place.

chemical compound, two or more elements combined by chemical action. Compare mechanical compound.

chloride, a non-inflammable gas, atomic weight 34.90. Specific gravity 1.4.

choke cells, cells wound to have great self induction. Usually wound over an iron core, which is generally composed of a bundle of wires, "tails" or laminated sheets insulated from each other to prevent eddy currents. The choking effect is called impedance.

choke coils, coils of wire wound on an iron sometimes called induction coils.

chromic acid cell, same as bichromate cell, but has fluid of chromic acid and sulphuric acid in place of bichromate of potash. Low internal resistance. E. M. F. two volts.

chronoscope, an instrument for measuring very short intervals of time.

cipher, commercially, groups of five letters or groups having a secret meaning. Compare code. Some government ciphers have more than five letters per group.

circuit, the path through which the current flows.

circuit-breaker automatic, a device that automatically breaks the circuit in case of overload.

circuit closed, oscillating, the path in which electric current flows is called the circuit. It may consist partly of a metallic conductor and partly of the dielectric of a condenser. If this condenser has its plates very near together so that the lines of electrostatic force are mostly contained between the two plates, the circuit is called a closed oscillating circuit.

circuit open or radiating, a circuit comprising in part a metallic conductor and in part a condenser, the plates or faces of which are very far apart, so that the lines of electrostatic force extending from one plate to the other stretch far out into the surrounding space.

circuit, grounded, a circuit where the return wire is done away with so that the earth completes the circuit, as in wireless work.

circular mil, area of a circle having a diameter of one mil. F. P. S.

clark cell, formerly the standard cell, but now replaced by the Weston cell. Container is a glass tube. At the bottom is mercury, the H. P. element, then a paste of mercurous sulphate and saturated zinc sulphate paste but not in contact with the mercury. A platinum wire, insulated by a small glass tube, makes contact with the mercury and forms positive pole. E. M. P. 1.43 volts at 15 degrees centigrade.

cleats, porcelain wall fasteners for wires, consisting of a base having two grooves.

clips, small mechanical spring devices to receive the wires, and a covering piece. The whole being held in place by a single screw through the middle. Used to make a contact or connection with any circuit.

clockwise, a machine or other device that runs in a right hand direction; that travels as do the hands of a clock.

close coupling, exists where primary and secondary of jigger or oscillating transformer are very close together, when inductively coupled; or if direct coupled, when a large proportion of the turns are common. Causes much mutual inductance.

cloth wheel, a polishing wheel.

clutch, a device for engaging or disengaging two pieces of shafting.

coatings, tinfoil of Leyden jar, or metallic plates of any condenser.

code telegraphic, an alphabet made up of dots and dashes.

code, real words, not forming comprehensive sentences or pronounceable artificial words. Compare with cipher.

coefficient, a number by which the value of a quantity must be multiplied to give numerical value of another quantity.

coefficient of coupling, ratio between the mutual inductance and the square root of the product of the individual inductances.

coercive force, magnetic force necessary to remove all residual magnetism. See also retentivity.

coherer, a detector based on the imperfect contact of certain points in a circuit becoming almost perfect in presence of electro-magnetic waves, thus permitting a current to pass from a local battery owing to a decreased resistance. See Marconi, Brandy and Lodge.

coil, a series of rings or turns of wire.

coil, induction, built the same as a transformer; has a laminated iron core and a primary and secondary coil.

coil, resistance, a coil of some poor conducting metal wire such as German silver. Used to offer resistance to flow of current. A rheostat.

coincide, two or more articles that occupy the same place in space.

collets, small porcelain tubes having a collar at one end held in position by a screw passing through the center of tube. Used for laying twin wires.

commutator, a two-way switch used for changing the direction of a current in a circuit. On a dynamo or motor, refers to the number of copper strips fixed on a cylinder of insulator and parallel to the axis of armature shaft, to which are affixed the ends of armature windings. Produces a direct current from the alternating current which dynamos naturally generate.

compass radio, a name given to a form of radio telegraphic direction finder by which the bearing of a transmitting station can be ascertained by the receiving station.

complement of angle, amount necessary to be added to produce a right angle.

complement of arc, amount necessary to be added to an arc to produce a right angle that is, ninety degrees of a circle.

compound, a combination of two or more elements. See chemical compound, and mechanical compound.

compound magnet, a number of magnets used as one, having like poles adjacent. A laminated magnet, magnetic battery.

compound-wound generator, one having its field magnet winding partly in shunt with generated current. Gives a constant E. M. F.

concentric, having a common center.

condenser, two or more sheets of metal separated by an insulator, called the dielectric, which form a collector of electrical energy. See Billi condenser, Leyden jar. Variable condenser, disk condenser.

condenser, adjustable, a condenser, part of which may be cut in or out of the circuit, thus varying its capacity.

condensers in parallel, increase total capacity. Is same as increasing size of plates.

condensers in series, decrease total capacity.

conductance, property of a body for conducting electricity. Unit is mho, which is the reciprocal of the ohm.

conductor, a material through which electricity passes freely. All metals are so styled.

conductivity, the reciprocal of the ohm. Unit is the mho. (ohm written backwards.)

conductively coupled, see direct coupled.

conduit, a metal pipe through which electrical conductors are run.

cone insulators, see strain rod insulators.

consequent poles, poles occasionally produced in a magnetic during magnetization, other than the true poles, "end" poles.

constant load, a load whose pressure is steady and invariable.

contact, electric, a contact between two conductors giving a continuous path for the current.

contact breaker, any appliance for quickly opening or closing a circuit.

continuous, uninterrupted, without break or interruption.

continous current, direct current. A current that always runs in the same direction. The opposite to alternating current.

continuous waves, waves whose amplitude are constant. Waves produced by frequency multiplying transformers.

converter, an electrical machine or apparatus for changing the potential difference of an electrical current.

convective discharge, a continuous discharge from high frequency or high potential apparatus.

copper, cur. cuprum. metallic element, A. W. 63.1. S. G. 8.9. val. 2. chem. eq. 31.5. El. chem. Ew. 0.000,328,1 S. R. Annealed 1,561 S. R. Hard drawn wire 1,621. A metal; one of the elements; a good conductor of electricity.

copper pyrites, copper ore containingiron occurring in several forms. One of which is CuFeS2 and another which is Cu2S. Fe2S3 known as chalcopyrites. It is a copper sulphate having a brilliant brass yellow color. Used as a low

potential rectifier crystal, in conjunction with Zincite.

copper sulphate, ($CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$). A salt of copper. Also known as blue stone and blue vitriol.

core, the iron center of an electromagnet. Center strand of multistrand wire.

core disc, toothed disc stampings of thin sheet iron which compose the laminated core of an armature.

core type, transformer having the majority of its core inside both coils.

corona, brush discharge effect surrounding a condenser or other apparatus actuated by high potentials.

corrosion, chemical action which causes destruction of metals, usually by oxidation or rusting.

corrugated, formed with a surface consisting of alternate valleys and ridges.

cosecant, secant of complement of an arc.

cosine, sine of complement of arc.

cosine curve, see sine curve.

cot, see cotangent.

cotangent, tangent of the complement of an arc.

cotter pin, a headless split pin.

coulomb, unit of quantity of electricity. That quantity which flows in one second through a conductor carrying a current of one ampere. Three thousand six hundred coulombs equal one ampere-hour.

coupling, the connection of two oscillating circuits.

coupling waves, the two waves produced when oscillating circuits are coupled.

coupling, coefficient of, this is generally expressed as a percentage and denotes the ratio of the mutual inductance of two circuits to the square root of the product of their separate self-inductances. The coupling is thus spoken of as a 5 or 10 per cent coupling or more. It is generally called weak when less than 5 per cent, and strong or closed when more than 10 per cent.

coversin, see coversed sine.

coversed sine, versed sine of complement of an arc.

crater, the depression that forms in the positive carbon of a voltaic arc.

C.P., abbreviation for candle power.

crystals, bornite, carborundum, copper pyrites, galena, graphic tellurium, iron pyrites, nagyagite perricon, radiocite, silicon, sylvanite, tellurium and zincite.

crystal detector, one depending upon fact that certain combinations of metallic crystals and metals pass more readily in one direction than the other, thus having a rectifying effect upon a train of oscillations, converting it into an intermittent direct current which may be made to work a sensitive telephone. Crystals may be cleaned with carbon bisulphide. See crystals.

current, rate of flow of electricity, the unit of which is the ampere.

current, alternating, a current that is continually changing both its strength and direction. A current that changes its flow of direction so many times a second according to the construction of the alternator. These changes are called cycles.

current, direct, a current that always flows in the same direction. The opposite to alternating current.

current, frequency, the number of times alternating current changes its flow of direction in a second. These changes are called cycles.

current, induced, a current produced in a conductor by induction.

current, negative, the current which deflects the needle to the left in a single needle telegraph system.

current, positive, the current which deflects the needle to the right in a single needle telegraph system.

current, secondary, the current induced in the secondary coil of a transformer or induction coil.

current reverser, some appliance, generally a switch, for changing the direction of a current in a conductor.

current in a circuit, in amperes equals pressure in volts divided by resistance in ohms; or, C equals E over R.

curve drawing or plotting, a graphical method of showing relationship between different dimensions, or path of a movement.

cutout, any arrangement by which an electric circuit automatically opens itself if the current exceeds a certain value. The most ordinary form of cutouts is a fusible wire, but for larger currents a magnetic cutout is employed in which an electro-magnet traversed by the current opens a switch when the current exceeds a certain fixed value.

cycle, a term given to the alternation of an alternating current circuit.

cyclic, pertaining to or contained in a cycle.

cymometer, fleming wave-meter. Has the variable inductance and capacity operated by one handle.

cymoscope, a wave "seer".

cypher, cypher.

damping, the dying down of an amplitude in a train of waves, due to radiation from and resistance of an oscillating circuit.

damping factor, this refers to the numerical or algebraic expression giving the ratio between the amplitude of one oscillation and the one preceding it either in the same or opposite direction.

daniell cell, a double-fluid cell, which consists of an amalgamated zinc rod immersed in a dilute solution of sulphuric acid contained in a porous pot, which is in turn immersed in a solution of copper sulphate contained in a copper pot. The $CuSO_4$ is the depolarizer. Gives a constant flow E. M. F. at 1.1 volts. The internal resistance is also fairly constant.

dash coil, an induction coil for jump spark ignition.

d. c., direct current.

dead beat, instruments whose pointers move to their position steadily without undue oscillation and come to a "dead" stop.

dead beat discharge, nonoscillatory discharge. One reaching its maximum rapidly and then slowly dying away.

declination, see angle of declination.

decoherer, tapper.

decrement, rate of damping natural log of successive current, amplitudes in the same direction. Decaying percentage of an oscillation.

decrement, logarithmic, the logarithm of the ratio of the amplitude of one oscillation to the next oscillation in the same or opposite direction. If the two successive oscillations are in the opposite direction then the decrement is called the decrement per semi-period, and if the two successive oscillations are those in the same direction the decrement is called the decrement per complete period.

decremeter, an instrument for measuring decrement. Wavemeter.

degree of coupling, percentage coupling.

delta grouping, a method of connecting up three phase windings. The three lines are joined to three meeting points. Also called mesh grouping.

density, specific gravity.

depolarizer, chemical substance used in a primary cell to prevent local action or polarization.

detector, any apparatus which converts the oscillations received by the aerial into visible or audible signs. See coherer, crystal, electrolytic, magnetic, vacuum tube.

deterioration, state of growing worse.

deviation, divergence from a course.

dia-magnetic, meaning non-magnetic.

diameter, line passing through the center of a circle and terminated at both ends by the circumference.

diaphragm, the iron disk in a telephone which sets up the audible sound waves from vibrations

caused by the periodic attractions of the telephone magnets.

dielectric, the insulator between the plates of a condenser. Every insulator used as such is a dielectric, even the rubber covering of a wire.

dielectric constant, the dielectric constant of a medium or substance is the ratio of a condenser capacity having this medium as a dielectric to the capacity of the same condenser having air as its dielectric. For instance, air has a constant of 1; mica, 5 to 8; glass, 3 to 9; etc.

dielectric strength, the strain which a dielectric can stand without breaking down and permitting a spark to pass.

diffraction, the bending of waves around an obstacle. In case of the earth the electromagnetic waves sent out from a radio transmitter follow around the earth's curvature to a large extent.

direct coupling, a coupling in which the inductance coils of both circuits are metallically or directly connected.

direct current, D. C., current flowing continuously in one direction. Continuous current.

direction, the direction of an electric current is supposed to be from the positive pole to the negative pole of the circuit.

direction finder, two Bellin-aerials at right angles, each of which has in the middle of the lower side a coil which acts inductively upon another coil in detector circuit, and which is capable of being swung until parallel with either aerial swinging detector coil is parallel to coil of aerial whose plane is in direction of oncoming waves. In practice calibration is arranged to give readings so that weakest signals indicate direction, since zero position is much more sharply defined than maximum. Also known as radio compass.

directive aerial, a bent aerial gives greatest radiation in plane of aerial, but in opposite direction to which open or free end points. If an inclosed aerial, radiation is equal in both directions of the plane, and zero is at right angles to the plane.

directly excited aerial, plain aerial, P. A. One having the spark discharge taking place in the aerial circuit.

direct loose coupling, one in which the two inductance coils, though metallically connnected, are at a distance from each other, or in which only a few turns are common to both circuits.

direct tight couplings, exists where one circuit has its inductance formed by taking off number of turns from the coil actually employed as inductance in the other circuit. Or when ratio between common turns is large. Also called direct close coupling.

disk condenser, a variable condenser having its two sets of plates composed of semicircular interleafing metal vanes, separated by insulating disks or air, the whole being mounted in a circular case. One set of vanes is fixed, while the other, mounted on an interleafing of vanes, and thus any required amount of capacity.

discharge, to dissipate electric energy from a cell condenser or any other charged body.

discharger, that piece of apparatus in the primary oscillatory circuit in which the spark or arc takes place.

disk discharger, a disk having a number of metal studs on its periphery capable of adjustment, the whole being rapidly rotated between two electrodes, which may be either fixed or formed of rotating disks with or without studs.

disruptive discharge, discharge in form of a spark. Due to sudden breaking down of resistance between discharges.

distance sparking, the distance between electrodes which a spark from some source will jump.

distribution box, a metal box or cabinet containing a distribution

panel together with fuses, switches, etc.

double fluid cell, one in which the plates are each immersed in different liquids.

double pole switch, one which simultaneously makes or breaks both positive and negative wires of circuit.

downlead, wire connecting elevated portion of aerial to the instruments. Portion passing into cabin is called leading in wire.

drum armature, one having the windings round the core laid to the shaft.

dry cell, consists of a zinc retainer, having a lining of plaster of paris and flour, moistened with a saturated solution of salammoniac in the center of wich is a carbon rod surrounded by manganese dioxide and crushed carbon. The whole is sealed up with pitch, with two small vent holes left for the gases to escape. Polarizes rather rapidly.

duplex, twofold, working two ways.

dynamics, the mechanics of moving forces or motion, the reverse of static.

dynamic equator, an irregular curve encircling the earth drawn through the point of each magnetic meridian where magnetic intensity is least.

dynamo, any machine capable of converting mechanical energy into electrical energy. Usually consists of rotating coils of wire (armature) which cut lines of force produced by electromagnets (filed magnets). A motor is a dynamo which causes it to rotate.

dyne, C. G. S. unit of force. Is that force which, when acting on a mass of one gramme for one second, gives it a velocity of one centimeter per second; 3,835 dynes equal 1 poundal, the F. P. unit.

dynometer, a meter for measuring mechanical force.

duplex radiotelegraphy, a system of sending and receiving in which the two operations can go on simultaneously without interference.

earth, the term earth is broadly used, and refers to any connection to earth, even when such connection takes place through the sea or a river.

earth connection or earths, the connection to the upper portion of the earth's crust which is used in most systems of wireless telegraphy takes the form of a number of the metal plates or wires imbedded in the ground.

earth arrester, small spark gap consisting of two brass disks separated by a disk of mica. Aerial is connected to top plate, and earth to the lower. Receiving gear is shunted across gap, thus only receiving charges not strong enough to spark across and do damage to delicate detector, etc.

earth bolt hexagonal, a six sided brass bolt with nuts at each end, used for attaching earth wire to hull of a ship.

earthed aerial, any type of aerial using the earth as balancing capacity.

earth plate, a metallic plate buried in the ground, to which are attached the earth connection.

earth wires, wires leading to earth poles or other connections to earth. Also refers sometimes to a network of wires buried in earth instead of earth plates.

ebonite, vulcanized India rubber; a non-conductor of heat and electricity. Similar to vulcanite.

economizer, a step-down transformer.

eddy currents, stray currents set up in core of electromagnets when magnetized by an alternating current, which dissipate themselves in the core, producing heat and causing loss due to electro-magnetic induction of induced pressures set up in the core. They are reduced by insulating the laminations of the core from each other with paper or varnish, etc., also called Foucault currents.

edison cell, a type of accumlator having positive plates made of

nickel hydroxide and flake nickel pressed in alternate layers into tubes formed of helical coils of strip nickel. Negative plates are of iron oxide and mercury held in perforated steel pockets. The separators are of rubber. The electrolyte is a solution of caustic potash. Furnishes about 1.2 volts.

efficiency, generally expressed as a percentage and is the number which denotes the ratio between the output of any apparatus for transforming energy, and the intake of energy, both being reckoned in the same units.

einthoven galvanometer, one used in conjunction with photographic recorder. Consists of an extremely thin thread of silvered glass stretched between poles of a strong magnet. The thread is in series with some suitable rectifying detector so that passage of oscillations set up a current in it (thread), which, owing to the magnetic field thus set up, is deflected, the slight deflection being magnified and photographed on to a moving strip of sensitized paper.

electric absorption, the peculiar "soaking" up of a charge by a dielectric which delays a condenser in receiving its maximum charge producing "lag" in discharge, thereby forming residual charges.

electric field, space surrounding an electrified body in which its influence can be noticed. Electric strain in a dielectric medium caused by an electrified body.

electric induction, electric strain in a dielectric medium. See induction. Production of electrical effects at a distance.

electricity, from Greek word "electron", meaning amber. One of the earilest known methods of producing electric charges was by rubbing amber with silk. An unknown power; a powerful physical agent which manifests itself mainly by attraction and repulsion; also by luminous and heating effects, by violent commotions, by chemical decompositions and many other phenomena. The word was first used by Dr. Gilbert of Colchester, England, in the year 1600.

electricity ray, a stream of electrons.

electrics, certain substances which can be electrified by friction.

electro-chemical equipment, the constant quantity of each element of an electrolyte which is deposited by unit quantity of electricity. Weight in grammes deposited by one coulomb. In the work for abbreviation is el. chem. eq.

electrodes, specially constructed terminals for passing an electric current through any desired substance. See electrolysis.

electrodynamics, science of electricity in motion. Current electricity. Electrokinetics.

electrokinetics, see electrodynamics.

electrolysis, the decomposing of a compound into its component elements by passing an electric current through it. Electrodes, points at which the current enters (anode) and leaves (cathode or kathode) the compound to be decomposed (electrolyte). Element given off at the anode is the anion; that given off at the cathode is the cation or kation. In case of water oxygen is the anion and hydrogen is the cation.

electric horse power, 746 watts are equal to one unit of electric horse power.

electrolytic detector, consists of a fine platinum wire just touching an electrolyte contained in a small platinum cup. Electrolyte may be either 10 per cent solution of sulphuric acid, dilute alkaline solution, or a 20 per cent solution of nitric acid. Current from a local battery, which is connected to cup and point, keeps point covered with small bubbles owing to electrolysis. Passing oscillations break through these bubbles, destroying their insulating properties, and permit a momentary current

from local battery to flow through phones.

electro-magnet, a rod of iron, usually soft, rendered temporarily magnetic by a current passing through the insulated wire coiled round it. The current does not actually enter the iron, but merely flows around it.

electro-magnetic inertia, reluctance to change.

electrometer, early form of voltmeter.

electro motive force, another term for electric pressure or voltage.

electron, ultimate or final atom of negative electricity. An atom plus an electron is a negative ion, an atom minus an electron a positive ion. Electrons also called negative corpuscles.

electrophorous, an induction instrument for producing small charges of static electricity. Consists of two disks, a thin brass one attached to an insulating handle and an ebonite one lined on the lower side with tinfoil. The ebonite is rubbed with fur, giving it a positive charge; brass disk held by insulating handle is now placed on ebonite, momentarily connected to earth and removed when it is found to be carrying a positive charge.

electro-static field, range of space over which an electrified body has the power of inducing a charge, no matter how weak, into an unelectrified body.

electroscope, an instrument for detecting static charges of electricity. Usually consists of two fold-foil leaves suspended on a brass rod held in a glass retainer with a metal disk on other end. When a charge is brought near to the disk both leaves become similarly charged, therefore repel each other and diverge.

electrostatic induction, induction arising from static charges.

electrostatics, the science of electricity at rest.

element, a pure simple substance which is indivisible into other component substances by any known method. Compare compound. There are about eighty known elements. Each element has a symbol, which is usually the first or first two letters of its Latin name, e.g., Au stands for aurum which is Latin for gold. Most metallic elements in the Latin end in um.

embosser, telegraph, a receiver which embosses telegraphic paper tape.

emergency apparatus, a small power set of transmitting gear carried on board ship, in addition to the main transmitter, which can be worked independently of the ship's supply of electricity. Consists usually of a battery of accumulators and a ten-inch induction coil. Later types have sufficient batteries to operate a complete high power set.

emery wheel, a machine used for grinding.

E. M. F., electromotive force. Unit is the volt, which is that electric pressure necessary to force a current of one ampere through a conductor having a resistance of one ohm.

energy, potential power of work.

energy, electric, unit is the volt coulomb or volt ampere.

energy stored in a condenser, is directly proportional to capacity of condenser, and proportional to the square of the imposed voltage. Thus energy equals half of product of quantity times volts, or half product capacity times volts square.

E. P. S., accumulator having pasted plates after the Faure principle, but built up on a special pattern of grid.

equidistant, placed at equal distance from the same point.

equipotential surface, a surface at every point of which the potential has the same value. Lines of force cut equipotential surfaces at right angles.

equivalent, electro-chemical, the weight of a substance set free by one coulomb of electricity.

equator of magnet, plane at right angles to axis and passing through neutral line.

ERG., C.G.S. unit of work. Work done by one dyne moving its point of application one centimeter. 421,390 ergs equal one foot-poundal.

ether, name given to an imponderable medium presumed to permeate all matter and space. The standard or ultimate dielectric medium to the action of which all electric and magnetic phenomena are to be referred.

excite, to electrify or to magnetize, as, for instance, a dynamo's field magnet.

exciter, small auxiliary dynamo used to excite magnetic field of some types of generators.

external circuit, the whole of a circuit including the instruments, outside the generator.

fahrenheit, thermometer whose freezing point is at 32 and the boiling point at 212.

fathom, a measure of length; six feet.

farad, unit of capacity. Conductor has capacity of one farad when a charge of one coulomb raises its potential by one volt. This being too big for practical purposes, the microfarad is usually employed. See microfarad.

faure plates, accumulator plates partly artificially formed by pasting lead grids with red lead (minimum). After a few charges and discharges the plates become completely formed into positive plate of lead peroxide, PbO_2, and negative plate of spongy lead, Pb.

feebly dampt, a train of oscillations having many complete oscillatory motions.

feeder, a main wire or set of wires.

feeder, positive, the wire connected to the positive pole of a generator.

feeder, negative, the wire connected to the negative pole of a generator.

feeder, neutral, the wire connected to the middle or neutral point in a three-wire system. The wire common to both generators.

field magnets, those electromagnets producing the magnetic field through which the armature of a dynamo or motor rotates.

field regulator, a variable resistance regulating power supplies to field magnets.

flame arc, one produced between carbons impregnated with or having a core of certain chemicals, such as calcium fluoride, etc.

flats, dark marks which appear on commutator or slip rings of a dynamo alternator or motor. Easily removed with very fine emery and an oily rag.

flat-top aerial, aerial whose upper portion is parallel to earth. See T aerial and inverted L aerial.

flat tuning, exists where adjustment of tunes may be varied considerably without materially altering the strength of the signals heard in the phones.

fleming valve, see valve.

flex, a flexible wire formed by twisting together a number of very small wires.

flux, the act of flowing motion of a fluid. Liquid state from action of heat. A compound used in soldering to cause two molten metals to flow together, i. e., to unite. See also Magnetic Flux.

flux density, number of lines of force per sq. cm. x section, in a magnetic substance of field. Symbol B.

foci, (plural of focus) central points. Points of convergence.

foot pound, the resistance equal to one pound moved upwards one foot.

force, that which produces or tends to produce a change in body's state of rest, or change its uniform motion in straight line.

forced oscillations, oscillations having different frequencies to natural frequency of a circuit in which they are set up.

F. P. S., British system of units. Foot, pound, second.

freak, a sudden peculiar change in the working range of radio station,

without any alteration being made with regard to power or arrangement of instruments. Range may increase or decrease, while being strong at a much more distant one. Usually occur at night and early morning mainly in fine weather and between 20 and 40 degrees both sides of the equator, but occur with less frequency in all latitudes.

free magnetism, magnetism not actually confined to the poles of a magnet.

free oscillations, oscillations having the same frequency as the natural frequency of the circuit in which they are set up.

frequency, number of waves of complete oscillations per second. Periodically.

frequencies, radio, frequencies higher than those corresponding to the normally audible vibrations and usually above 10,000 cycles per second.

fuller cell, a bichromate cell in which the zinc rod is placed in a porous pot containing dilute sulphuric acid with a little mercury at the bottom. The bichromate solution is in the outer pot. E. M. F. is about 1.9 volts.

fundamental, serving for a foundation or basis. Primary, a primary principle. Groundwork of a system.

fundamental wave length, natural wave length of an aerial or circuit.

fuse, a short length of conducting material having a low melting point, usually lead wire, inserted in a circuit in such a manner that should the current rise above a safe amount the fuse melts, thus breaking the circuit and preventing damage to instruments.

fusing point, the temperature at which metals melt and become liquid.

galena, a natural crystal sulphide of lead. PbS. S.G.7.5. Also called lead glance. Has a blue-gray color similar to freshly cut lead. When heated in air becomes lead sulphate, $PbSO_4$. The cubical crystal is a nonpotential rectifier. Is a thermo-electric detector. In use as such it has an adjustable graphite point or fine metal wire resting on its surface.

galvanic cell, named after Galvani, one of the discoverers, also called the Voltaic cell after Volta.

galvanized iron, iron with a coating of zinc to prevent rusting.

galvanometer, an instrument used for detecting the presence of and ascertaining the force and direction of current in a circuit. Consists of a small iron needle pivoted in the center of a hollow coil of wire, moving a pointer over a graduated scale. See mirror galvanometer and tangent galvanometer.

galvanoscope, same as the galvanometer but without the graduated scale.

gap, an opening by breaking or parting.

gap micrometer, short gap designed to protect apparatus from excessive potentials.

gasket, a ring or washer used for packing or insulating.

gauge, an instrument used to measure size or capacity.

gauze wire, a pliable wire cloth made of very fine strands of wire.

geissler tube, a vacuum tube having its electrodes placed in bulbs at either end.

generator, any machine for producing electric energy.

german silver, an alloy of brass and nickel of about 75 per cent brass in the best qualities. Usually manufactured by mixing two molten alloys, one of copper and nickel and the other of zinc and nickel.

glass, S. g. 2.89. S. i. c. from 6 to 9. Melting point is 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit.

glass plate condenser, one formed of thin zinc sheet separated by glass plates, the whole being immersed in oil.

glass silencer, a glass tube having wooden ends with holes just large enough to admit the discharge rods of an induction coil, thus inclosing the spark gap.

gold, one of the elements; a conductor of electricity.

goniometer, an instrument for measuring angles

gram, the unit of weight. Equal to 15.43 grains.

graphic tellurium, sylvanite. A crystal rectifier. Tellurium in combination with gold or silver.

graphite, a soft form of carbon used as a lubricant.

gravity, usually refers to weight, i. e., the attraction of the earth upon a body. See specific gravity.

grid, the frame of wire gauze placed between and insulated from the plate and filament of a vacuum tube.

grid leak, a nonconductive resistance of denser or between the grid and filament of a three-element vacuum tube and designed to permit excess grid charges to leak off to an external source.

ground, earth connection.

ground clamp, a metal device fastened to a gas or water-pipe so as to secure an effective ground connection.

ground wires, wires giving connection to earth.

grove cell, a double-fluid cell. Has a zinc rod in a porous pot of sulphuric acid, which is immersed in a jar containing platinum-foil in concentrated nitric acid, which latter is depolarized. Voltage 1.9. Has a very low internal resistance.

growth on plates, spongy metallic lead forming on negative plate of an accumulator. Caused by small flakes of paste from positive plate falling on to the negative one where it discharges itself as well as the portion of plate on which it falls. During next charge this flake turns into spongy lead and grows rapidly with each successive charge and discharge. May finally cause short circuit of cell.

guard lamps, straight filament lamps connected in shunt across armature and field leads of rotary converter to protect their respective windings from possible oscillatory surges from high frequency circuits during wireless transmission.

gun metal, a compound of nine parts copper and one part tin.

gutta percha, substance similar to rubber. It is leathery, elastic, solid, but not flexible or resilient like rubber. It cannot be vulcanized. It is a very good insulator. S. i. c. about 2.5.

guys, ropes used for keeping the spreaders of a vessel's aerial in a horizontal position. Temporary stays.

halyard, rope used for hoisting aerial into position.

hammer break, automatic circuit interrupter, operated by a magnet, usually the core of the induction coil, attracting the hammer-like head of a brass spring thereby breaking the contact it normally makes with a brass pillar. Immediately circuit is broken current ceases to flow through magnet windings, which becoming demagnetized allow spring to again close circuit, the whole process being rapidly and automatically repeated.

hand or wing nut, a nut with flanges allowing it to be tightened by hand.

harmonic motion, motion giving a sine curve.

harmonics, incidental waves, differing in length and frequency to the true and original wave of a transmitter. They are most noticeable in undamped wave operation. In an earthed aerial the first harmonic is three times that of the natural frequency of, or one-third wave length of aerial; second is five times the natural frequency or one-fifth wave length; while the third is seven times and one-seventh, respectively.

heat, a physical kinetic form of energy.

height of aerial, range of a station with constant power is dependent upon height of aerial so long as it does not alter the radiation, etc., i. e., increase of height increases range.

heliograph, a mirror for reflecting flashes of light, generally the sun's rays; used in signal work.

helix, a hollow coil with only one "layer" of wire.

henry, unit of inductance. Is that inductance in a circuit when amperage is changing at a rate of one ampere per second and producing a difference of potential in that circuit of one volt.

Hertz, Heinrich, first scientist to prove the existence of and method of producing and measuring electric or ether waves.

hertzian oscillator, consists of two metal sheets or wings separated by a spark gap, used to produce oscillations which give rise to ether waves.

hertzian resonator, a wire ring broken by a small spark gap, used by Hertz to detect ether waves set up by his oscillator.

hertzian waves, ether waves, named after the discoverer.

hessite, potential rectifier. Occurs in nature as a telluride of silver. Ag_2Te.

H. F. C., high frequency current.

hicks hydrometer, a small glass tube containing three colored glass beads and fitted with a rubber teat at one end, which is used for sucking up the liquid to be tested into the tube. When full and the yellow bead is floating nearest to center, the specific gravity of the liquid is 1.170. Should it be the blue one, S.G. is 1.185, or in the case of the purple bead S. G. is 1.200. It is used for testing the specific gravity of acid of accumulators.

high frequency, frequencies over a few thousands per second.

highly dampt train, one having very few oscillations, owing to their rapid dying away.

high frequency resistance, conductors offer more resistance to high-frequency current than to low-frequency current owing to the fact that since they, the H. F. C., use only the surface, a smaller amount of material is offered for the passage of the currents than in the case of L. F. C., which soak in and utilize the whole of the conductor. It is also called skin effect.

high frequency sliding inductance, two brass rods bridged by a sliding brass clamp. Used for making final slight adjustment in closed oscillatory circuit.

high resistance telephones, used where a large number of turns are required round the magnets. The resistance is merely incidental and is not required.

honey-comb coil, a tuning coil. A set of three coils—primary, secondary and tickler; the primary coil being placed between the other two.

horizontal aerials, aerials having the larger portion of their length parallel to the earth's surface.

horse power, American and British unit of power. Power required to perform 550 foot pounds of work per second. Seven hundred and forty-six watts equal one horse power.

horse power hour, one horse power exerted for one hour.

horseshoe magnet, a magnetized steel bar bent into the shape of a horseshoe whereby both its poles are brought near together.

hot-wire ammeter, one measuring current amperes in a circuit by means of a wire which expands, i. e., lengthens in proportion to heat generated by passing current. The greater the amperage the greater the heat produced and consequently the greater the expansion of wire. Expansion of wire or amperage is indicated by a suitably connected pointer moving over a graduated scale.

humidity, the dampness in the atmosphere which varies with the temperature.

hunting, the getting out of "step" of synchronous generators or motors, due to momentary fluctuations of pressure which is produced by uneven running of machines. Also called Phase Swinging.

hugonium, an alloy used to mount radio crystals. Invented by H. Gernsback. Its melting point is slightly above boiling water. Composed of lead, tin, mercury and cadmium.

hydroelectric generator, a generator driven by a turbine.

hydrogen, h. Lightest known substance. Elem. Gas. A. W. I. Val. I. Chem. Eq. I.

hydrometer, instrument for measuring the specific gravity (density) of a liquid by flotation. Used for testing state of charge and discharge of storage cells.

hydroscopic, taking up moisture from the atmosphere.

hyperbola curve, a curve where one of the factors is inversely proportional to the other, e. g., one showing decrease of current with increase of resistance.

hypotenuse, side of a right-angled triangle which is opposite to the right angle.

hypothesis, supposition, assumed for the purpose of argument.

hysteresis, slowness or lagging behind when a change of condition is taking place. Preference to remain in one condition. Reluctance of changing.

impedance, the resistance which a coil of wire offers to a current due to back T. M. F. apart from that offered by the ohmage. It is due to reactance.

impedance coil, a coil of wire wound over a soft iron core.

impulse excitation, a method of producing free alternating currents in an excited circuit in which the duration of the exciting current is short compared with duration of the excited current.

incandescence, electric, the heating of a conductor to a white heat.

inch, the twelfth part of a foot. A measure of length.

inclination, a tendency from the true horizontal or vertical direction, as in the case of the compass needle.

increase wavelength, add inductance in series with the aerial, though more than doubling causes appreciable loss of radiation.

index, figures to left of point in log number. The whole number of log powers to which a given number is to be raised. Also called the Characteristic.

india rubber, or caoutchouc. S. I. C. 2. 5. vulcanized 2.8.

indicated horse power, total power a machine system exerts, including the necessary power to run the machine against its own friction.

indirect excited aerial, excitation of an aerial produced by induction.

induced magnetism, the temporary magnetism produced in an unmagnetized piece of iron by close proximity to a magnet.

inductance coil, a coil of wire so arranged as to have a large amount of inductance. Also called choking coil, impedance, reactance, retardation coil.

inductances in parallel, decrease total inductance.

inductance in series, increase total inductance.

inductance, the transfer of an electric or magnetic state from an electrified or magnetized body to a nonelectrified or non-magnetized body by proximity without contact.

induction coil, or Rhumkorf coil. An instrument which increases the voltage of a D. C. current at the expense of a corresponding loss of amperage by induction. Comprises an iron core having a few windings of comparatively thick wire, over which is wound a secondary winding of much thinner wire and of many more turns. Usually an automatic make and break of the hammer type, is in series with

the source of supply to the primary winding. Two ends of secondary winding are attached to suitable dischargers. See also Tesla coil. Compare transformers.

induction motor, one having a rotating field, field called the rotor, while the stator, which is equivalent to an armature, is stationery. An alternating (usually polyphase) current motor having a rotor of short-circuit copper bars in which currents are induced by the stator of field magnets.

inductive capacity, facility with which a dielectric permits static induction to act through it. See specific inductive capacity (S.I.C.)

inductive close coupling, one in which the inductances of the two circuits are very close to each other, but without actual metallic contact.

inductive coupling, two oscillatory circuits coupled by bringing the inductance coil of one into the field of force produced by that of the other.

inductive loose coupling, one in which the inductances are relatively far apart, without any actual metallic contact.

inductive shunt, see static leak.

inductor, a step-down transformer.

inertia, that property of matter which tends to preserve a state of rest or to resist a change of motion.

infra red rays, see light.

inker or inkwriter, (Morse recorder). A telegraph recorder by means of which an inked wheel attached to one end of a pivoted armature marks lines of varying lengths (dots and dashes) as it periodically pressed against a moving paper tape during attracting of armature by magnets receiving line current.

insulator, a material through which electricity will not pass except possible when under great pressure.

insulating tape, a prepared tape to cover and insulate ends of wires when making joints, etc.

integrating wattmeter, an energy meter which shows total amount of energy in B. O. T. units that have been used, broadly speaking, it is a type of small motor whose rotations are counted by means of a worm on the armature shaft engaging a set of cogs working a counter.

intensifier handle, ebonite handle at right hand end of multiple tuner which regulates the coupling of the intermediate circuit with the aerial and detector circuits.

intensity, the strength of a current, expressed in amperes.

interference, in the case of wave motion, two sets of waves which proceed from one and the same source or from duplicate sources may arrive at a distant point in such a manner that the motions or changes which constitute these waves annul one another at that point. The waves are then said to interfere.

interference reception, see beat reception.

intermittent current, a current constantly interrupted.

interrupter, an apparatus for breaking up a D. C. into series of impulses, thus producing an intermittent current. Most commonly used in conjunction with an induction coil.

interrupter, electrolytic, a jar containing diluted sulphuric acid and metal elements whereby a current is interrupted so as to be suitable for small spark coil work.

intersection, the place where two wires cross each other.

inverted "L" aerial, one whose down-leads are tapped off one end of its horizontal span. See length of aerials.

ion, an atom of matter carrying an electron, or an atom deprived of electrons. Monad-ion charge, dyad-ion, divalent, carries two units, while triad-ion carries three unit charges, positive ion is an atom minus an electron and a negative ion is an atom plus an electron.

ionization, the splitting up of molecules into ions. Ionized air or gas

becomes conductive. See valve detectors.

iridium-ir., hard white, brittle metallic elements. A. W. 191. 5, S. G. 22. 4.

iron, Fr. Ferrun. A. W. 55.5, S. G. cast i, 960″ F. Wrought, 2.912″ eq. .000,290,2. One of the elements.

iron pyrites, see iron sulphide. Pt. cast i, 960″ F. Wrought, 2.912″ FeS2. Also known as ''fool's gold'' owing to its similar appearance to gold. Formerly used considerably as a detector.

iron sulphide, occurs in several varieties, but only the bright crystalline one is sensitive as a rectifier. Is used with phosphor bronze or gold point. See pyrites.

isodynamic lines, lines connecting all parts of the earth where the magnetic intensity is the same.

isogonic lines, lines connecting all points of equal variation of magnetic meridian from the geographic meridian.

isotherms, lines on a meteorological chart joining all points having the same temperature.

jamming, expression denoting interference from another station. QRM.

jigger, term generally accepted to denote an oscillation transformer. Used for transforming trains of oscillations from one circuit to another. Dr. J. Erskine Murray refers to high-frequency oscillations as ''jigs.''

joule, unit of electrical work. Work done by one coulomb flowing under a pressure of one volt. If one coulomb per second, power is one joule per second, or one watt. Commercial unit same as above but with time unit of one hour called watt-hour joule, 100,000,000 ergs.

Joule's law, heat produced in a circuit is directly proportional to square of the current to resistance and to time.

journal, that part of a shaft or spindle which rotates in the bearings.

kathode, see electrolysis.

kathode of cell, positive pole.

kathode rays, electrons thrown off by the kathode of a vacuum tube, which produce a glow wherever they strike the walls forming the tube. They may be deflected by a magnet.

key, the transmitting key is a switch by which the primary circuit may be readily and rapidly made and broken.

keeper, the piece of iron used to close the magnetic circuit of a horseshoe magnet to protect it from external disturbances. In case of straight-bar magnets two are used, the magnets being laid side by side with unlike poles adjacent and the keepers placed across the ends.

kilowatt, one thousand watts, K. W.

kinetic, producing motion.

kinetic energy, power in motion.

knife switch, one in which the movable arm wedges in between two parallel spring clips. May be either a single double pole switch or double pole double throw switch.

lag, is present when maximum current does not occur until some time after maximum E. M. F. (electro magnetic force). See Husteresis.

lag screw, a wood screw with a square head.

laminated, composed of a number of thin plates, one on top of the other.

lampwound, a type of winding of drum armatures in which the interconnections are arranged so that winding is done in loops, the front connections lapping backward toward where the back connections commenced.

lateral force, force proceeding from the side.

latitude, distance north or south of the geographical equator, measured in degrees, minutes and seconds. See Longitude.

law of magnetism, like poles repel, unlike poles attract. The same law holds good for static electric charges.

lead, pb. platinum A. W. 205-35. S. G. 11.35. Mlt. Pt. 618 minutes F. Val. 2. Chem. Eq. 102.67. Elec. Chem. Eq. .001,071.6, S. R. 20.38.

lead (pronounced leed), occurs where maximum current is reached before maximum E. M. F.

leading-in or **lead-in insulator**, any form of insulator used for passing down leads of aerial through roof or walls of operating cabin.

lead monoxide, PbO. Litharge. Brownish-yellow substance.

lead peroxide, PbO2.

leads, wires conveying or "leading" a current from point to point in a circuit.

lead sulphide, PbS. See Galena.

lead sulphate, PbSO4. Also called anglesite.

leaf tullurium, see nagyagite.

leakage, a loss of current due to poor insulation or other causes.

LeClanche cell, single fluid cell. Consists of a porous pot containing a carbon rod packed round with manganese dioxide and crushed with a zinc rod placed in a glass retainer partly filled with a saturate solution of sal ammoniac (ammonium chloride). Very slight, polarization. E. M. F. 1.5 volts. Internal resistance varies.

length of aerial, an aerial is measured from many of its extremities to point of connection with instrument, the measure of one component wire alone being taken into consideration. In a T aerial only half of the horizontal span must be added to the length of the downleads. An inverted L aerial total horizontal span must be added to downleads. In umbrella type length of aerial is taken as length of one radial lead added to downlead.

Lenz law, an induced current always tends to stop the current which produces it.

leyden jar, a condenser in the form of a flint glass jar with lower portions of its inner and outer surface coated with tinfoil. This tinfoil is referred to as the "coatings."

L. F. C., low frequency current.

light, ether vibrations varying between 400 billions per second producing waves 271 ten millionths of an inch in length, and giving red light up to 1750 billions per second producing waves of 165 ten-millionths of an inch in length, giving violet light. Faster or slow vibrations produce waves not visible to the human eye. Shorter waves are called ultra-violet rays, while those immediately above the red rays are known as intra-red rays. The speed of light waves is identical with that of other electro-magnetic waves and electricity, and is 186,000 miles per second.

lightning rod, a metal rod connected with the earth, used on buildings as a safety device.

like charges, repel.

line, electrical engineers refer to outgoing or positive wire as line and the return wire as earth, which itself is frequently used for this purpose.

line of force, is a curve so drawn in a magnetic field that the direction of the tangent at any point is direction of magnetic force of field intensity at that point.

link fuses, a link of fusable metal, introduced into the circuit as a protective device.

liquid barretter, barretter in which the loop of Wooloston wire is substituted by fine tube of high-resistance liquid, or in another form has two ends of very fine platinum wire dipping into a liquid.

litharge, PbO. Lead monoxid. Also known as massicot. Paste of negative plate of a cumulator. Yellowish brown in color.

lithium, Li. Lightest known solid. A. W. 6. 98 S. G. O. 59.

lithanode cell, one having its negative plate pasted with litharge.

loading coil, a single slide, tuning coil.

local currents, currents within the metal parts of a generator.

lock nut, a nut placed over another nut on the same bolt to hold the original nut in place. A check nut.

lodestone, a peculiar iron ore having the natural properties of a magnet. Also called magnetic. Found in magnesia, in Asia Minor.

location action, or polarization as it is called, is produced in a cell by impurities in the zinc acting upon each other and thus setting up a number of minute currents over all the immersed plate. Amalgamation with mercury tends to check this. In accumulators is due to the action which takes place between the lead of positive and the coating of lead sulphate.

locus, path of a movement graphically represented by a curve.

lodge disc detector, an imperfect contact detector. Consists of a steel disc rotating with its sharp knife edge just touching some mercury having a film of oil on it. Oscillations passing through circuit of disc-mercury break down resistance of oil and make good contact between them. Oil once again insulates disc at completion of passage of oscillations. It is really a form of coherer.

logarithm, log. In the case of common logariths (com. log) is the power of ten (the base) which produces the number in question, e. g., log 100 equals 2, since 100 equals 102, 2 being the required power of 10 to produce 100.

logarithmic curve, one having no definite minimum in a decreasing curve, or no definite maximum in an increasing curve. A dampt wave train has logarithmic curve.

log decrement, the naperian or hyperbolic log of reciprocal of the ratio of the first amplitude to second amplitude in a train of waves, or log of ratio of the amplitude of one oscillation to the next in the same direction.

log tables, tables giving the manitissa log of a number.

lohys, a silico steel.

longitude, distance east or west of a meridian passing through Greenwich, measured in degrees, minutes and seconds.

loops, antinodes. Points of greatest amplitude in a wave train.

loop aerial, a frame around which several turns of wire are wound.

loose coupling, a coupling without metallic contact or where the inductances are well apart.

lost motion, the motion in a machine that produces no useful results.

low frequency current, L. F. C. One having a frequency of only a few hundreds per second.

low frequency iron core inductance, a variable inductance having an open-ended iron wire core. Used to place primary transformer circuit in resonance with alternating current frequency.

low tension, L. T. Having only a small P. D. low pressure.

lugs, metal projections for simplifying the electrical connection of two articles. A small tube in end of which wire can be soldered, the other end being flattened out and having a hole drilled to receive any required terminal.

lubricant, anything used to help diminish friction between two or more working parts; like oil, graphite, etc.

magnet, a piece of iron or steel that has the property to attract or repel other pieces of metal.

magnet coil, the coil over an iron core in an electric magnet.

magnetic field, the field or space over which the magnet exerts its influence.

magnetic flux, the lines of force which flow from a magnet; magnetic induction.

magnetic force, force at any point in a magnetic field.

magnet horseshoe, a bar of steel shaped like a horseshoe with both ends magnetized.

magnetic limit, the temperature beyond which metal cannot be magnetized.

magnetic self induction, a magnet tends to repel its own magnetism and weaken itself by self-induction.

magnetite, a natural magnetic iron ore. Lodestone.

magneto, a small generator.

make and break current, a current continually broken and started again as is the action in an induction coil.

malleable, capable of being worked into shape.

manganese bronze, an alloy of copper, tin and ferromanganese ore.

manganese steel, an alloy of steel and metal manganese.

Marconi filings coherer, a glass tube containing fine metallic filings used as a detector.

megaphone, an instrument used to help make the voice audible at a distance.

megohm, a million ohms.

mercury, a metallic element liquid at ordinary temperature; also known as quicksilver.

meter volt, an instrument for measuring the pressure or voltage of a circuit. Connected in multiple on your line.

meter ampere, an instrument for measuring the flow of current.

meter watt, an instrument for measuring the wattage. Volt times amperes.

mho, unit of conductivity. The word ohm spelled backwards.

mica, a mineral more or less transparent and used as an insulator.

micanite, a manufactured insulator made of mica.

micro, one millionth.

microfarad, unit of capacity.

microhm, one millionth of an ohm.

micrometer, an instrument for measuring small distances like the thousandth or ten thousandth part of an inch.

micrometer spark gap, an adjustable spark gap used in the aerial circuit.

microphone, an apparatus to magnify sound.

mil circular, a unit of area. The area of a circle whose diameter is one mil.

mil foot, a unit of resistance. A wire one foot long with a diameter of one mil.

millimeter, a unit of length. One thousandth part of a meter.

minimum, the least quantity.

molecule, the smallest part of an element that can exist alone.

molybdenite, a sulphide of molybdenum. Used as a detector.

Morse receiver, a receiver named after S. F. B. Morse.

Morse inker, an instrument that records the received message on a traveling paper tape.

Mosciski condenser, a condenser in the form of a glass tube with a metal foil coating.

motor, a machine to convert electrical energy into mechanical energy.

motor generator, a combined motor and generator; a generator driven by a motor.

motor series, a motor whose armature windings and field windings are in series.

multiple, multiple connection is that in which each lamp draws its supply direct from the mains and is not depending on any other lamp or set of lamps for its supply. Lamps in parallel with each other. The opposite to series.

mutual induction, the introduction of an electrical pressure in a circuit, by another circuit not directly connected to it.

natural currents, earth currents.

natural wave length, the natural length of wave produced by the aerial's own capacity and inductance.

negative, the opposite to positive. The pole to which the current seems to flow.

negative charge, one of the two electric charges, the opposite to positive.

neutral wire, the middle wire of a three wire system. The wire that is common to both dynamos.

nickel silver, an alloy of nickel, cop-

per and zinc. German silver used in making resistance coils.

nickel steel, steel with the addition of a small percentage of nickel.

non-conductor, any material that will not conduct electricity.

non-inductive circuit, a circuit possessing a very small inductance.

notch wire gauge, a gauge with notches for measuring wire.

ohm, unit of electrical resistance. The resistance offered by a coulomb of pure mercury, 106.3 centimeters in length by one square millimeter in cross section at a temperature of zero centigrade.

Ohm's law, the fundamental principle on which all electrical mathematics are worked. The current in amperes is equal to the voltage divided by the resistance in ohms. The resistance is equal to the voltage divided by the current in amperes. The voltage is equal to the resistance in ohms times current in amperes. Thus with two known quantities you can always find the third unknown.

ohmic resistance, true resistance.

oscillating current, an alternating current of high frequency.

oscillator, hertzian, a device for producing oscillations.

oscillatory induction, induction produced by action of an oscillatory discharge.

paper condenser, a condenser made with tin foil and paraffin paper.

partition insulator, a leading-in insulator.

period, time required to produce and complete one wave; time required to complete one cycle of an alternating current circuit.

periphery, the circumference of a circle.

permanent magnet, a magnet that will retain its magnetism away from the source of magnetism.

phenomenon, an unusual occurrence.

phonetron, a trade name for a type of amplifying telephone receiver. Consists of an enclosed electromagnetic solenoid producing an annular field in which an armature coil is suspended from the apex of a conical diaphragm. The magnet requires a current of 2½ amperes at a pressure of 6 volts.

phosphor bronze, a very hard alloy of copper, tin and phosphorous.

plunger, a movable core used with a solenoid to be drawn in an oil bath when the coil is excited.

polarization, the changing of a voltaic cell by depriving it of its proper pressure.

polarity, pertaining to the poles of a circuit; the positive and negative.

polyphase, more than one phase. Multiphase.

positive pole, the pole from which the current is supposed to start on its journey around the circuit.

potential, the pressure of an electric charge.

potentiometer, an arrangement for determining potential difference.

poundal, British unit of force.

power, activity; rate of doing work.

primary coil, the coil of a transformer that is connected to the source of supply.

primary colors, red, yellow, blue.

primary powers, water power; wind power; tide power; power of combustion; power of vital action.

primary tuning inductance, a variable inductance in the primary closed oscillatory circuit.

protective rod, a carbon rod of high resistance connected into circuit as a safety measure.

propagation, the travelling of electro-magnetic waves over the earth's surface.

pyrometer, a meter for measuring excessive heat.

quadrant, a quarter of a circle; an angle of 90 degrees.

quartz, a hard rock of native silica.

quenched spark, a spark gap made of series of metal plates insulated from each other.

quicksilver, mercury; a liquid metal.

radial, spreading from a centre.

radiation, the transmission of ether waves through space.

radiating circuit, the aerial circuit.

radio telephony, transmission of speech by electro magnetic waves.
reaction, inverse action.
reactance, the opposition offered to the flow of current by back electro motive force, etc.
reactance coil, an adjustable iron core around which is wound a coil of wire.
rectifier, an apparatus for changing alternating current to direct current.
refraction, the change in direction of bending of the electro magnetic waves.
regenerative circuit, a reactionary circuit.
receiving detector, a device to change the characteristics of incoming oscillations so as to make them audible.
receiving tuner, an oscillation transformer which allows the operator to receive electro magnetic waves of different lengths.
relay, an instrument consisting of an electro-magnet which actuates upon receiving a current and in actuating opens and closes a circuit.
reluctance, the resistance offered to the flow of lines of magnetic force.
resistance, that property of an electrical conductor which tends to oppose the flow of current over it. Everything in a circuit offers resistance to the flow of current.
resistance box, a box filled with resistance coils connected in series with each other; a resistance frame.
resistance, ohmic, true resistance.
resistance, spurious, counter electric motive force.
retardation, a retarding of the rate of transmission of signals.
resonator, a sound box.
retentivity, coercive force.
rheostat, an instrument used to offer resistance to the flow of current. Made of a number of metal coils (German silver or iron) connected together in series and mounted on a frame from which the coils are insulated.
rhumkorff coil, an induction coil.
rotary, turning on an axis—rotating.
rubber covered wire, a cable either solid or stranded with a rubber covering and an outer protective covering of cotton braid.
sal ammoniac, ammonium chloride.
secondary coil, the coil of a transformer into which the current is induced.
series, an electrical connection where lamps are connected so that they depend one on the other for supply, the current passing through each lamp successively. The opposite to multiple.
set collar, a ring used on a shaft or spindle to prevent end play.
sextant, an instrument used on board ship to measure angles.
sheet metal gauge, a gauge to measure the thickness of metals.
shellac, a gum gathered from trees in India used in radio and electrical work in the form of a varnish. An excellent insulator.
short curcuit, two wires of opposite polarity coming in contact with one another without any controlling device.
shunt, a shunt for the receiving relay consisting of the coils of an electro magnet.
shunt winding, a system of winding where the armature winding is in parallel with the field winding.
silicon, a mineral. Used as a detector.
sixty cycle A. C., this is when the current changes its flow of direction sixty times a second This frequency is used a great deal for lighting and power purposes.
single phase, using only two wires and one electromotive force; sometimes called monophase.
sliding friction, the friction that exists between moving parts in sliding contact with each other.
slip rings, two rings on an alternator that take the place of a commutator on a direct current dynamo.
solenoid, an electro magnet without the iron core.
spark coil, an insulated wire wound around an iron core, used for pro-

ducing a spark from a source of low pressure.

spark gap, the space between the ends of an electric resonator across which the spark jumps.

specific gravity, the density of a solution against that of another, using water as a standard.

specific resistance, resistance of any material having a cube of one centimeter.

spiral winding, the system of winding used on a ring armature.

stage cable, a cable containing twin conductors each insulated from the other and the whole covered with a composition covering.

stand-by, a position of tuning, allowing the reception of waves of various length. QRX.

standard cell, the weston cell is now used as the standard.

starting box, an adjustable resistance to regulate the flow of current when starting up the motor.

static, atmosphere disturbance.

static charge, an electric charge at rest.

static transformer, a transformer without moving parts.

stator, the stationary part of an induction motor or generator.

steel, iron hardened by the addition of carbon and manganese.

step down transformer, a transformer that steps down the voltage and raises the amperage; has a greater number of turns of wire in primary than in secondary.

step-up transformer, a transformer that steps up the voltage and lowers the amperage; has a greater number of turns of wire in the secondary than in the primary.

storage battery, an accumulator; a number of cells for the storage of electricity.

storage capacity, the number ampere hours than can be got from a storage battery.

sulphating, the formation of a lead sulphate in storage batteries. May be overcome by prolonged charging.

sulphuric acid, a compound of sulphur, hydrogen and oxygen.

switch, a device for opening or closing a circuit.

switch board, a board to which the mains are led connecting with bus bars, fuses and switches.

switch, double pole, a heavy switch that disconnects or connects two leads simultaneously.

switch, knife, a switch with knife like blades used on circuits carrying high amperage.

switch snap, a small switch made to give a sharp break used on house lighting circuits, etc.

switch, three way, a switch so constructed that by turning its handle connection can be made from one lead to either of two other leads and also that connection can be completely cut off.

synchronous, simultaneous; to correspond in time.

synchronous motor, a motor which runs in synchronism with the alternating current.

"T" aerial, an aerial where the horizontal span is tapped in the middle by the lead in wire; thus forming a letter T.

telefunken, German name for radio telegraphy.

terminal lugs, metal terminals for ends of wire used so that good and quick connection can be made.

telsa coil, an oscillating transformer.

therm, a unit of heat.

thermal detector, a detector which acts by heat energy.

toggle joint, an elbow joint.

three wire system, a system of distribution of electrical current where three wires instead of two sets of two wires are used. The middle or neutral wire acts as a positive for the one side and of the system and as the negative for the other side. The advantage of the system is the saving of copper.

tickler coil, a coil in the circuit of a vacuum tube receiver to transfer a part of the oscillating plate current energy into the grid circuit to enable the vacuum tube to gen-

erate oscillations of high frequency. It is coupled to the secondary of the oscillation circuit. An inductance coil.

tone frequency, spark frequency.

transformer, an apparatus used on an alternating current circuit to either raise or lower the voltage. Made of two coils of wire named the primary and the secondary coils and a laminated iron core. The coils are insulated from the core and from each other. The current enters the transformer through the primary coil and sets up a magnetic flux around the core; the secondary coil cuts the lines of magnetic force and thus a new current is induced in the secondary.

transformer coils, the two coils in a transformer; primary and secondary.

transformer core, a core made up of thin iron plates laid one on top of the other.

transmitter, an instrument used to produce sounds to be transmitted.

transverter, a trade name for a motor generator.

tuning, the process of securing the maximum indication by adjusting the time period.

two phase, an alternating current system of electrical distribution making use of two currents of different phase. Can be arranged with either three or four wires.

unipolar dynamo, a dynamo where one part of the conductor slides around the magnet.

ultraudion, an audion used in a circuit having a type of energy coupling so that a powerful relay action may be obtained. Its elements are connected in two circuits so arranged that the energy coupling may be obtained through a bridging condenser in its plate filament circuit.

vacuum, a space destitute of all substance.

vacuum tube, the name given to the highly exhausted glass tube containg three elements. Used for detector in radio work.

vario-coupler, a device for varying the inductance in a circuit. The primary and secondary coils are connected magnetically but not electrically.

variometer, a device for varying the inductance in a circuit. Made by connecting two inductances in series.

varleys condenser, a static condenser.

velocity, the rate of motion of a body.

vibration period, in electrical resonance the period of a vibration in an electrical circuit.

valve amplifier, audion type vacuum tube containing three electrodes.

valve tuner, a tuner used with a valve detector.

variable condenser, a condenser which allows of easy and quick adjustment.

voltage, electric motive force or pressure.

voltmeter, an instrument used to measure the pressure of a circuit.

vulcanite, vulcanized India rubber.

watt, the practical unit of electrical power. Amperes times voltage.

watt hour, watts times length in hours. One watt expended for one hour.

watt minute, one watt expended for one minute.

watt second, one watt expended for one second.

wave changer, a transmitting switch to change from one wave length to another.

waves, electro-magnetic, ether waves due to electro-magnetic disturbances.

wave length, the distance covered by a wave from the transmitting station before the next successive wave starts.

wave train frequency, the total number of waves being produced or received per second.

wave meter, an instrument to measure wave lengths.

wire gauge, a gauge for measuring the diameter of wires.

A LIST OF THE LATEST WORDS

Including those especially relating to the World War and other words in the Arts and Sciences which have recently come into our language.

This list is designed to present a selection from the more important new words and meanings owing their origin to the Great War and to record new forms and uses produced by the normal growth of the language. It also includes many colloquial and slang expressions which have embodied themselves in English speech, and therefore call for recognition.

NEW MEANINGS OF WORDS ALREADY APPEARING IN THIS WORK ARE INDICATED BY AN ASTERISK.

NOTICE.—The latest words relating to aviation will be found under the heading "Glossary of Aviation Terms" in the *Reference Library* immediately following the main body of the dictionary.

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acid test (as'id test), *n.* test by acid; the most searching test or proof.

A. E. F. = **American Expeditionary Forces** (a-mer'i-kan eks-pē-dish'un-a-ri fôrs'ez), *n.* the United States military forces operating in Europe in the World War.

Alien Property Custodian (ā'li-en prop'ẽr-ti kus-tō'di-an), *n.* a Federal official charged with the control of property of enemy aliens.

American Legion (a-mer'i-kan lē'jun), *n.* an organization of American veterans of the World War, founded in 1919.

ammeter (am'mē-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determining the strength in amperes of an electric current.

antenna (an-ten'a), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ (an-ten'e)], a suspended wire for the transmission and reception of electric waves.

anti-aircraft gun (an-ti ār'kraft gun), *n.* a gun designed to destroy enemy aircraft.

Anti-Saloon League (an'ti-sa-lōōn lēg), *n.* an American national federation of organizations opposed to the liquor traffic, influential in procuring prohibition legislation.

Anzac (an'zak), *n.* the popular appellation of members of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in the World War.

applejack (ap'l-jak), *n.* a brandy made from apples.

Archie (ār'chi), *n.* army slang for an anti-aircraft shell.

armored (ār'mẽrd), *adj.* armor-clad, of cars, trains, etc.

Articles of War (ār'ti-klz ov wawr), *n.* rules enacted by Congress governing military discipline.

ashcan (ash'kan), *n.* navy slang for a depth bomb.

audion bulb (aw'di-un bulb), *n.* a vacuum tube forming a highly sensitive detector of incoming radio oscillations.

automat (aw'tō-mat), *n.* a type of restaurant in which food is dispensed through the medium of slot-machines.

***automatic** (aw-tō-mat'ik), *n.* an automatic gun or pistol in which the recoil is utilized to eject cartridges, reload, and fire at a high rate of speed.

A. W. O. L., in the American Army, an abbreviation signifying Absent Without Official Leave.

baby tank (bā'bi tangk), *n.* equivalent of whippet tank, applied to the

French Renault whippet tank of 7 tons.

base hospital (bās hos'pi-tal), *n.* a hospital which receives wounded from the front for immediate treatment, then passing them on to permanent hospitals in the rear.

batman (bat'man), *n.* army term for an orderly in charge of a pack-horse.

Big Bertha (big bĕr'tha), *n.* a popular name given to the long range gun which bombarded Paris in 1918, and to similar guns.

Big Brothers (big bru*th*'ĕrz), *n.* an organized volunteer movement, started in New York in 1904, to assist boys who are victims of their environment to a higher plane.

billboard (bil'bōrd), *n.* a flat surface for the display of advertisements and notices.

birth control (bĕrth' kon-trōl'), *n.* a reform movement advocating limitation of the size of families and spreading knowledge of the use of contraceptives. Such measures are illegal in many states.

Blighty (blī'ti), *n.* British army slang for a wound; also signifying England; home.

blind tiger (blīnd tī'gĕr), *n.* a secret and unlicensed place for the sale of liquor.

Blue Devils (blū dev'lz), *n.* a name given to the French chasseurs in the World War because of their daring.

bombproof (bom'prōōf), *n.* a position fortified against bombing attacks.

bomb-thrower (bom'thrō-ĕr), *n.* a device for throwing bombs against the enemy position.

bone-dry (bōn'drī), *adj.* dry as a bone; a term used in the 1919 prohibition campaign to signify absolute non-use of intoxicants.

bootlegger (bōōt'leg-ĕr), *n.* one engaged in bootlegging.

bootlegging (bōōt'leg-ing), *n.* the act of transporting on the person and selling liquor where its use is prohibited.

bracer (brā'sĕr), *n.* a stimulant taken as a tonic.

brancardier (brong-kär-di-ā'), *n.* a stretcher-bearer. [French.]

brassard (bra-särʹ), *n.* an armband indicating the office or function of the wearer. [French.]

brig (brig), *n.* in the American navy, the place of confinement.

***buck** (buk), *n.* a sawbuck; the act of bucking; **to pass the buck,** to transfer responsibility: *v.* to butt; of horses, to leap with arched back, descending with head down and forelegs stiffened; to fight against, resist; **buck the tiger,** in gambling, to play against the bank.

buck private (buk prī'vāt), *n.* the lowest grade of private soldier.

buddy (bud'i), *n.* (corruption of *brother*), in the army, a pal, close companion.

buffer state (buf'ĕr stāt), *n.* a state separating two opposing nations, by its position forming an obstacle to aggression.

bully beef (boo'li beef), *n.* canned or preserved beef. [French *bouilli* [bōō-yē'], boiled.]

bump off (bump ôf), *v.* to kill, make away with. [Slang.]

by-product (bī'prod-ukt), *n.* a secondary or subordinate product resulting from the manufacture of a principal product.

cafeteria (kaf-e-tē'ri-a), *n.* a restaurant in which customers serve themselves from counters.

camaraderie (kam-ē-rä-dĕr-ē'), *n.* comradeship; fellowship. [French.]

camion (kam'i-ôn*g*), *n.* a truck; specifically, an army truck. [French.]

Campfire Girls (kamp'fīr gĕrlz), *n.* an association similar to the Boy Scouts, founded in 1913, designed to promote out-door life, social improvement, and economy. Its members were active in food conservation and other forms of war work.

***carry** (kar'i), *n.* a portage.

carry on (kar'i on'), *v.i.* to persist, endure, continue to the end; popular, to behave obstreperously.

cartel (kär'tl), *n.* a written instrument embodying an agreement between warring nations in regard to specific matters.

Casey (kā'si), *n.* in the A. E. F., army slang for K. C., Knights of Columbus.

***casual** (kazh'ū-al), *n.* a term used in

the World War to designate a wounded or disabled soldier.

caterpillar tread (kat'ẽr-pil-ẽr tred), *n.* a type of traction consisting of an endless band passing about the front and rear wheels of heavy vehicles; used in farm tractors and in army tanks.

Central Powers (sen'tral pou'ẽrz), *n.* in the World War, a designation of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

chancellery (chan'sel-ẽr-i), *n.* the office of a chancellor.

chaser (chās'ẽr), *n.* a small drink of water after spirits, or of brandy, etc. after coffee.

chow (chou), *n.* army and navy slang for food.

***chuck** (chuk), *v.t.* to give up, abandon. [Slang.]

***citation** (sī-tā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of citing; the official order bestowing the distinction; generally accompanied by the presentation of a military medal or cross.

***cite** (sīt), *v.t.* to recognize in military orders of a regiment, corps, or army eminent services or acts of bravery performed by individuals or regiments.

comfort bag (kum'fẽrt bag), *n.* a small individual bag containing articles useful to a soldier in the field.

Congressional Medal (kong-gresh'un-al med'l), *n.* the highest official American distinction, very rarely awarded by Congress, and only for the most "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty" in action. Less than one hundred members of the American Expeditionary Forces were thus distinguished.

conscientious objector (kon-shi-en'-shus ob-jek'tẽr), *n.* a person who refuses to do military duty because of religious or personal scruples.

consortium (kon-sôr'ti-um), *n.* partnership; a trade organization authorized by the government for the control and distribution of a commodity. [Latin.]

contact mine (kon'takt mīn), *n.* a form of mine which is exploded by being struck, as a submarine mine.

contraceptive (kon-tra-sep'tiv), *n.* a means of preventing conception.

contre-espionage (kôn'tr-es'pi-ō-nāzh'), *n.* counter-espionage, precautionary measures to detect and counteract enemy espionage. [French.]

cootie (kōō'ti), *n.* army slang for a louse.

counter proposal (koun'tẽr prō-pōz'-al), *n.* a proposal offering terms modifying those of an opponent's proposal.

Croix de Guerre (krwä dẽ gār), *n.* the French war cross, given to individual soldiers or civilians in recognition of distinguished bravery or important service. [French.]

culm (kulm), *n.* refuse of coal, especially of anthracite.

Czecho-Slovak Republic (chek'ō-slō'vak rē-pub'lik), *n.* a state comprising Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia, declared an independent nation on October 18, 1918.

decode (de-kōd'), *v.t.* to translate a code message into ordinary terms.

deflate (de-flāt), *v.t.* to release the gas or air in a balloon or other container.

deflation (de-flā'shun), *n.* the act of deflating.

delouse (de-lous'), *v.t.* to free from lice.

delousing camp (de-lous'ing kamp), *n.* a camp where soldiers undergo disinfection on leaving the trenches.

demote (de-mōt'), *v.t.* to reduce in rank or grade.

depth bomb (depth bom), *n.* a bomb used for the destruction of submarines by explosion at a determined depth below the surface. The time mechanism may be a valve operated by water pressure or a float attached by a cord to a trigger.

Der Tag (dār Tog), *n.* 'The Day,' prepared for and constantly toasted in German military circles, on which the anticipated German conquest of Europe should begin.

Devil Dogs (dev'l dogs), *n.* in the World War, a name given originally by German soldiers to the United States marines because of their fighting qualities.

disgruntled (dis-grun'tld), *adj.* dissatisfied, bad-humored.

***dope** (dōp), *n.* a general term for material used as a filler, as in treating

the cloth surface of airships, or as an absorbent, mixed with high explosives: *v.* to administer stupefying or stimulating drugs, as in horse-racing.

doughboy (dō'boi), *n.* in American army slang, an infantryman.

***drive** (drīv), *n.* an organized effort during a fixed period for obtaining funds, etc.; as a clothing drive.

drum-fire (drum'fīr), *n.* continuous, rattling fire, as of machine guns.

dry (drī), *adj.* used of a territory in which the sale of liquor is prohibited: *n.* an advocate of prohibition.

D. S. C. = Distinguished Service Cross (dis-ting'gwisht sēr'vis krôs), *n.* in the American Army, the highest military honor, conferred for eminent acts of bravery.

D. S. M. = Distinguished Service Medal (dis-ting'gwisht sēr'vis med'l), *n.* an American distinction, conferred on soldiers and civilians for great bravery or service.

D. S. O. = Distinguished Service Order (dis-ting'gwisht sēr'vis ôr'dēr), *n.* a British military distinction.

dud (dud), *n.* a shell that has failed to explode.

duffelbag (duf'l-bag), *n.* the bag used by soldiers and sailors to contain their outfit.

Duma (doo'ma), *n.* the Russian Parliament or Council of State, an advisory body under the empire, established in 1905, abolished in 1917.

dumdum bullet (dum'dum bool'et), *n.* an expanding bullet intended to make a lacerated wound; frequently formed from ordinary bullets by filing or biting the tip. The use of such bullets is prohibited by the regulations of the Hague Peace Conference.

dyestuff (dī'stuf), *n.* a dye, material used in dyeing.

eagle boat (ē'gl bōt), *n.* an American type of small submarine chaser.

Eagle hut (ē'gl hut), *n.* a hut or place of entertainment conducted by the Y. M. C. A. for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors.

eats (ēts), *n.* slang, especially army slang, for food, meals.

emplacement (em-plās'ment), *n.* a platform or fortified location for cannon.

encode (en-kōd'), *v.t.* to put a message into its appropriate code form.

enemy alien (en'e-mi ā'li-en), *n.* a foreign subject permanently or temporarily living in a country with which his government is at war.

expropriate (eks-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of property rights, take out of the possession of a person.

farmerette (fär-mēr-et'), *n.* a girl or woman engaged in farming as a conservation measure during the World War.

fermeture (fēr'me-chūr), *n.* the closing mechanism of breech-loading firearms.

field clerk (fēld' klērk), *n.* a clerical assistant in military operations.

field works (fēld' wērks), *n.* fortifications constructed for temporary use in the field.

***film** (film), *n.* colloquial for moving picture.

flagship (flag'ship), *n.* a ship carrying the flag officer of a fleet or squadron.

flare (flār), *n.* an artificial illumination designed to detect the position of the enemy.

flivver (fliv'ĕr), *n.* colloquial term for a low-grade automobile.

Food Administration (fōōd ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* a wartime Federal organization for conserving foodstuffs and regulating their use.

fouragere (fōō-ra-zhār'), *n.* in the French army, a shoulder cord worn by the members of a regiment or division which has been decorated. [French.]

Fourteen Points (fôr'tēn points), *n.* the principles named by President Wilson in a speech before Congress on January 8, 1918, as essential in any consideration of peace with the Central Powers. They were: open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, equality of trade conditions, reduction of armaments, adjustment of colonial claims, settlement of Russian questions, evacuation and restoration of Belgium, liberation and restoration of invaded French territory and return of Alsace-Lorraine to France, readjustment of Italian frontiers, free

development of the peoples of Austria-Hungary, determination of the relations of the Balkan states, settlement of the Turkish question, an independent Poland, the formation of a League of Nations.

Fritz, Fritzie (frits, frit'sē), *n.* a name given to the German soldier by the American forces in Europe.

***gas** (gas), *n.* colloquial for gasoline; asphyxiating or poison gas; *v.t.* to attack or overcome by asphyxiating gas.

gas alert (gas a-lērt'), *n.* the signal warning of a gas attack. [French *alerte.*]

gas mask (gas mask), *n.* a device used in the World War to protect against the effects of asphyxiating gas.

Geneva Cross (je-nē'va krôs), *n.* a Greek cross, red on a white ground, adopted in 1864 as a protecting symbol for neutral or non-combatant relief agents and for ambulances, hospitals, hospital ships, etc., in war.

G. H. Q., abbreviation of General Headquarters.

gob (gob), *n.* naval slang for a sailor.

go west (gō west), *v.i.* in the British and American armies, to die, of soldiers wounded in battle.

grouch (grouch), *v.i.* to be discontented, surly; to grumble: *n.* discontented mood, bad temper; a surly person, grumbler.

grouse (grous), *v.i.* British for grouch.

headquarters (hed'kwôr-tērz), *n.* the quarters of a commanding officer, or of the head of an organization; the chief seat of authority; the headquarters personnel.

***hedgehog** (hej'hog), *n.* an egg-shaped, crisscross tangle of barbed wire for filling in gaps in a wire entanglement.

Heinie (hī'nē), *n.* a British nickname for the German soldier.

heroin (her'ō-in), *n.* a sedative derivative of morphine, much used by drug addicts.

highball (hī'bawl), *n.* a drink of liquor to which a considerable amount of water is added.

***hike** (hīk), *n.* a tramp or march, a practice expedition on foot.

Hindenburg Line (hin'den-bērg līn), *n.* an assumed impregnable German line of defense on the western front in 1917 through Laon, La Fère, St. Quentin, Cambrai, and Lille to Vimy Ridge, later in a shifting line between Nieuport and Rheims.

hoarding (hôr'ding), *n.* in Great Britain, a billboard.

Hooverize (hōō'vēr-īz), *v.i.* to economize in food; a term derived from the name of Food Administrator Hoover.

housewife (hous'wīf), *n.* the female head of a household; a small bag containing sewing utensils.

***Hun** (hun), *n.* German; a generally accepted term of reproach, based on the similarity of German ruthlessness in the World War to that of the Huns, the most barbarous race of the ancient world.

hydrophone (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* a sound detector of American invention, with an effective range of six miles, by which the presence of a submarine and its position may be accurately determined.

hyphenated American (hī'fen-ā-ted a-mer'i-kan), *n.* an American citizen who gives partial allegiance to the land of his origin.

hypo (hī'pō), *n.* popular abbreviation for hyposulphite of soda, used as a fixing agent in photography.

Intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* the branch of army organization which gathers information concerning the enemy's operations, plans, and position at the front, and concerning espionage, propaganda, and the military, political, and economic situation in other countries.

inter-allied (in-tēr-al-īd'), *adj.* pertaining to or shared by the allied nations in the World War.

internationalism (in-tēr-nash'un-al-izm), *n.* a socialistic theory which substitutes for national patriotism a sentiment of world-fellowship without regard to nationality.

internment camp (in-tērn'ment kamp), *n.* a camp for the confinement of enemy aliens and suspected spies.

I. W. W. = Independent Workers

of the World (in-de-pen'dent wĕr'-kĕrz ov *th*e wĕrld), *n.* an organization formed in 1905 by the combination of various labor bodies in consequence of industrial disturbances in the West; its propaganda, carried out by means of dynamiting and disloyalty, led to long prison sentences for many of its members.

jazz (jaz), *n.* a kind of syncopated or ragtime music, performed on a great variety of instruments, with intentional discords; *v.* to dance by jazz music.

Jerry (jer'ē), *n.* a British army nickname for the German soldier.

***jigger** (jig'ĕr), *n.* a small measure for liquor, used in concocting drinks.

Jugo-Slavs (yōō'gō-slavz), *n.* south Slavic peoples; a nationality comprising the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, numbering about fourteen millions, and including Serbia and Montenegro together with various districts in Austria-Hungary—Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzogovina, Istria, Trieste, etc.

Junker (yoong'kĕr), *n.* a member of the Prussian landed aristocracy, an upholder of class privilege and militarism. [German.]

Kamerad (kom-ĕr-äd'), *n.* comrade; the cry indicating surrender uttered by German soldiers. [German.]

K. C., abbreviation of Knights of Columbus.

knocker (nok'ĕr), *n.* a person given to constant criticism; a faultfinder.

Krupp (kroop), *n.* a family of German gun makers. The great Krupp works at Essen turned out the famous long range guns which enabled Germany to prolong the World War.

Kultur (kool-tōōr'), *n.* the German term for "civilization," "culture"; the specifically German conception of the relation of the individual and the state to society; in popular acceptation, ruthlessness, savagery.

lachrymatory (lak'ri-ma-tō-ri), *adj.* producing tears.

lay down (lā doun), *v.t.* to discharge, fire (a barrage).

League of Nations (lēg ov nā'shunz), *n.* a general association of nations, proposed by President Wilson, and embodied in the peace treaty with Germany, designed to assure against future wars by guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to all nations.

leatherneck (le*th*'ĕr-nek), *n.* a name given to the United States marines in the World War.

***leave** (lēv), *n.* furlough, temporary authorized absence from military or other duty.

liaison (lē-ā-zông', lē-ā'zông), *n.* a binding, tying together; the military organization which assures interchange of information between armies or different branches of an army.

liaison officer (lē-ā'zông of'is-ĕr), *n.* an officer assigned to the army of another nation, or to another branch of the same army, as intermediary.

***liberty** (lib'ĕr-ti), *n.* a furlough, leave.

Liberty Loan (lib'ĕr-ti lōn), *n.* the name given to five United States war loans during the World War.

liquid fire (lik'wid fīr), *n.* a term used of blazing petroleum projected against the enemy line in warfare.

listening-in set (lis'n-ing-in' set), *n.* a device for intercepting communications passing over enemy telephone lines.

listening post (lis'n-ing pōst), *n.* a concealed position at the front from which enemy communications are intercepted.

long range gun (lông rānj gun), *n.* a gun capable of throwing shells to a great distance.

lucky bag (luk'i bag), *n.* a place for the safekeeping of lost or mislaid articles. [Navy slang.]

Lusitania (Lōō-sit-ā'ni-a), *n.* a Cunard Line steamer torpedoed May 7, 1915, with a loss of 1154 lives, including 114 Americans. Her destruction was one of the underlying causes of America's entrance into the war.

machine gun (ma-sheen' gun), *n.* a small caliber cannon loaded and fired continuously by a mechanical device instead of by hand.

machine gun nest (ma-sheen' gun nest), *n.* a concealed position for machine gun attack.

***mandate** (man'dāt), *n.* a charge or commission given to a powerful nation to protect and foster the development of a weak nation.

massif (mas-sēf'), *n.* a wooded, generally hilly, region. [French.]

***mine** (mīn), *n.* in naval warfare, a submerged or floating container charged with explosives designed to destroy enemy vessels.

mine field (mīn' fēld), *n.* a zone planted with submarine mines to prevent the passage of enemy vessels.

mine-sweeper (mīn'-swē-pēr), *n.* a vessel equipped to remove anchored mines.

minette (min-et'), *n.* a trap rock; a form of iron ore.

***mobilize** (mō'bi-līz), *n.* to set in operation, put to use, make active.

monkey meat (mun'ki mēt), *n.* army slang for canned meat, canned roast beef.

motion picture (mō'shun pik'chūr), *n.* the same as moving picture.

***motor** (mō'tēr), *n.* a motor car: *v.i.* to travel by motor car.

Motor Corps of America (mō'tēr kôr' ov A-mer'i-ka), *n.* a volunteer organization of women serving as drivers of motor cars in war work.

M. P., abbreviation for Military Police.

mustard gas (mus'tērd gas), *n.* a poisonous irritant gas used in the World War, so called from its odor.

narcomaniac (när'kō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one addicted to the use of narcotics.

Naval War College (nā'val wawr kol'-ej), *n.* a Federal institution at Newport, R. I., for the advanced training of specially selected naval officers in problems of naval warfare and naval operations.

nightcap (nīt'kap), *n.* a cap formerly used for sleeping; a drink before retiring.

No Man's Land (nō' manz land), *n.* the ground lying between opposing trenches or lines of battle.

non-combatant (non-kom'bat-ant), *n.* one who does not perform military service in war, as a child, woman, or aged person; one who is attached to an army but does not take part in fighting, as a surgeon, chaplain, clerk, etc.

observation post (ob-zēr-vā'shun pōst), *n.* a concealed position from which hostile operations, the effect of gunfire, etc., can be noted.

optometry (op-tom'e-tri), *n.* measurement of vision.

otology (ō-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the ear, medical treatment of ear diseases.

ouija (wē'ja or wē'ya), *n.* a board containing the alphabet and other characters used in connection with the planchette (compounded of the French and German words for *yes*).

outflank (out-flangk'), *v.t.* to extend beyond the flank of, outmaneuver.

outgeneral (out-jen'ĕr-al), *v.t.* to be the superior of in generalship, to excel in military skill.

outlying (out-lī'ing or out'lī-ing), *adj.* lying outside, advanced, remote.

outmaneuver (out-ma-nōō'vēr), *v.t.* to be superior in maneuvering.

outpost (out'pōst), *n.* an outlying guard, an advanced post to guard against surprise.

overhead (ō-vēr-hed'), *adj.* above the head, above.

overhead (ō'vēr-hed), *n.* overhead cost, operating expenses, general costs of a business.

overload (ō'ver-lōd), *n.* an excessive load, as of electrical current.

overload (ō-vēr-lōd'), *v.t.* to apply an excessive load.

overseas (ō-vēr-sēz'), *adj.* and *adv.* on the other side, abroad; **overseas cap,** the fatigue cap worn by troops on foreign service in the World War.

over the top (ō'vēr *th*ē top), *adv.* army slang for over the breastworks, out of the trenches, to make an attack; in popular use, beyond a set goal.

pacifist (pas'i-fist), *n.* an opponent of militarism, or of war even on just grounds.

paravane (par'a-vān), *n.* a device developed in the World War for the protection of vessels against submarine attack, consisting of a system of fenders attached to the vessel at an angle to divert torpedoes and mines.

***park** (pärk), *v.t.* to arrange automobiles, vehicles, artillery, etc., in a prescribed place or manner.

Peace Conference (pēs kon'fēr-ens), *n.* the assembly of representatives of the allied nations which met in Paris to fix the terms of peace with the Central Powers, embodied in the treaty of Versailles, signed June 25, 1919.

pentathlon (pent-ath'lon), *n.* an athletic contest consisting of five events. [Greek.]

petrol (pet'rol), *n.* gasoline.

***phase** (fāz), *n.* a recurring form or appearance of the planets or moon; the stage of advance of a sound wave or alternating electric current.

photo-drama (fō'tō-drä-ma), *n.* a moving picture.

piffle (pif'l), *n.* and *interj.* nonsense, twaddle; used as a contemptous exclamation.

pillbox (pil'boks), *n.* popular term for a German concrete redoubt for machine guns.

poilu (pwä-lü' or pwä'lü), *n.* the popular nickname of the French soldier, meaning "hairy," "bearded." [French.]

power-boat (pow'ĕr-bōt), *n.* a motor boat, any small craft propelled by motor power.

pro-ally (prō-al-ī'), *adj.* and *n.* favoring the cause of the allied nations.

profiteer (prof-it-ēr'), *v.i.* to gain excessive profits by taking advantage of the necessities of the public; *n.* one who profiteers.

pro-German (prō-gĕr'man), *adj.* and *n.* favoring the German side in the World War.

proving ground (prōō'ving ground), *n.* a place for testing cannon, etc.

pup tent (pup tent), *n.* a low V-shaped portable tent accommodating two soldiers.

puttee (put-tē'), *n.* a leather or spiral cloth gaiter or legging worn by soldiers.

questionnaire (kwes-chun-ār'), *n.* same as questionary. [French.]

radio (rā'di-ō), *n.* shortened form for radio-telegraphy, radiogram.

radiogram (rā'di-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegram.

railhead (rāl'hed), *n.* the most advanced point of a railroad line.

***ramp** (ramp), *n.* a sloping passageway, often used to take the place of stairs.

rapid fire gun (rap'id fīr gun), *n.* a machine gun capable of being fired rapidly by one operation.

rating (rāt'ing), *n.* classification, valuation; class, rank.

Red (red), *n.* an anarchist, a revolutionist; a member of the extreme wing of the socialistic party.

Red Cross (red krôs), *n.* an organization, having as its symbol the Geneva Cross, for the relief of wounded and sick soldiers in time of war and of the victims of wide-spread calamities in time of peace; specifically, the American Red Cross, militarized in 1917 on the entrance of the United States into the World War, when it engaged in extensive military and civilian relief work at home and in the warring countries.

red flag (red flag), *n.* the emblem of anarchy and extreme socialism.

***refugee** (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* in the World War, one who flees before the enemy advance.

***register** (rej'is-tĕr), *v.t.* to enter, record, enroll; in moving pictures, to depict an emotion; *v.i.* in printing, to correspond properly.

***reserve** (re-zērv'), *n.* the body of military forces not on active duty unless summoned for service. In the World War, in addition to the Regular Army reserve of enlisted men, the United States established an Officers' Reserve Corps, to secure a body of trained officers for temporary service in the regular army in every branch of the service.

reservist (re-zēr'vist), *n.* a member of the military reserve.

rifleman (rī'fl-man), *n.* one armed with a rifle; a skillful marksman with the rifle.

rifle pit (rī'fl pit), *n.* a pit or short trench with parapet for the protection of a rifleman.

Rookie (rook'i), *n.* army slang for a recruit.

***rot** (rot), *n.* nonsense, silliness (slang); an exclamation of contempt.

R. O. T. C., abbreviation for Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

rough-house (ruf'hous), *n.* rough, violent sport; *v.t.* and *i.* to handle or behave roughly in sport.

Sam Browne belt (sam broun belt), *n.* the military belt for officers in the British and American armies.

Sammy (sam'i), *n.* a popular appellation of privates of the American Expeditionary Forces, soon abandoned for "Yank."

Scout Master (skout' mas'tĕr), *n.* the adult leader of a Boy Scout troop.

scrap of paper (skrap ov pā'pĕr), *n.* a phrase used by the German Chancellor von Bethmann-Holweg on August 4, 1914, regarding the violation of Belgian neutrality, which the Great Powers were pledged by treaty to uphold.

secretariat (sek-re-tā'ri-at), *n.* the office of a diplomatic secretary. [French.]

***sector** (sek'tĕr), *n.* a defined area of military operations.

self-determination (self-de-tĕr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the act by which a people chooses for itself its political form and affiliations.

seventy-five (sev'n-ti-fīv'), *n.* a famous gun developed by the French in the World War, having a caliber of 75 m. = 2.95275 inches. [French *soixante-quinze* (swä'sont kangz').]

sexology (seks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of sex-relations.

sharpshooter (shärp'shōōt-ĕr), *n.* one skilled in marksmanship.

shavetail (shāv'tāl), *n.* American army slang for a second lieutenant.

shell crater (shel' krā-tĕr), **shell hole** (shel' hōl), *n.* the cavity produced by the explosion of a shell.

shell shock (shel' shok), *n.* a severe nervous affection frequently resulting from exposure to the concussion caused by exploding shells.

shelter pit (shel'tĕr pit), **shelter trench** (shel'tĕr trench), *n.* a shallow temporary excavation for protection against direct fire.

shock troops (shok' trōōps), *n.* a body of picked troops used for heavy attack at close quarters.

Signal Corps (sig'nal kôr), *n.* the division of the United States Army in charge of communications, including military cables, telegraphs, telephones, etc.

Sinn Fein (shin fān), *n.* a revolutionary society which aims at the independence of the Irish race.

Sinn Feiner (shin fā'nĕr), *n.* an adherent of the Sinn Fein.

sloppy (slop'i), *adj.* splashy, wet; careless, slovenly.

slumgullion (slum'gul-yun), *n.* the mixture of blood and oil on the deck of a whaling ship; a weak drink, slops; a menial.

smoke bomb (smōk bom), *n.* a form of bomb which on exploding spreads a screen of concealing smoke.

smoke screen (smōk' skrēn), *n.* an enveloping screen of dense smoke used to conceal the movements of troops or ships.

***snow** (snō), *n.* slang term for cocaine.

S. O. S. 1. A wireless code-signal indicating distress and calling for assistance, particularly at sea. 2. In the American Army, abbreviation for **Service of Supply,** the department controlling the area back of the zone of advance, in which ports of debarkation, hospitals, encampments, storehouses, etc., are situated.

sound-ranging (sound' rān-jing), *n.* the system of locating enemy batteries by the sound of the guns.

Soviet (sō'vi-et), *n.* a council of soldiers and workers. [Russian.]

Spartacist (spär'ta-sist), **Spartacid** (spär'ta-sid), *n.* a member of the communistic party in Germany, so called from Spartacus, the organ of the party, published at Essen.

***stall** (stawl), *v.t.* to hold back or obstruct; *v.i.* to pretend; to cease to function.

steam-roller (stēm'rōl-ĕr), *n.* a heavy machine used in road construction; **steam-roller methods,** means used to overcome opposition regardless of the rights of others.

stretcher case (strech'ĕr kās), *n.* army term for a severely wounded soldier unable to walk to a hospital.

submarine base (sub'ma-rēn bās), *n.* a locality equipped for the concealment and care of submarines and as

a starting point for submarine activities.

submarine chaser (sub′ma-rēn chā′sēr), *n.* a type of swift vessel equipped for the pursuit and destruction of hostile submarines.

***surcharge** (sēr′chārj), *n.* an additional charge, in the nature of a war tax, as on luxuries or anything else.

swank (swangk), *n.* bluff, aggressive self-importance. [British slang.]

swear off (swār ôf), *v.t.* and *i.* to resolve to abandon a practice, as drinking.

taxi (tak′si), *n.* abbreviation of taxicab; *v.i.* to travel by taxicab.

tear gas (tēr′ gas), *n.* an irritant gas used in warfare to produce copious flow of tears, thus blinding the enemy.

tempo (tem′pō), *n.* rate of musical movement, time. [Italian.]

terrain (ter-rang′ or ter-rān′), *n.* a tract of ground; specifically, the formation and topography of a tract from a military standpoint. [French.]

thermic (thēr′mik), *adj.* of or due to heat.

Thrift Stamp (thrift′ stamp), *n.* a stamp costing twenty-five cents issued in the United States during the World War, non-interest-bearing, redeemable in certain amounts for war saving stamps.

time fuse (tīm′ fūz), *n.* a fuse constructed to cause automatically the explosion of a shell or mine at the end of a determined period.

tin hat (tin hat), *n.* popular army term for the steel helmet.

tin willy (tin wil′i), *n.* army slang for canned corned beef.

T N T, the symbol for trinitrate of toluol, an explosive largely used in the World War.

Tommy (tom′i), *n.* the popular term for a private in the British army.

Tommywaac (tom′i-wak), *n.* the name given to members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps of Great Britain.

trench feet (trench fēt), *n.* a painful form of swelling produced by prolonged service in the trenches.

trench fever (trench fē′vēr), *n.* a form of fever arising from unsanitary conditions in the trenches.

trench mortar (trench′ mor′tēr), *n.* a short gun firing vertically, designed to bombard enemy trenches.

Triplice (tri′plis), *n.* a name given to the proposed Franco-Anglo-American alliance guaranteeing the defense of France against future German aggressions. [French.]

trussing (trus′ing), *n.* a system of trusses, bracing.

Ukraine or **Ukrainia** (ū′krān, ū-krā′ni-a), *n.* a district of southern Russia on the Black Sea; proclaimed an independent state under the name of Ukrainian People's Republic in 1917.

ukulele, ukelele (ū-kē-lē′li), *n.* a stringed instrument resembling a guitar, of Hawaiian origin.

Ulsterite (ul′stēr-īt), *n.* an inhabitant of Ulster in the north of Ireland; an opponent of the political separation of Ireland from England.

***vamp** (vamp), *n.* popular form of vampire.

***vampire** (vam′pīr), *n.* a person, particularly a woman, who preys on others.

Very lights (vē′ri līts), *n.* a system of code signaling by means of colored lights discharged from a pistol.

V. C. = Victoria Cross (vik-tō′ri-a krôs), *n.* the highest decoration given in the British army for conspicuous personal valor.

Victory Loan (vik′to-ri lōn), *n.* the fifth of the Liberty war loans, issued in 1919.

vocational (vō-kā′shun-al), *adj.* of a vocation or trade.

vocational training (vō-kā′shun-al trā′ning), *n.* education for a trade or occupation, as contrasted with general training.

Waac (wak), *n.* popular form of Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

war bride (wawr brīd), *n.* a wife married in war-time; a wife married to a soldier while he is in foreign service; one whose marriage takes place in view of her husband's departure for foreign service; popular for a stock which gains in value by war-time operations.

War Camp Community Service (wawr kamp kom-ū'ni-ti sēr'vis), *n.* an American organization providing comfort and entertainment at home for men in uniform during the World War.

War Chest (wawr' chest), *n.* a movement originating in Syracuse, now nation-wide, to combine all appeals for war charities in a single drive.

War College (wawr kol'ej), *n.* an advanced Federal institution at Washington, D. C., for special training of selected United States army officers.

wasps of the sea (wosps ov *the* sē), *n.* a term applied to destroyers and torpedo boats.

water-wagon (waw'tẽr-wag'un), *n.* popular term for giving up the use of liquor.

welfare work (wel'fār wẽrk), *n.* a form of organized effort to ameliorate social conditions.

***wet** (wet), *adj.* of a territory, permitting the sale of liquor; *n.* an opponent of prohibition.

whippet (whip'et), *n.* a breed of small dog; a small active creature.

whippet tank (whip'et tangk), *n.* a small type of army tank.

wire-cutter (wīr'kut-ẽr), *n.* any instrument for cutting wire; specifically, a tool for cutting barbed wire entanglements.

W. S. S. = War Saving Stamp, an interest-bearing stamp issued by the United States to facilitate popular subscription to the war loans, having a face value of five dollars.

Y., abbreviation for the Y. M. C. A. or for a Y. M. C. A. hut.

Y. M. C. A., abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association.

Y. M. H. A., abbreviation for Young Men's Hebrew Association, a New York association for the moral, mental, and physical improvement of Jewish young men.

yeomanette (yō-man-et') **yeowoman** (yō'woom-an), *n.* a female naval clerical assistant on land duty during the World War; not allowed on naval vessels.

zero hour (zē'rō our), *n.* the moment appointed for leaving the trenches for an attack.

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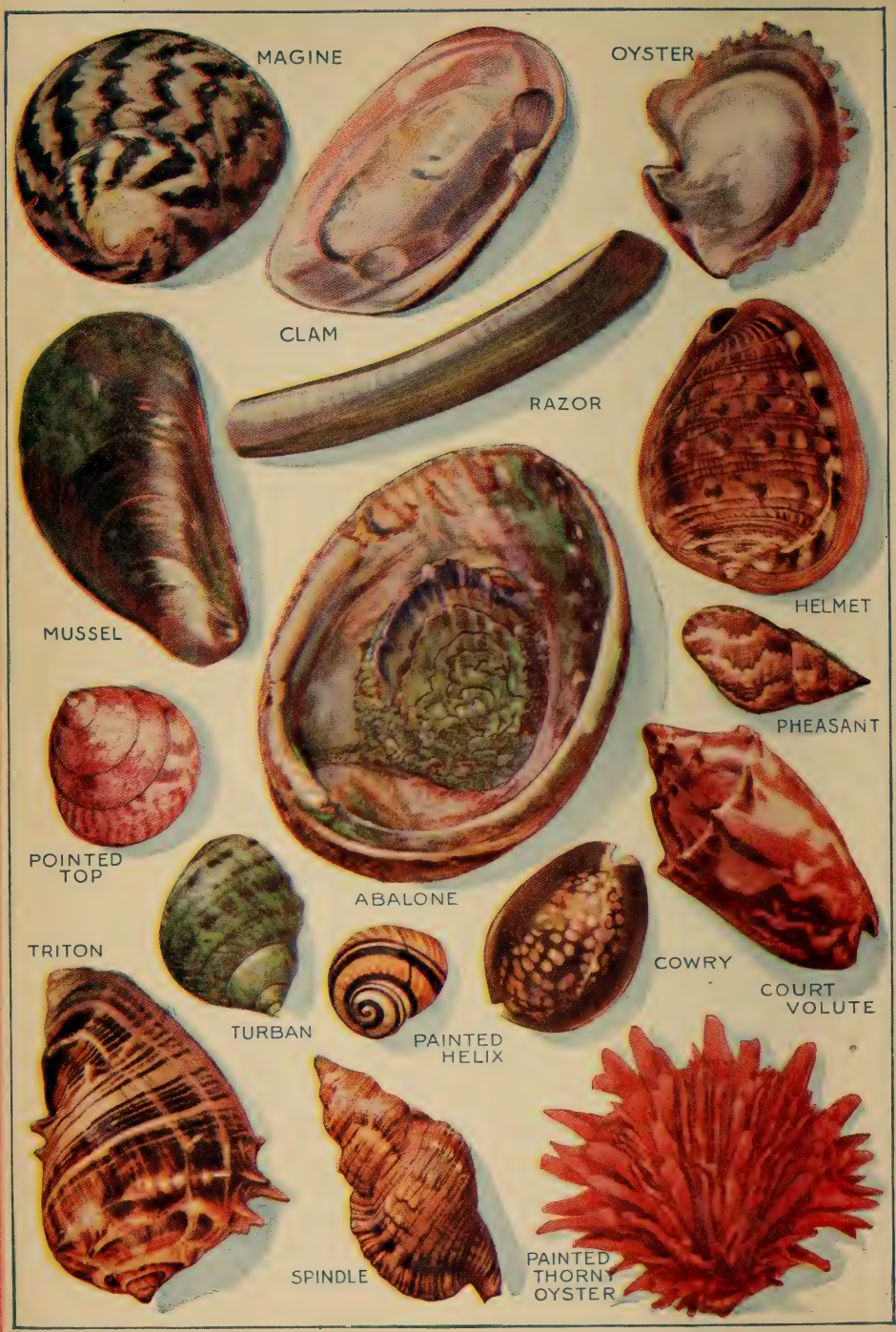
BOATS OF VARIOUS CLIMES



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FRATERNITY BADGES OF COLLEGES AND SOCIETIES

1. Kappa Alpha; 2. Alpha Delta Phi; 3. Beta Theta Phi; 4. Delta Gamma; 5. Theta Delta Chi; 6. Phi Kappa Sigma; 7. Tau Beta Pi; 8. Kappa Kappa Gamma; 9. Phi Nu Theta; 10. Delta Phi; 11. Sigma Nu; 12. Delta Psi; 13. Sigma Phi; 14. Clio; 15. Zeta Psi; 16. Sigma Chi; 17. Phi Gamma Delta; 18. Skull and Bones; 19. Alpha Tau Omega; 20. Wolf's Head; 21. Sigma Alpha Epsilon; 22. Delta Kappa Epsilon; 23. Kappa Alpha; 24. Kappa Alpha Theta; 25. Phi Beta Kappa; 26. Psi Upsilon; 27 Chi Psi; 28. Alpha Phi; 29. Chi Phi; 30. Alpha Sigma Chi; 31. Phi Delta Theta; 32. Delta Tau Delta; 33. Beta Theta Phi; 34. Scroll and Key; 35. Phi Kappa Psi

KEY TO FIG. 1

A. THE GREAT ARTERIAL TRUNK
B. THE GREAT BRANCH
C. THE LEFT CAROTID ARTERY
D. THE LEFT SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY
E. THE TWO ILIAC ARTERIES
F. THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
G. THE GREAT VEIN (DECENDING VENA CAVA)

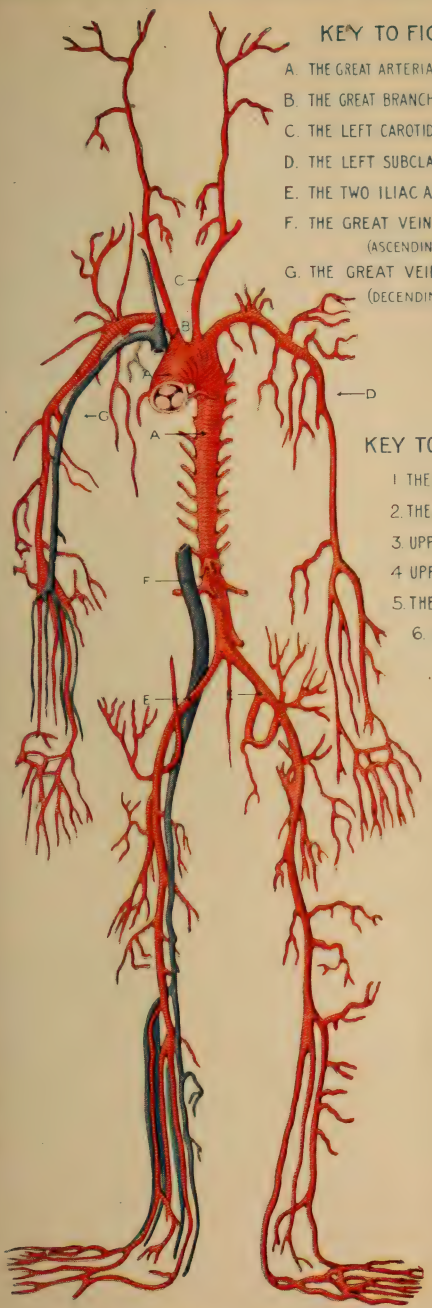

FIG. 1 PLAN OF THE ARTERIES

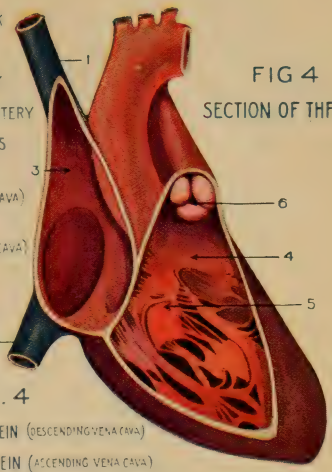

FIG 4
SECTION OF THF HEART

KEY TO FIG. 4

1. THE GREAT VEIN (DESCENDING VENA CAVA)
2. THE GREAT VEIN (ASCENDING VENA CAVA)
3. UPPER PART OF THE CAVITY OF THE RIGHT AURICLE
4. UPPER PART OF THE RIGHT VENTRICLE
5. THE THREE POINTED VALVE
6. VALVES AT THE ORIFICE OF THE PULMONARY ARTERY

FIG. 5
SECTION OF AIR TUBE

FIG. 3
THREE VALVES
AT THE COMMENCEMENT
OF THE PULMONARY
ARTERY

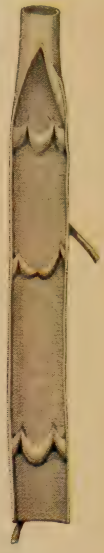

FIG. 2
SECTION OF VEIN
(SHOWING VALVES)

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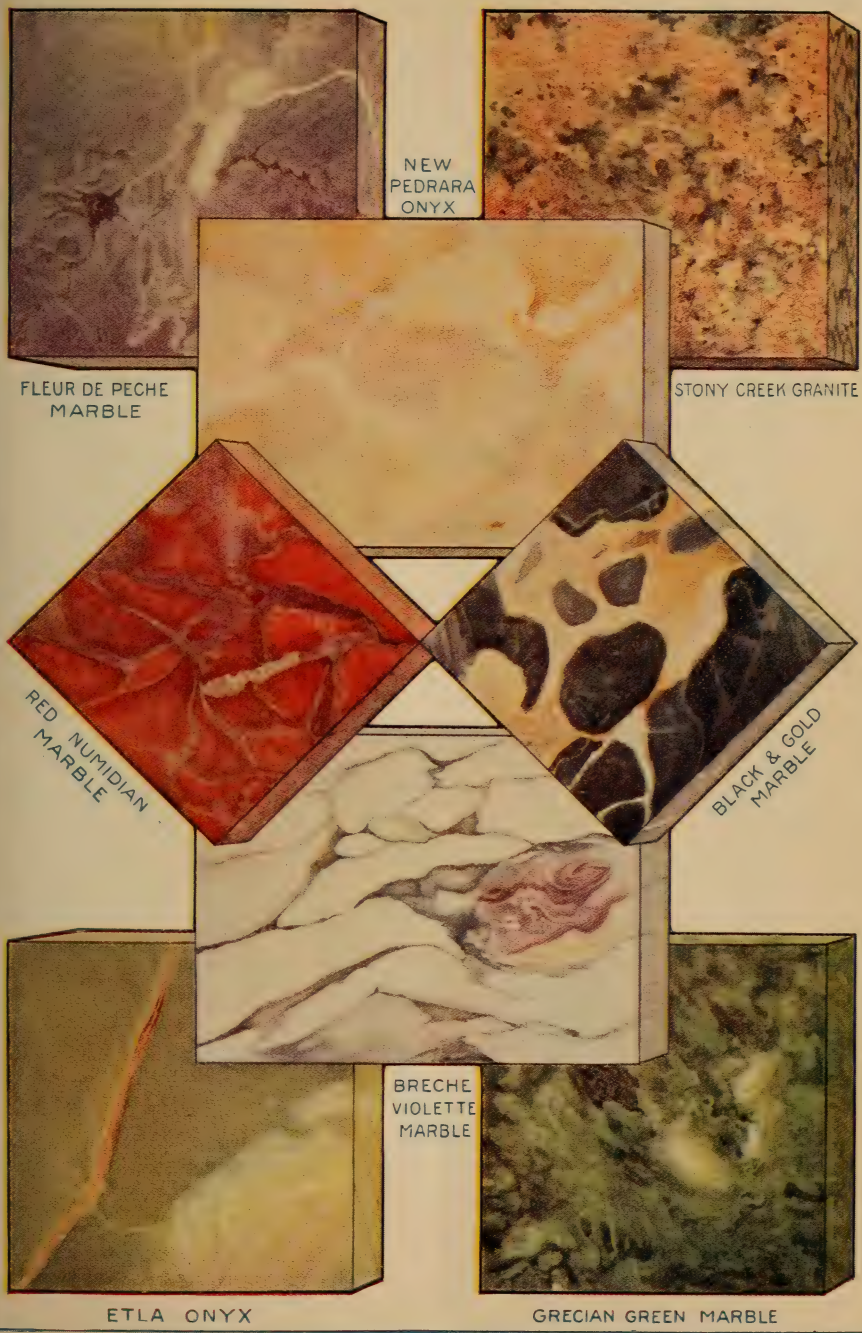

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POLISHED BUILDING STONES

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FLAGS OF STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

A

A (ā or a), the first letter in nearly every alphabet in the world, the chief exceptions being the Old Germanic (Runic), where it stood in the fourth place, and the Ethiopic, where it is the thirteenth letter. It was possibly in its earlier form a pictograph, representing an ox's head; but recent research has made this doubtful.

a (ā), *indef. art.* (contraction of *an*), one; any: used before words beginning with a consonant or the aspirate *h*.

aback (a-bak'), *adv.* backward; pressed back against the mast: said of sails; by surprise.

abacus (ab'a-kus), *n.* a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon rods or wires: used for arithmetical computation by the Chinese, and called by them *swanpan*. The abacus was probably at first developed from the ten digits of the human hand, which was a natural counting-board: the slab crowning a column or pillar.

abaft (a-baft'), *adv.* & *prep.* at, towards, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

abaiser (a-bā'sēr), *n.* bone black, also called animal black. It is used in refining petroleum.

abandon (a-ban'dun), *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self: *n.* unrestraint; freedom of manner. [French.]

abandoned (a-ban'dund), *adj.* given up entirely; shamelessly profligate.

abandonment (a-ban'dun-ment), *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned; freedom from restraint.

à bas (a bä'), down with. [French.]

abase (a-bās'), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally; dishonor.

abasement (a-bās'ment), *n.* the act of abasing or humiliating.

abash (a-bash'), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

abatable (a-bā'ta-bl), *adj.* that may be abated.

abate (a-bāt'), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress: *v.i.* to decrease; moderate.

abatement (a-bāt'ment), *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

abatis, abattis (English ab'a-tis; French a-ba-tē'), *n.* a barricade composed of felled trees with the branches pointing outward; especially intended to repel cavalry.

abattoir (a-bat-twär'), *n.* a public slaughter-house. [French.]

abb (ab), *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

abbacy (ab'a-si), *n.* the office and jurisdiction of an abbot.

abbé (a-bā'), *n.* an ecclesiastic devoted to literature. [French.]

abbess (ab'es), *n.* the lady-superior of a convent or nunnery.

abbey (āb'i), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (āb'biz)], an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

abbot (ab'ut), *n.* the male superior or head of an abbey.

abbreviate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce the quantity to its lowest terms.

abbreviation (ab-brē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of shortening or abbreviating; the state of being abbreviated; the word, phrase, or title so contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

abbreviator (ab-brē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.

abbreviature (ab-brē'vi-ā-tūr), *n.* the sign, letter, or character used for

contraction; a compendium or abridgment.

abdicate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* renounce, give up, or withdraw from; to relinquish the crown in favor of a successor.

abdication (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation, as when the member of a royal family abdicates either high station or the right to inherit such station. Thus Charles V., of the Holy Roman Empire, abdicated and went into a monastery; and so, in our own times, King Milan of Servia abdicated his throne and spent the rest of his evil life in the gambling halls of Paris.

abdicator (ab'di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.

abdomen (ab-dō'men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.

abdominal (ab-dom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

abduce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument; draw aside by an abductor muscle.

abduct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.

abduction (ab-duk'shun), *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.

abductor (ab-duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, abducts; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.

abeam (a-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

abed (a-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.

aberration (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement.

abet (a-bet'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually of a criminal nature; to incite, or instigate.

abetment (a-bet'ment), *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.

abettor or **abetter** (a-bet'ēr), *n.* one who aids or abets in the commission of a crime; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.

abeyance (a-bā'ans), *n.* held or kept back; held over; a state of suspension.

abhor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring], to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate; be strongly averse to.

abhorrence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* detestation; extreme hatred; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.

abhorrent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.

abhorrer (ab-hôr'rēr), *n.* one who abhors or detests.

abide (a-bīd'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abode, *p.pr.* abiding], *v.t.* to await, endure, withstand, tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, stand firm.

abiding (a-bī'ding), *p.adj.* remaining; staying; steadfast, in faith or in purpose.

ability (a-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise; receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

abintestate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

abiogenesis (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation, a doctrine now obsolete.

abject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

abjection (ab-jek'shun), *n.* the act of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

abjuration (ab-jū-rā'shun), *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

abjure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ablactation (ab-lak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

ablation (ab-lā'shun), *n.* the act of removal or carrying away.

ablative (ab'la-tiv), *n.* the sixth case in Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality and sometimes place.

ablaut (äp'lout), *n.* the change of

vowel in the base of a word, as *do*, *did*. [German.]

ablaze (a-blāz′), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

able (ā′bl), *adj.* possessed of power, means, or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

able-bodied (ā′bl-bod′id), *adj.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

ablegate (ab′lē-gāt), *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, &c., to newly-appointed cardinals.

abloom (a-blōōm′), *adv.* & *adj.* in bloom.

abluent (ab′lū-ent), *adj.* cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

ablution (ab-lū′shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

ablutionary (ab-lū′shun-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cleansing.

abnegate (ab′nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse or deny to one's self.

abnormal (ab-nôr′mal), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departure from a type, standard, or rule; exceptional; out of the common.

abnormality (ab-nôr-mal′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormalities (ab-nôr-mal′i-tiz)], the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

abnormally (ab-nôr′ma-li), *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

abnormity (ab-nôr′mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormities (ab-nôr′mi-tiz)], deformity; irregularity.

aboard (a-bōrd′), *adv.* on or within a vessel: *prep.* into a ship.

abode (a-bōd′), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

abolish (a-bol′ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

abolition (ab-ō-lish′un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

abolitionism (ab-ō-lish′un-izm), *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, &c.

abolitionist (ab-ō-lish′un-ist), *n.* one who is in favor of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

aboma (a-bō′ma), *n.* the name of a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

abominable (a-bom′i-na-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

abominate (a-bom′i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

abomination (a-bom-i-nā′shun), *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

aboriginal (ab-ō-rij′i-nal), *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

aborigines (ab-ō-rij′i-nēz), *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

abort (a-bôrt′), *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

aborted (a-bôr′ted), *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

abortion (a-bôr′shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

abortionist (a-bôr′shun-ist), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion, or who induces abortion.

abortive (a-bôr′tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

abound (a-bound′), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in*).

about (a-bout′), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending: *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

above (a-buv′), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

aboveboard (a-buv′bōrd), *adj.* & *adv.* in open sight; without trickery.

abradant (ab-rā′dant), *adj.* having

the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance employed for abrading or scouring.

abrade (ab-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

abrasion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

abreast (a-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in line with; opposite to; at the same level.

abridge (a-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, epitomize.

abridgment (a-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

abroach (a-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

abroad (a-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

abrogate (ab'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

abrogation (ab-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.

abrogator (ab'rō-gā-tēr), *n.* one who repeals by authority.

abrupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.

abruption (ab-rup'shun), *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.

abscess (ab'ses), *n.* [*pl.* abscesses (ab'ses-ez)], a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body.

abscission (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.

abscond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

absence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

absent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted: (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

absentee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty.

absenteeism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* the state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.

absently (ab'sent-li), *adv.* in an abstracted manner.

absinthe (English ab'sinth; French äb-sangt'), *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, largely drunk in France.

absinthin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.

absolute (ab'sō-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed, irrevocable; despotic; positive: *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

absolution (ab-sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

absolutism (ab'sō-lū-tizm), *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.

absolutist (ab'sō-lūt-ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.

absolvatory (ab-sol'va-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.

absolve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

absorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.

absorbability (ab-sôr-ba-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

absorbable (ab-sôr'ba-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed.

absorbency (ab-sôr'ben-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.

absorbent (ab-sôr'bent), *adj.* absorbing: *n.* the capacity for absorbing; anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

absorptiometer (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.

absorption (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

absorption-bands (-bandz), *n.pl.* the dark bands in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

absorption-lines (-līns), *n.pl.* dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapors through which the light has passed.

absorptive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

absorptivity (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of absorption.

abstain (ab-stān'), *v.i.* to forbear; refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

abstainer (ab-stān'ēr), *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

abstemious (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; non-indulgent.

abstention (ab-sten'shun), *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

abstentionist (ab-sten'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or practices abstention.

abstentious (ab-sten'shus), *adj.* characterized by abstention.

abstergent (ab-stēr'jent), *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

abstersion (ab-stēr'shun), *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

abstersive (ab-stēr'siv), *adj.* cleansing; of the nature or quality of an abstergent: *n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

abstinence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.

abstinent (ab'sti-nent), *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink: *n.* an abstainer.

abstract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or draw away; separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.

abstract (ab'strakt), *n.* an epitome; a summary or abstract comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature. **abstract noun,** *n.* the name of a state or quality considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

abstracted (ab-strakt'ed), *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

abstraction (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn or abstracted; concentration of mind or attention.

abstractional (ab-strak'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

abstractionist (ab-strak'shun-ist), *n.* one who deals with abstractions; an idealist; a dreamer.

abstractive (ab-strak'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

abstractly (ab'strakt-li), *adv.* in an abstract manner.

abstrahent (ab'stra-hent), *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

abstruse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

absurd (ab-sērd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

absurdity (ab-sēr'di-ti), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities (ab-sēr'di-tiz)], the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

abundance (a-bun'dans), *n.* in great plenty; an over-flowing quantity; affluence.

abundant (a-bun'dant), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

abuse (a-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language towards; vituperate.

abuse (a-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

abusive (a-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing or containing abuse.

abut (a-but'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting], to border upon; touch at one end; terminate. (Used with *on, upon, against.*)

abutment (a-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

abuzz (a-buz'), *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

abysm (a-bizm'), *n.* an abyss, a gulf.

abysmal (a-biz'mal), *adj.* pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.

abyss (a-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable.

acacia (a-kā'shi-a), *n.* a plant of the genus of same name.

academic (ak-a-dem'ik), or **academical** (ak-a-dem'i-kal), *n.* a college student or member of a university: *adj.* belonging or appertaining to a college or university.

academically (ak-a-dem'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an academical manner; after the fashion of an academy.

academicals (ak-a-dem'i-kals), *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

academician (ak-a-de-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences and literature.

academy (a-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for instruction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

acanthus (a-kan'thus), *n.* a plant having sharp-toothed leaves; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling the foliage of the acanthus.

accede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield to.

accelerando (äk-chel-e-ran'do). A term used in music to denote that the movement should be quickened. [Italian.]

accelerate (ak-sel'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.

acceleration (ak-sel-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated.

accelerative (ak-sel'ĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* hastening; tending to increase velocity.

accelerator (ak-sel'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* that which quickens or accelerates; any method in photography by which a sensitized or chemical plate is exposed for a less time to the light.

acceleratory (ak-sel'ĕr-a-tō-ri), *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

accent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing a word; a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

accentual (ak-sen'tū-al), *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

accentuate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak; pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

accentuation (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or singing) with emphasis or distinction.

accept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.

acceptability (ak-sep-ta-bil'i-ti), or **acceptableness** (ak-sep'ta-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

acceptable (ak-sep'ta-bl), *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification.

acceptance (ak-sep'tans), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

acceptation (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

acceptor (ak-sep'tĕr), *n.* one who accepts; the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

access (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence of fits or paroxysms in diseases.

accessibility (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being accessible.

accessible (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

accession (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

accessional (ak-sesh'un-al), *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

accessorial (ak-ses-ō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as accessorial guilt or agency.

accessory (ak-ses'ō-ri), *adj.* [*pl.* accessories (ak-ses'ō-riz)], aiding; contributing to some result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

accidence (ak'si-dens), *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing the rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

accident (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

accidental (ak-si-den'tal), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

accidentally (ak-si-den'ta-li), *adv.* in an accidental manner.

acclaim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

acclamation (ak-kla-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *vivâ voce;* a mode of papal election.

acclamatory (ak-klam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

acclimate (ak'kli-māt), *v.t.* to accustom a person to a foreign climate.

acclimation (ak-kli-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

acclimatize (ak'kli-ma-tīz), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to accustom or become accustomed to a foreign climate; said of plants or animals.

acclivity (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (ak-kliv'i-tiz)], an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

accolated (ak'kō-lā-ted), *p.adj.* containing two or more profile heads, so arranged that one partially overlaps the next, as in the shilling of William III. and Mary.

accommodate (ak-kom'mō-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be conformable to.

accommodating (ak-kom'mō-dā-ting), *p.adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting one's self to the desires of others.

accommodation (ak-kom-mō-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

accommodation-bill (-bil), *n.* a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

accommodation-ladder (-lad'ēr), *n.* a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

accommodative (ak-kom'mō-da-tiv), *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

accompaniment (ak-kum'pa-ni-ment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of harmony.

accompanist (ak-kum'pa-nist), *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

accompany (ak-kum'pa-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a compostition for voice and instrument.

accomplice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

accomplish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

accomplished (ak-kom'plisht), *p.adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of social qualifications.

accomplishment (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

accord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

accordance (ak-kôrd'ans), *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

accordant (ak-kôrd'ant), *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

according (ak-kôrd'ing), *p.adj.* agreeing, harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeably (*to*).

accordion (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

accost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

accouchement (ak-koosh'mong), *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in. [French.]

accoucheur (ak-kōōsh-ĕr'), *n.* a physician who attends confinement cases. [French.]

account (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

account-current (ak-kount'-kur'ent), *n.* the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

accountability (ak-kount-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the stateof being liable or accountable.

accountable (ak-kount'a-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

accountably (ak-kount'a-bli), *adv.* in an accountable manner.

accountancy (ak-koun'tan-si), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

accountant (ak-koun'tant), *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts: *adj.* giving account; responsible.

accoutre (ak-kōō'tẽr), *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in military dress; furnish with accoutrements. [French.]

accoutrements (ak-kōō'tẽr-ments), *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments. [French.]

accredit (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

accrescent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

accrete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* to adhere; be added: *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

accretion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

accretive (ak-krē'tiv), *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

accroachment (ak-krōch'ment), *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

accrue (ak-krōō'), *v.i.* to come to happen or result to naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

accruement (ak-krōō'ment), *n.* an addition or increment.

accumbent (ak-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

accumulate (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

accumulation (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

accumulative (ak-kū'mū-la-tiv), *adj.* tending to accumulate.

accumulative judgment (juj'ment), *n.* a second judgment which takes effect against a person after the first sentence has expired.

accumulator (ak-kū'mū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalizing pressure; an electric storage battery.

accuracy (ak'kū-ra-si), *n.* the quality of being accurate; exactness or correctness.

accurate (ak'kū-rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

accursed (a-kēr'sed), or **accurst** (a-kērst'), *p.adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

accusable (ak-kū'za-bl), *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

accusation (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

accusatival (ak-kū-za-tī'val), *adj.* pertaining to the accusative case.

accusative (ak-kū'za-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb; in Latin, the fourth case of the noun.

accusatorially (ak-kū-za-tō'ri-a-li), *adv.* in an accusatorial manner.

accusatory (ak-kū'za-tō-ri), or **accusatorial** (ak-kū-za-tō'ri-al), *adj.* accusing, or containing an accusation.

accuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

accuser (ak-kūz'ēr), *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offense against another.

accustom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

accustomed (ak-kus'tumd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; often practiced.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (ās'ez)], a unit; in playing cards and dice, a card or die marked with a single pip; a very small quantity; an aviator who has brought down five enemy machines within his own lines and, as a result, has received official mention.

acedia (a-sē'di-a), *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterized by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

acentric (a-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

Acephala (a-sef'a-la), *n.pl.* a term applied to all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

acephalous (a-sef'a-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

acerbity (a-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (-tiz)], sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

acetanilide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl chloride on aniline: used in medicine as an antipyretic.

acetate (as'ē-tāt), *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

acetated (as'ē-tā-ted), *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

acetation. See acetification.

acetic acid (a-sē'tik & a-set'ik as'id), *n.* a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell. It is present in a dilute form in vinegar.

acetification (a-set-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of acetifying or becoming acetous; the preparation of vinegar.

acetify (a-set'i-fī). *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acetified, *p.pr.* acetifying], to turn into vinegar; make acetous.

acetimeter (as-ē-tim'ē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

acetin (as'ē-tin), *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

acetone (as'ē-tōn), *n.* a clear volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

acetose (as'ē-tōs), or **acetous** (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

acetylene (a-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium-carbide to the action of water.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

achievable (a-chē'va-bl), *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

achieve (a-chēv'), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

achievement (a-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is achieved or accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield, also called a hatchment.

Achilles-tendon (a-kil'ēz-ten'dun), *n.*

the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel; usually reversed in writing, "tendon-Achilles."

aching (ā'king), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.

achromatic (ak-rō-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.

achromatic-lens (-lenz), a lens free from chromatic aberration.

achromatically (ak-rō-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an achromatic manner.

achromatize (ak-rō'ma-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting color; to render achromatic.

achromatous (a k - r ō ' m a - t u s), *adj.* without color.

acid (as'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

acidic (a-sid'ik), *adj.* containing a large proportion of the acid element; opposed to basic.

acidiferous (as-i-dif'e-rus), *adj.* producing or containing acids.

acidific (as-i-dif'ik), *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

acidification (a-sid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acidifying.

acidifier (a-sid'i-fī-ẽr), *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.

acidify (a-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t & p.p.* acidified, *p.pr.* acidifying], to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.

acidity (a-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid or sour.

acidulate (a-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to render slightly acid.

acidulent (a-sid'ū-lent), *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.

acidulous (a-sid'ū-lus), *adj.* slightly sour; subacid.

acierage (as'i-er-āj), *n.* the term given to the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.

aciform (a s ' i f ô r m), *adj.* needle-shaped.

acinaceous (as-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, &c.

acknowledge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging], to admit or own to be true; recognize; confess; admit the receipt of.

acknowledgment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.

aclinic (a-klin'ik), *adj.* without inclination.

aclinic-line (a-klin'ik-līn), *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.

acme (ak'mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.

acne (ak'nē), *n.* a pustular eruption of the body, chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.

acock (a-kok'), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.

acock-bill (a-kok'-bil), *adv.* with the ends directed upwards, as of an anchor or yards of a ship.

acology (a-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of remedies.

acolyte (ak'ō-līt), or **acolyth** (ak'ō-līth & -lith), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.

aconite (ak'ō-nīt), *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.

aconitine (a-kon'i-tin & -tīn), *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.

acorn (ā'kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.

acotyledon (a-kot-i-lē'dun), *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).

acotyledonous (a-kot-i-lē'dun-us), *adj.* having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.

acoumeter (a-kōō'me-tẽr), *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing, or sensibility to sound.

acoustic (a-kōōs'tik), *adj.* belonging to the science of sound: *n.* a remedy for deafness.

acoustics (a-kōōs'tiks), the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.
acquaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* to familiarize or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.
acquaintance (ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.
acquainted (ak-kwān'ted), *p.adj.* having personal knowledge; familiar, known (*with*).
acquiesce (ak-kwi-es') *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent [followed usually by *in*].
acquiescence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.
acquiescent (ak-kwi-es'ent), *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly; resting satisfied.
acquirable (ak-kwīr'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being acquired.
acquire (ak-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.
acquirement (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.
acquisition (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.
acquisitive (ak-kwiz'i-tiv), *adj.* having a propensity to acquire; greedily disposed.
acquisitiveness (ak-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the propensity to acquire.
acquit (ak-kwit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.
acquittal (ak-kwit'al), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."
acquittance (ak-kwit'ans), *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability; a receipt barring a further demand.
acre (ā'kẽr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing, in Great Britain, the United States and the British Colonies, 4,840 sq. yds.
acreage (ā'kẽr-āj), *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.
acred (ā'kẽrd), *adj.* possessing acres or landed property.
acrid (ak'rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.
acridity (ak-rid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acrid.
acrimonious (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.
acrimony (ak'ri-mō-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.
acrobat (ak'rō-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.
acrobatism (ak'rō-bat-izm), *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.
acrolith (ak'rō-lith), *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.
acropolis (a-krop'ō-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.
across (a-krôs'), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.
acrostic (a-kros'tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.
act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.
acting (akt'ing), *p.adj.* performing services, as those of an official.
actinic (ak-tin'ik), *adj.* having the property of actinism.
actinism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.
actinium (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* a recently discovered radio-active element.
actinograph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.
actinoid (ak'tin-oid), *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a starfish.

actinology (ak-ti-nol′ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.

actinometer (ak-tin-om′et-ēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.

action (ak′shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

actionable (ak′shun-a-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

active (ak′tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; constantly active; the performance and not the continuance of an action; lively, moving freely; acting quickly.

activity (ak-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* activities (ak-tiv′i-tiz)], energy; the state of action.

actor (ak′tēr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

actress (ak′tres), *n.* a woman actor.

actual (ak′tū-al), *adj.* real; existing; present.

actuality (ak-tū-al′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* actualities (ak-tū-al′i-tiz)], the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence.

actualization (ak′tū-al-i-zā′shun), *n.* making actual

actualize (ak′tū-al-īz), *v.t.* to make actual.

actually (ak′tū-al-li), *adv.* as an existing fact.

actuary (ak′tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (ak′tū-ā-riz)], a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life assurance and similar computations.

actuate (ak′tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

actuation (ak-tū-ā′shun), *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.

aculeate (a-kū′lē-āt), *adj.* equipped with a string; having aculei or sharp prickles: *n.* certain insects furnished with stings, as the bee.

acumen (a-kū′men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; insight; discrimination.

acuminate (a-kū′min-āt), *adj.* ending in a sharp point.

acupress (ak′ū-pres), *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by pressure.

acupressure (ak-ū-presh′ēr), *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.

acute (a-kūt′), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually sharp; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch.

adage (ad′āj), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

adagio (a-däj′i-ō), a musical term calling for a slower movement in the rendering of a part of the composition. [Italian.]

Adam's ale (ad′amz āl), *n.* water.

Adam's apple (ad′amz ap-l), *n.* the prominence made by the thyroid cartilage of the larynx in front of the throat, especially conspicuous in males.

adamant (ad′a-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

adamantine (ad-a-man′tin), *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.

adapt (a-dapt′), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

adaptability (a-dap-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being adaptable.

adaptation (ad-ap-tā′shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

add (ad), *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.

addendum (ad-den′dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (ad-den′da)], an appendix.

adder (ad′ēr), *n.* the popular name for the viper.

addict (ad-dikt′), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

addition (ad-dish′un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title

added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

additional (ad-dish'un-al), *adj.* added; supplementary.

additionally (ad-dish'un-a-li), *adv.* in addition to.

additive (ad'di-tiv), *adj.* that may be, or is to be, added.

addle (ad'l), *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

addle-headed (adl-hed'ed), or **addle-pated** (ad-l-pā'ted), *adj.* stupid; weak-brained; muddled.

address (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange; redress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct; speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; the attention of a lover.

addressee (ad-dres-ē'), *n.* one who is addressed.

adduce (ad-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

adducent (ad-dū'sent), *adj.* bringing forward or together.

adducible (ad-dū'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being adduced.

adductive (ad-duk'tiv), *adj.* bringing forward.

adductor (ad-duk'tẽr), *n.* one who draws to.

adductor muscles (mus'lz), *n.pl.* muscles which draw certain parts to a common center.

adenoid (ad'e-noid), *n.* one of the two soft glands in the throat.

adept (a-dept'), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* (a'dept), one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

adequacy (ad'ē-kwa-si), *n.* sufficiency for a particular purpose.

adequate (ad'ē-kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement or occasion; fully sufficient.

adhere (ad-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.

adherence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.

adherent (ad-hēr'ent), *adj.* adhering; sticking: *n.* one who adheres; a follower of a party or leader.

adhesion (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state or act of adhering.

adhesive (ad-hē'siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

adieu (a-dū'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus, adieux (a-dūz')], a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell. [French.]

adit (ad'it), *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.

adjacency (ad-jā'sen-si), *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.

adjacent (ad-jā'sent), *adj.* near; close to.

adjectival (ad-jek-tī'val), *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.

adjective (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

adjoin (ad-join'), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

adjourn (ad-jẽrn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day.

adjournment (ad-jẽrn'ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

adjudge (ad-juj'), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

adjudged (ad-jujd'), *adj.* determined by judicial decree.

adjudgment (ad-juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging.

adjudicate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

adjudication (ad-jū'di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.

adjudicator (a-jū'di-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who adjudicates.

adjunct (ad'jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

adjunctive (ad-jungk'tiv). *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.

adjunctly (ad'jungkt-li), *adv.* in connection with.

adjuration (ad-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.

adjure (ad-jūr'), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; to charge solemnly.

adjust (ad-just'), *v.t.* to fit, or make

exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

adjuster (ad-jus'tẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.

adjustment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.

adjutancy (ad'jū-tan-si), *n.* the office of an adjutant.

adjutant (ad'jū-tant), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.

adjutant-general (-jen'ẽr-al), [*pl.* adjutants-general], the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom all orders, &c., are received and issued by the general commanding.

admeasure (ad-mezh'ur), *v.t.* to measure dimensions; apportion.

admeasurement (ad-mezh'ur-ment), *n.* a measurement by a rule.

administer (ad-min'is-tẽr), *v.t.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.

administerial (ad-min-is-tẽr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

administrable (ad-min'is-tra-bl), *adj.* capable of being administered.

administration (ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering, as government, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

administrative (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

administrator (ad-min'is-trā-tẽr), *n.* one who administers affiairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.

administratrix (ad-min-is-trā'triks), *n.* a female administrator.

admirable (ad'mi-ra-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

admiral (ad'mi-ral), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.

Admiralty (ad'mi-ral-ti), *n.* [*pl.* Admiralties (ad'mi-ral-tiz)], the department of the British government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which British naval affairs are transacted; the office of an admiral.

admiration (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.

admire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.

admissible (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

admission (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

admit (ad-mit') *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* admit'ted, *p.pr.* admit'ting], to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

admittance (ad-mit'ans), *n.* the power or permission to enter.

admix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* to mix with something else.

admixture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

admonish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

admonition (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* friendly reproof or warning.

admonitory (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.

adnascent (ad-nas'ent), *adj.* growing upon something else.

adnate (ad'nāt), *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.

ado (a-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.

adobe (a-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico. [Spanish.]

adolescence (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.

adolescent (ad-ō-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.

adopt (a-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

adoption (a-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

adoptive (a-dop'tiv), *adj.* constituted by adoption.

adorable (a-dōr'a-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship.

adoration (ad-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of worship.

adore (a-dōr'), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; honor highly; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

adorn (a-dôrn'), *v.t.* to beautify; dignify; ornament; embellish.

adornment (a-dôrn'ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.

adown (a-doun'), *adv.* & *prep.* downward; down.
adrift (a-drift'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.
adroit (a-droit'), *adj.* exhibiting skill; dexterous.
adulation (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise; flattery.
adulator (ad'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* a flatterer.
adulatory (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* flattering.
adult (a-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a man or a woman.
adulterant (a-dul'tĕr-ant), *adj.* adulterating: *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.
adulterate (a-dul'tĕr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.
adulteration (a-dul-tĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.
adulterator (a-dul'tĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.
adulterer (a-dul'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* a man who commits adultery.
adulteress (a-dul'tĕr-es), or **adultress** (a-dul'tres), *n.* a woman who commits adultery.
adulterous (a-dul'tĕr-us), *adj.* guilty of adultery.
adultery (a-dul'tĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (a-dul'ter-iz)], violation of the marriage-bed.
adumbrant (ad-um'brant), *adj.* shadowing forth.
adumbrate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.
adumbration (ad-um-bra'shun), *n.* something that shadows forth.
adumbrative (ad-um-bra'tiv). *adj.* faintly representing.
aduncous (ad-ung'kus), *adj.* hooked, as a parrot's bill.
advance (ad-vans'), *v.i.* to go forward: *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand: *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in *pl.*); a loan; payment beforehand.
advancement (ad-vans'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.
advantage (ad-van'tāj), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit; the first point gained after deuce.
advantageous (ad-van-tā'jus), *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.
advent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming or arrival.
Advent (ad'vent), *n.* the period including the four Sundays before Christmas.
adventitious (ad-ven-tish'us), *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.
adventual (ad-ven'tū-al), *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.
adventure (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.
adventurer (ad-ven'tūr-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretenses.
adventuresome (ad-ven'tūr-sum), or **adventurous** (ad-ven'tūr-us), *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.
adventuress (ad-ven'tūr-es), *n.* a female adventurer; (usually in a bad sense).
adverb (ad'vĕrb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.
adverbial (ad-vĕr'bi-al), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.
adverbially (ad-vĕr'bi-a-li), *adv.* with the force of an adverb.
adversary (ad'vĕr-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (ad'vĕr-sā-riz)], an opponent.
adversative (ad-vĕr'sa-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.
adverse (ad-vĕrs'), *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.
adversity (ad-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.
advert (ad-vĕrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.
advertence (ad-vĕr'tens), *n.* attention.
advertency (ad-vĕr'ten-si), *n.* the habit of being attentive.
advertent (ad-vĕr'tent), *adj.* attentive.
advertently (ad-ver'tent-li), *adv.* in an intentional manner.
advertise (ad'vĕr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.

advertisement (ad-vĕr′tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.
advice (ad-vīs′), *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.
advisability (ad-vī-za-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.
advisable (ad-vī′za-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.
advise (ad-vīz′), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.
advised (ad-vīz′d), *p.adj.* acting with caution.
advisedly (ad-vī′zed-li), *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.
advisory (ad-vī′zō-ri), *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.
advocacy (ad′vō-ka-si), *n.* the act of pleading for.
advocate (ad′vō-kāt), *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.
advocator (ad′vō-kā-tĕr), *n.* an advocate; a supporter.
advowee (ad-vou-ē′), *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.
advowson (ad-vou′zn), *n.* the right of presentation to a benefice. [English.]
adynamia (a-din-ā′mi-a), *n.* great debility; physical weakness.
adz or **adze** (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, coopers, &c.
æ (ē), a Latin diphthong, in derivatives mostly superseded by **e**.
ædile or **edile** (ē′dīl), *n.* a Roman magistrate who exercised supervision over the temples, public and private buildings, the markets, public games, sanitation, &c., hence a municipal officer.
ælurophobia (ē-lū-ro-phō′bi-a), *n.* cat-fear; a morbid dread of cats and a consciousness of their presence even when they are not in sight.
Æolian harp (ē-ō′li-an härp), *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.
æon or **eon** (ē′on), *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.
aërate (ā′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.
aërated bread (ā′ĕr-āt-ed bred), *n.* bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.
aëration (ā-ĕr-ā′shun), *n.* the act of aërating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.
aërial (ā-ē′ri-al), *adj.* belonging to the air.
aërially (ā-ē′ri-a-li), *adv.* like the air.
aërification (ā-ĕr-if-i-kā′shun), *n.* the state of being aëriform.
aëriform (ā′ĕr-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.
aëro (ā′ĕr-ō), *adj.* a word descriptive of aëronautical subjects, as *aëro-club*.
aërocyst (ā′ĕr-ō-sist), *n.* one of the air-bladders of algæ.
aërodrome (ā′ĕr-ō-drōm), *n.* a field or shelter for aëroplanes.
aëro-dynamics (ā-ĕr-ō-di-nam′iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.
aërogram (ā′ĕr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraphic message.
aërolite (ā′ĕr-ō-līt), *n.* a meteorite.
aërometer (ā-ĕr-om′e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.
aëronaut (ā′ĕr-ō-nawt), *n.* an aërial navigator; a balloonist, or aviator.
aëronautic (ā-ĕr-ō-naw′tik), or **aëronautical** (ā-ĕr-ō-naw′ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to aëronautics.
aëronautics (ā-ĕr-ō-naw′tiks), *n.* aërial navigation.
aërophone (ā′ĕr-ō-fōn), *n.* an instrumented invented by Edison for increasing the intensity of sound.
aërophor (ā′ĕr-ō-fĕr), *n.* an apparatus used in spinning-factories to moisten the air, and counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.
aërophyte (ā′ĕr-ō-fīt), *n.* an air-plant; a parasitical plant.
aëroplane (ā′ĕr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine, distinguished from an airship or balloon.
aëroplanist (ā-ĕr-ō-plān′ist), *n.* one who flies in or controls an aëroplane.
aërostat (ā′ĕr-ō-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.
aërostatic (ā-ĕr-ō-stat′ik), or **aërostatical** (ā-ĕr-ō-stat′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to aërostatics.
aërostatics (ā-ĕr-ō-stat′iks), *n.* the

science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.

aery and **aerie** (ēr'i), *n.* an eagle's nest; a brood of eagles or hawks.

æsthetic or **esthetic** (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.

æsthetic school (skōōl), a school of art composed of devotees of the beautiful.

æstheticism (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* love for, or devotion to, the beautiful.

æsthetics or **esthetics** (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful.

æther (ē'thĕr), *n.* in Greek philosophy the extremely rare and tenuous substance in which the earth with its surrounding atmosphere was set. See ether.

æthrioscope (eth'ri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring changes of temperature of the sky, as when clear or clouded.

ætiology. See etiology.

afar (a-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.

affability (af-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being affable.

affable (af'a-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.

affair (af-fār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.

affect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; seek by natural affinity; assume the appearance of; pretend.

affectation (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.

affecting (af-fek'ting), *adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.

affection (af-fek'shun), *n.* having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.

affectional (af-fek'shun-al), *adj.* relating to the affections.

affectionate (af-fek'shun-āt), *adj.* having affection; kind.

afferent (af'fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.

affiance (af-fī'ans), *n.* trust; a marriage contract: *v.t.* to betroth.

affidavit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.

affiliable (af-fil'i-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being affiliated.

affiliate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to assign a child to its father; connect with in origin; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).

affiliation (a-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* assignment of a child to its father; connection by way of descent.

affinity (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (af-fin'i-tiz)], nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage: consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure. A strong attraction existing between a man and a woman.

affirm (af-fĕrm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.

affirmance (af-fĕr'mans), *n.* confirmation.

affirmant (af-fĕr'mant), *n.* one who affirms; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.

affirmation (af-ĕr-mā'shun), *n.* an averment; the solemn declaration permitted to those who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.

affirmative (af-fĕr'ma-tiv), *n.* that which affirms: *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.

affix (af-fix'), *v.t.* to fix to; attach: *n.* a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.

afflatus (af-flā'tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.

afflict (af-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.

affliction (af-flik'shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.

afflictive (af-flik'tiv), *adj.* causing pain.

affluence (af'lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches; wealth.

affluent (af'lū-ent), *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.

afflux (af'luks), *n.* an increase; an influx.

afford (af-fōrd'), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.

affranchise (af-fran'shiz), *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.

affray (af-frā′), *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.
affright (af-frīt′), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.
affront (af-frunt′), *v.t.* to confront, oppose face to face; insult designedly.
affusion (af-fū′zhun), *n.* the act of pouring upon.
Afghan (af′gan), *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan: *n.* a native of Afghanistan.
afghan (af′gan), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or robe.
afield (a-fēld′), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.
aflame (a-flām′), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.
afloat (a-flōt′), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.
afoot (a-foot′), *adv.* on foot; astir.
afraid (a-frād′), *adj.* frightened.
afresh (a-fresh′), *adv.* again; anew.
African (af′ri-kan), *adj.* pertaining to Africa; *n.* a native of Africa.
Africander (af-ri-kan′dēr), *n.* a white native of South Africa.
aft (aft′), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.
after (af′tēr), *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.
after-clap (af′tēr-klap), *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.
after-damp (-damp), *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.
aftergrass (af′tēr-gras), *n.* a second mowing in a season. Also aftermath.
after-hold (-hōld), *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast.
aftermath (af′tēr-math), *n.* a second grass-crop in a season; a supplementary result.
afternoon (af-tēr-nōōn′), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.
afterward (af′tēr-ward), or **afterwards** (-wardz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.
after-wit (af′tēr-wit), *n.* wisdom that comes too late.
again (a-gen′), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.
against (a-genst′), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.
agape (a-gāp′), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.
agate (ag′at), *n.* a variety of quartz in striped or clouded colors; chalcedony; Scotch pebble.
agave (a-gā′vu), *n.* the century plant and others of the same genus.
age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old visibly.
agency (ā′jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.
agent (ā′jent), *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.
agglomerate (ag-glom′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.
agglomeration (ag-glom-ēr-ā′shun), *n.* a heap.
agglomerative (ag-glom′ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to gather together.
agglutinant (ag-glū′ti-nant), *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.
agglutinate (ag-glū′ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.
agglutination (ag-glū-ti-nā′shun), *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.
aggrandize (ag′gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.
aggrandizement (ag′gran-dīz-ment), *n.* exaltation; advancement.
aggravate (ag′gra-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.
aggravating (ag′gra-vā-ting), *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.
aggravation (ag-gra-vā′shun), *n.* the act of making worse.
aggregate (ag′grē-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.
aggregation (ag-grē-gā′shun), *n.* a collection of particulars.
aggregative (ag′grē-gā-tiv), *adj.* collective; social.

aggress (ag-gres′), *v.t.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.
aggression (ag-gresh′un), *n.* unprovoked attack.
aggressive (ag-gres′iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.
aggressor (ag-gres′ẽr) *n.* one who attacks.
aggrieve (ag-grēv′), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.
aghast (a-gast′), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment, or terror.
agile (aj′il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.
agility (a-jil′i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.
agio (ä′ji-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (ä′ji-ōz)], the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount. [Italian.]
agiotage (aj′i-ō-tāj), *n.* exchange business; stock jobbing.
agitable (aj′i-ta-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated; debatable.
agitate (aj′i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; revolve in the mind; disturb; keep constantly before the public.
agitation (aj-i-tā′shun), *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.
agitative (aj′i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to agitate.
agitator (aj′i-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.
aglow (a-glō′), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.
aglutition (ag-lū-tish′un), *n.* inability to swallow.
agnail (ag′nāl), *n.* loose skin under or near the nail; a whitlow.
agnomen (ag-nō′men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as "Milton, the poet."
agnostic (ag-nos′tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.
agnosticism (ag-nos′ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.
ago (a-gō′), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time (used only in the phrase "long ago").
agog (a-gog′), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.
agoing (a-gō′ing), *adv.* on the going; in motion.
agonistics (ag-ō-nis′tiks), *n.* the science of athletic combats.
agonize (ag′ō-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer anguish, make convulsive efforts: *v.t.* to torture.
agonizingly (ag′ō-nī-zing-li), *adv.* with anguish or struggles.
agony (ag′ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* agonies (ag′ō-niz)], extreme pain; anguish.
agouti (a-gōō′ti), *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America.
agrarian (a-grā′ri-an), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.
agrarianism (a-grā′ri-an-ism), *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.
agree (a-grē′), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.
agreeability (a-grē-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* agreeableness.
agreeable (a-grē′a-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.
agreement (a-grē′ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.
agricultural (ag-ri-kul′tūr-al), *adj.* pertaining to tillage.
agriculturalist (ag-ri-kul′tū-ral-ist), *n.* same as agriculturist.
agriculture (ag′ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow, &c.; tillage; farming.
agriculturist (ag-ri-kul′tūr-ist), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.
agrin (a-grin′), *adj.* & *adv.* in the act or state of grinning.
aground (a-ground′), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.
ague (ā′gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.
ague-cake (ā′gū-kāk), *n.* an enlargement of the spleen produced by ague.
aguish (ā′gū-ish), *adj.* having the

qualities of an ague; producing ague; intermittent.

ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of sudden emotion.

aha (ä-hä′), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.

ahead (a-hed′), *adv.* in the front; forward.

aheap (a-hēp′), *adv.* in a heap.

ahem (a-hem′), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention.

ahoy (a-hoi′), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.

ahull (a-hul′), *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee.

ai (ä′i), *n.* [*pl.* ais (ä′ēz)], the three-toed sloth of America.

aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support: *n.* help; assistance.

aide-de-camp (ād′de-kong), *n.* [*pl.* aides-de-camp], an officer who assists a general. [French.]

aigret (ā′gret) or **aigrette** (ā-gret′), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire.

ail (āl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.

ailment (āl′ment), *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.

aim (ām), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.

air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry thoroughly, as clothes: exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.

air-brake (ār′-brāk), *n.* a system of railroad-brakes operated by compressed air.

air-craft (ār-kraft), *n.* a machine for aerial navigation.

air-gas (ār-gas), *n.* an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, &c.

air-gun (ār-gun), *n.* a gun discharged by the force of condensed air.

airily (ār′i-li), *adv.* in an airy manner.

airiness (ār′i-nes), *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.

airing (ār′ing), *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air.

air-line (ār-līn), *n.* a straight line. Also called a bee-line.

air-plant (ār-plant), *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.

air-pump (ār-pump), *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam-engine.

airship (ār′ship), *n.* a steerable balloon.

airy (ār′i), *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.

aisle (īl), *n.* the passage leading to chancel or altar of a church; or to the platform of any hall.

ajar (a-jär′), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door; out of harmony.

ajog (a-jog′), *adv.* on the jog; jogging.

akimbo (a-kim′bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.

akin (a-kin′), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.

alabaster (al′a-bas-tēr), *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments: *adj.* made of, or transparent like, alabaster.

alack (a-lak′), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.

alacrity (a-lak′ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.

alalia (a-lā′li-a), *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.

alalus (al′a-lus), *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.

alamode (a-la-mōd′), *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin, light, glossy black silk. [French.]

alar (ā′lar), *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.

alarm (a-lärm′), *v.t.* arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger: *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.

alarming (a-lärm′ing), *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.

alary (ā′la-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.

alas (a-las′), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of unhappiness.

alate (ā′lāt) or **alated** (ā-lāt′ed), *adj.* having wings or wing-like side-appendages.

alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches.

albata (al-bā'ta), *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.

albatross (al'ba-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel, inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Oceans.

albeit (awl-bē'it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.

albino (al-bī'nō or al-bē'nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.

albugineous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of white-of-eggs; albuminous.

album (al'bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, monograms, &c.

albumen (al-bū'men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.

albumenize (al-bū'men-īz), *v.t.* in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution.

albumin (al-bū'min), *n.* a variant of albumen.

albuminoid (al-bū'mi-noid), *adj.* like albumen: *n.* a class of organic compounds which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; proteids.

albuminous (al-bū'mi-nus) or **albuminose** (al-bū'mi-nōs), *adj.* like, or containing albumen.

albuminuria (al-bū-mi-nū'ri-a), *n.* the presence of albumen in the kidneys and the urine.

alburnum (al-bēr'num), *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heart-wood; sap-wood.

alcalde (al-kal'dā), *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal. [Spanish.]

alchemist (al'ke-mist), *n.* one who studies or practices alchemy.

alchemy (al'ke-mi), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

alcohol (al'kō-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; rectified spirits; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.

alcoholic (al-kō-hol'ik), *adj.* containing alcohol: -s, *n.pl.* alcoholic liquors.

alcoholism (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol; or a chronic craving for strong drink.

alcoholization (al-kō-hol-i-zā'shun), *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.

alcoholize (al'kō-hol-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).

Alcoran (al-kō-ran'), *n.* more correctly written Korân, *q.v.*

alcove (al'kōv), *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.

alder (awl'dēr), *n.* a genus of plants growing in moist land and related to the birch.

alderman (awl'dēr-man), *n.*; *pl.* aldermen (-men), in English and American cities and boroughs a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor; also, in Great Britain, certain members of county councils elected by those bodies.

ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

alee (ā-lē'), *adv.* & *adj.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship; opposite to aweather.

alert (a-lērt'), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.

Alexandrine (al-eks-an'drin), *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.

alfalfa (al-fal'fä), *n.* see lucern.

algæ (al'jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.

algebra (al'je-bra), *n.* the science of calculation by letters and general symbols.

algebraic (al'je-brā-ik) or **algebraical** (al-je-brā'ik-al), *adj.* occurring in or dealing with algebra.

algebraically (al-je-brā'ik-a-li), *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.

algine (al'jin), *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed, and used in manufactures instead of horn.

alias (ā'li-as), *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.* [*pl.* aliases (ā'li-as-ez)], another name; an assumed name.

alibi (al'i-bī), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.

alien (ā'li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.

alienable (ā'li-en-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being alienated; salable.

alienage (ā'li-en-āj), *n.* the state or legal status of an alien.

alienate (ā'li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.

alienation (ā-li-en-ā'shun), *n.* estrangement; transference; diversion to another purpose; mental derangement.

alienism (ā'li-en-izm), *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental diseases.

alienist (ā'li-en-ist), *n.* a physician who makes a special study of diseases affecting the brain or nervous system.

aliform (al'i-fôrm), *adj.* wing-shaped.

alight (a-līt'), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle; to come upon accidentally: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.

align (a-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line: *v.i.* to form or fall into a line.

alignment (a-līn'ment), *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.

alike (a-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner; similar.

aliment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.

alimental (al-i-men'tal), *adj.* having the quality of, or supplying the materials for, nourishing.

alimentary (al-i-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food; nutritious.

alimentary canal (ka-nal'), *n.* the great duct which conveys food to the stomach and carries off solid excreta.

alimentation (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.

alimentiveness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* the instinct for food.

alimony (al'i-mōn-i), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.

aliped (al'i-ped), *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.

aliquant (al'i-kwant), *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquant part of 25.

aliquot (al'i-kwot), *adj.* being a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquot part of 24.

alive (a-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.

alkahest (al'ka-hest), *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists, by means of which they believed that all metals could be reduced to a single liquid.

alkalescent (al-ka-les'sent), *adj.* tending to become alkaline.

alkali (al'ka-lī), *n.* [*pl.* alkalis & -ies], one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters opposed to acid.

alkaline (al'ka-līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.

alkaloid (al'ka-loid), *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.

alkanet (al'ka-net), *n.* a plant the root of which yields the rich red dye of commerce.

all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate: *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's

entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

all along (a-lông'), *adv.phr.* throughout.

all but (but), *adv.phr.* everything but; almost.

all-fours (awl-fôrz'), *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring: *adv.* on hands and knees.

all-hail (awl-hāl'), *interj.* all health! A phrase of salutation.

All-hallowe'en (awl-hal-o-ēn'), *n.* the evening before All Saints' Day. It is associated with many quaint legends and superstitions.

All-hallows (awl-hal'ōz), *n.pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the first of November, in honor of all the saints.

Allies, The (a-līz'), *n.* in the European War, 1914–1915, the nations of the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France, Russia—together with Serbia, Montenegro, Japan and Italy.

all one (wun), *adj.* & *n.* in effect the same; quite the same.

all-round (awl-round'), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing anything; many-sided.

all-sorts (awl-sôrts'), *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day (sōlz dā), *n.* the day, celebrated on the second of November by the Catholic Church, in honor of the departed.

all told (tōld), *adv.* all counted.

Allah (al'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

allay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

allegation (al-ē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of alleging; assertion; declaration; that which is asserted or alleged; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or justification; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

allege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

allegeable (al-lej'a-bl), *adj.* that may be alleged or affirmed.

allegiance (al-lē'jans), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

allegoric (al-ē-gor'ik) or **allegorical** (al-ē-gor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory; figurative.

allegorically (al-ē-gor'i-ka-li), *adv.* figuratively; in an allegorical manner.

allegorize (al'ē-gō-rīz), *v.t.* to turn into allegory; to treat allegorically: *v.i.* to make use of allegory.

allegory (al'ē-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* -allegories (al'ē-gō-riz)], a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically. A famous example of an allegory is Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

alleviate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

alleviation (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of alleviating; that which lessens or lightens.

alleviative (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to alleviate: *n.* that which alleviates.

alleviator (al-lē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

alley (al'i), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (al'iz)], a passage; a narrow way; a lane.

alliaceous (al-i-ā'shus), *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

alliance (al-lī'ans), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

alligation (al-i-gā'shun), *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

alligator (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

alliteration (al-lit-e-rā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as "*a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id," and "*B*egot *b*y *b*utchers *b*ut *b*y *b*ishops *b*red," said of Cardinal Wolsey. Alliteration preceded rhythm in Anglo-Saxon verse, and it is still effectively used, as by Swinburne and Kipling.

alliterative (al-lit'e-rā-tiv), *adj.* per-

taining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

allocate (al′ō-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

allocation (al-ō-kā′shun), *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning; an allotment or assignment; an allowance made on an account.

allocution (al-ō-kū′shun), *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

allodial (a-lō′di-al), *adj.* freehold; not feudal: *n.* land thus held.

allodium (a-lō′di-um), *n.* [*pl.* allodia (a-lō′di-a)], freehold estate.

allograph (al′ō-graf), *n.* a signature by one person on behalf of another: opposed to autograph.

allomorphism (al-ō-môr′fizm), *n.* the property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

allopath (al′ō-path), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy; an allopathist.

allopathic (al-ō-path′ik), *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

allopathically (al-ō-path′ik-a-li), *adv.* in an allopathic manner.

allopathy (al-op′a-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure; opposed to homeopathy.

alloquialism (a-lō′kwi-al-izm), *n.* a phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

allot (a-lot′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting], to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

allotee (al-lot-tē′), *n.* one to whom an allotment or share is granted or assigned.

allotment (a-lot′ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

allotropic (al-ō-trop′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characterized by allotropy.

allotropism (a-lot′rō-pizm), *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

allotropy (a-lot′rō-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago, respectively.

allow (a-lou′), *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

allowable (a-lou′a-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

allowance (a-lou′ans), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

alloy (a-loi′), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound of two or more metals; an admixture of evil with good.

allspice (awl′spīs), *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento: so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavors of other spices.

allude (a-lūd′), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an allusion indirectly (with *to*).

allure (a-lūr′), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real or apparent; entice; attract.

allurement (a-lūr′ment), *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

allusion (a-lū′zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

allusive (a-lū′siv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

allusory (a-lū′sō-ri), *adj.* allusive.

alluvial (a-lū′vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of alluvium.

alluvion (a-lū′vi-un), *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by the action of water.

alluvium (a-lū′vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (a-lū′vi-a)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

ally (a-lī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying], to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* [*pl.* allies (a-līz′)], one united,

related, or associated by these means; a confederate. See Allies.

almagra (al-mā'gra), *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also as a paint and polish (Indian-red).

almanac (awl'ma-nak), *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

almightiness (awl-mī'ti-nes), *n.* omnipotence; infinite or boundless power.

almighty (awl-mī'ti), *adj.* possessing all power, omnipotent.

Almighty, *n.* the omnipotent God.

almond (ä'mund), *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

almoner (al'mun-ēr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

almonry (al'mun-ri), *n.* [*pl.* almonries (al'mun-riz)], the residence of the almoner; place where alms are dispensed.

almost (awl'mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.sing.* [used sometimes as *n.pl.*] the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in charity.

alms-house (ämz-hous), *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity and appropriated to the use of the poor.

aloe (al'ō), *n.* [*pl.* aloes (al'ōz)], the common name for succulent plants, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

aloes (al'ōz), *n.* a drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves; the fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum.

aloft (a-lôft'), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.

alone (a-lōn'), *adj.* & *adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

along (a-lông'), *prep.* & *adv.* by the length; lengthwise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

alongside (a-lông'sīd), *adv.* by the side; side by side.

aloof (a-lōōf'), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

alopecia (al-ō-pē'si-a), or **alopecy** (a-lō'pe-si), *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease. [Greek.]

alopecist (al-ō'pes-ist and al-ō-pe'sist), *n.* one who undertakes the cure or prevention of baldness.

aloud (a-loud'), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

alpaca (al-pak'a), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

alpen-glow (al'pen-glō), *n.* a peculiar purple gleam on the snow on the Alps seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

alpen-horn (al'pen-hôrn), *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

alpen-stock (al'pen-stok), *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

alphabet (al'fa-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowledge.

alphabetic (al-fa-bet'ik), or **alphabetical** (al-fa-bet'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

alphabetically (al-fa-bet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an alphabetical order or manner.

alphabetize (al'fa-bet-īz), *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order, *i.e.* in a sequence following the order of the letters of the alphabet.

already (awl-red'i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

also (awl'sō), *adv.* & *conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

altar (awl'tar), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

altazimuth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

alter (awl'tĕr), *v.t.* to effect some change in; modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

alterable (awl'tĕr-a-ble), *adj.* capable of being altered; liable to change.

alterant (awl'tĕr-ant), *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a color.

alteration (awl-tĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

alterative (awl'tĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

altercate (al'tĕr-kāt), *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

altercation (al-tĕr-kā'shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

alter ego (al'tĕr e'gō), *n.* a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorized to act for another. [Latin.]

alternant (al-tĕr'nant), *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

alternate (al'tĕr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by *with*): *adj.* by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

alternate angles (ang'glz), *n.pl.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

alternation (al-tĕr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

alternative (al-tĕr'na-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

alternator (al'tĕr-nā-tĕr), *n.* an alternating-current dynamo.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn), *n.* a musical instrument of the sax-horn class, frequently used in military bands.

although (awl-*thō'*), *conj.* granting that; though; even if; notwithstanding.

altimeter (al-tim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

altimetry (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

altiscope (al'tis-kōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of mirrors and lenses by means of which an object is brought to the view of the observer, notwithstanding intervening obstacles; used to guide submarine boats.

altisonant (al-tis'o-nant), *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

altitude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

altitudinal (al-ti-tū'di-nal), *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

alto (al'tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola. [Italian.]

altogether (awl-too-ge*th'*ĕr), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.

alto-relievo (al'tō-re-li-ā'vo), *n.* [*pl.* alto-relievos (-re-li-ā'vōz)], high relief; figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background, and having more than half their thickness projecting. [Italian.]

altropathy (al-trop'a-thi), *n.* sympathy for others.

altruism (al'troo-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.

altruist (al'troo-ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices altruism.

altruistic (al-troo-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.

altruistically (al-troo-is'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an altruistic manner.

alum (al'um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkaline metal.

alum-root (al'um-rōōt), *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.

alumina (a-lū′mi-na), *n.* the single oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay. Alumina is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.

aluminite (a-lū′mi-nīt), *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminum.

aluminous (a-lū′mi-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.

aluminum (a-lū′mi-num) or **aluminium** (al-ū-min′i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal.

alumna (a-lum′na), *n.* [*pl.* alumnæ (a-lum′nē)], a woman graduate of a university or college.

alumnus (a-lum′nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (a-lum′nī)], the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university. [Latin, meaning "a foster-son."]

alveolated (al-vē′ō-lā-ted), *adj.* with deep pits or cells resembling the honeycomb.

always (awl′wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.

am (am), 1*st pers. sing. indic. mood* of the verb to be. See be.

amain (a-mān′), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.

amalgam (a-mal′gam), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.

amalgamate (a-mal′ga-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound: *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.

amalgamation (a-mal-ga-mā′shun), *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.

amalgamator (a-mal′ga-mā-tēr), *n.* one who or that which amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more businesses.

amanuensis (a-man-ū-en′sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (a-man-ū-en′sēz)], one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.

amaranth (am′a-ranth), *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus amarantus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.

amaranthine (am-a-ran′thin), *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading, like amaranth; purplish.

amass (a-mas′), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount; accumulate.

amassment (a-mas′ment), *n.* the act of amassing; a heap or accumulation; a great quantity or number brought together.

amateur (am-a-tēr′), *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

amative (am′a-tiv), *adj.* amorous; full of love.

amativeness (am′a-tiv-nes), *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.

amatory (am′a-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

amaurosis (am-aw-rō′sis), *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve. [Greek.]

amaurotic (am-aw-rot′ik), *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.

amaze (a-māz′), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

amazement (a-māz′ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

ambassador (am-bas′a-dēr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

ambassador-extraordinary (am-bas'-a-dĕr-eks-tra-ôr'din-ā-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent on a special mission.

ambassador-plenipotentiary (am-bas'a-dĕr-plen-i-pō-ten'shi-a-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty.

ambassadorial (am-bas-a-dō'ri-al), *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

ambassadress (am-bas'a-dres), *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a woman ambassador.

amber (am'bĕr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

ambergris (am'bĕr-grēs), *n.* a very valuable morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

ambidexter (am-bi-deks'tĕr), *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a man of unusual dexterity.

ambidextrous (am-bi-deks'trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

ambient (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

ambiguity (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (am-bi-gū'i-tiz)], double or dubious signification; vagueness.

ambiguous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

ambit (am'bit), *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

ambition (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

ambitious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

amble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* at an easy pace.

amblyopia (am-bli-ō'pi-a), *n.* dimness of vision. See amaurosis.

amboyna-wood (am-boi'na-wood), *n.* a beautifully mottled and curled wood used in cabinet-work.

ambrosia (am-brō'zhi-a), *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to the wormwood.

ambrosial (am-brō'zhi-al), *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

ambrosially (am-brō'zhi-a-li), *adv.* with ambrosial fragrance.

ambrotype (am'brō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a photograph are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

ambulance (am'bū-lans), *n.* a field hospital; an ambulance cart or wagon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

ambulant (am'bū-lant), *adj.* walking; moving about.

ambulation (am'bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.

ambulator (am'bū-lā-tĕr), *n.* a walker; a pedometer.

ambulatory (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to walking; movable; temporary: *n.* a place for walking in; a covered way.

ambuscade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.

ambush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

ameer (a-mēr'), *n.* a prince; governor; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also written amir, emir.

ameliorable (a-mē'li-ōr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of improvement.

ameliorate (a-mē'li-ōr-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

amelioration (a-mē-li-ōr-ā'shun), *n* the making or growing better; improvement.

ameliorative (a-mē'li-ōr-ā-tiv), *adj.* producing amendment; improving.

ameliorator (a-mē'li-ōr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who amends.

amen (ā-men' & ä'men'), *adv.* verily: *interj.* so be it; literally true. [Hebrew and liturgical.]

amenability (a-mē-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, &c.); tractableness; responsibility.

amenable (a-mē'na-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.

amend (a-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.

amendatory (a-men'da-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to amend.

amende-honorable (a-mänd-on-ō-rä'-bl), *n.* a public apology and reparation; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious. [French.]

amendment (a-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a bill before Parliament; a countermotion at a public meeting.

amends (a-mendz'), *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.

amenity (a-men'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (a-men'i-tiz)], pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.

amenorrhœa (a-men-ōr-rē'a), *n.* entire or partial suppression of the menses.

amentia (a-men'shi-a), *n.* want of reason; mental imbecility.

amerce (a-mērs'), *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.

amerceable (a-mēr'sa-bl), *adj.* liable to be amerced.

amercement (a-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

American (a-mer'i-kan), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.

Americanism (a-mer'i-kan-izm), *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the United States; a custom peculiar to the United States or America; attachment to the United States.

Americanize (a-mer'i-kan-īz), *v.t.* to render American; assimilate to the political and social institutions of the United States.

Amerind (am'ēr-ind), *n.* a word used by some ethnologists to denote the American Indian.

amethyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal. [Greek.]

amethystine (am-e-this'tin), *adj.* containing, composed of, or colored, like amethyst.

amiability (ā-mi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* amiableness; excellence of disposition; lovableness.

amiable (ā'mi-a-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.

amicable (am'i-ka-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

amice (am'is), *n.* a square of white linen formerly worn on the head, but now worn about the neck and shoulders by celebrant priests while saying Mass.

amid (a-mid') or **amidst** (a-midst'), *prep.* in the middle of; among.

amidships (a-mid'ships), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

amiss (a-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

amity (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

ammonia (a-mō'ni-a), *n.* a transparent, pungent volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

ammoniac (a-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* sal ammoniac; chloride of ammonium, formerly called muriate of ammonia.

ammonite (am'on-īt), *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snakestone.

ammonol (am'o-nōl), *adj.* a drug used for relieving pain.

ammunition (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.

amnesia (am-nē'si-a), *n.* loss of memory. [Greek.]

amnesty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amnestied, *p.pr.* amnestying], to grant pardon to.

amnion (am'ni-on), *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

amœba (a-mē'ba), *n.* [*pl.* amœbas (a-mē'baz) & -bæ ('bē)], a genus of microscopic organisms consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in fresh-water ponds by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food.

amœboid (a-mē'boid), *adj.* resembling or having the characteristics of an amœba.

among (a-mung') or **amongst** (a-mungst'), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; surrounded by; amidst.

amorous (am'ōr-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

amorphism (a-môr'fizm), *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline

structure; the communistic system of Bakunin, the Russian anarchist.

amorphous (a-môr'fus), *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; anomalous; unorganized.

amount (a-mount'), *v.i.* to mount up *to*; be equivalent or equal *to*: *n.* the totality; sum.

amour (a-mōōr'), *n.* a love-intrigue.

ampère (am-pār'), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current. [French.]

ampère-meter (am-pār'mē-tēr) or **amperometer** (am-pe-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring in ampères the power of an electric current.

Amphibia (am-fib'i-a), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.

amphibian (am-fib'i-an), *n.* one of the Amphibia.

amphibious (am-fib'i-us), *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.

amphibrach (am'fi-brak), *n.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short.

amphioxus (am-fi-ox'us), *n.* the name of the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organization of the vertebrates.

amphitheater, -re (am-fi-thē'a-tēr), *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.

amphitype (am'fi-tīp), *n.* a photographic process which simultaneously produces negatives and positives.

amphora (am'for-a), *n.* [*pl.* amphoræ (am'for-ē)], a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, &c.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

ample (am'pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

ampliative (am'pli-ā-tiv), *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

amplification (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

amplify (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amplified, *p.pr.* amplifying], to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely; expand.

amplitude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

amply (am'pli), *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

ampulla (am-pul'la), *n.* [*pl.* ampullæ (am-pul'lē)], an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in Church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns. [Latin.]

amputate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

amputation (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

amt (amt), *n.* the largest territorial administrative division of Norway and Denmark.

amt-man (amt'man), *n.* [*pl.* -men], the principal executive official of an amt.

amuck (a-muk' or amôk), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck), running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way, or committing indiscriminate slaughter. [Malay.]

amulet (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

amuse (a-mūz'), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

amusement (a-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

amygdalin (a-mig'da-lin), *n.* white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds. [Greek.]

amyl (am'il), *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

amylaceous (am-i-lā'shus), *adj.* starchy.

amylene (am'i-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

amylic (a-mil'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before

nouns of the singular number only; also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h (see H). [An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "a dime an ounce."]

ana (a'na), [*pl.* anas (a'naz)], a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, &c., as Shakesperiana, boxiana.

anachronism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

anachronistic (an-ak-ron-is'tik), *adj.* out of date.

anaconda (an-a-kon'da), *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

anacrusis (an-a-krū'sis), *n.* an upward stroke in music; in verse, especially iambic verse, the first syllable of the line which, if neglected, converts the whole into trochaic verse. See the passage in trochaic meter in the introduction to this Dictionary under the head of "Versification."

anadromous (a-nad'rō-mus), *adj.* ascending from the sea to fresh-water rivers to deposit spawn, as the salmon, &c.; tending upwards: said of ferns.

anæmia, anemia (a-nē'mi-a), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

anæsthesia, anesthesia (an-es-thē'-si-a), *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, combined with loss of the sense of touch, produced by anæsthetics.

anæsthetic, anesthetic (an-es-thet'-ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

anæsthetize (an-es'thē-tīz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

anaglyph (an'a-glif), *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

anaglyptic (an-a-glip'tik), *adj.* relating to anaglyphs, or the art of decoration in relief.

anaglyptograph (an-a-glip'tō-graf), *n.* an instrument by which a medallion-engraving of any object in relief can be made.

anaglyptographic (an-a-glip'tō-graf'ic), *adj.* relating to the production of engravings in relief.

anaglyptography (an-a-glip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of reproducing relief-work on paper.

anagram (an'a-gram), *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

anagrammatic (an-a-gram-mat'ik) or **anagrammatical** ('i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or forming an anagram.

anagrammatically (an-a-gram-mat'-ik-a-li), *adv.* in the style of an anagram.

anagrammatize (an-a-gram'ma-tīz), *v.t.* to make into an anagram: *v.i.* to construct anagrams.

anal (ā'nal), *adj.* relating to the anus; situated near to the anal orifice.

analect (an'a-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* analects (an'a-lekts) & analecta (an-a-lek'ta)], a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

analectic (an-a-lek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

analgesia (an-al-jē'si-a), *n.* insensibility to pain in any part of the body. Called also analgia.

analgesic (an-al-jēs'ik), *adj.* that which allays pain: *n.* an anodyne.

analgetic (an-al-jet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to analgesia; insensible to pain; painless.

analogical (an-a-loj'i-kal), *adj.* bearing reference; having relation or resemblance.

analogically (an-a-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* by way of analogy.

analogism (a-nal'ō-jism), *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

analogist (a-nal'ō-jist), *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

analogize (a-nal'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy: *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

analogous (a-nal'ō-gus), *adj.* possessing points of analogy; linked by resemblance; similar.

analogue (an′ā-log), *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations.

analogy (a-nal′ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (a-nal′ō-jiz)], agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

analysis (a-nal′i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (a-nal′i-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

analyst (an′a-list), *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

analytic (an-a-lit′ik) or **analytical** (-i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or characterized by, the method of analysis.

analytically (an-a-lit′i-ka-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

analytics (an-a-lit′iks), *n.pl.* the science of analysis.

analyzable (an′a-lī-za-ol), *adj.* capable of being resolved by, or that may be subjected to, analysis.

analyze (an′a-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

anapæst or **anapest** (an′a-pest), *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables followed by one long syllable.

anaphrodisiac (an-af-ro-diz′i-ak), *n.* a drug or medical treatment that tends to allay sexual desire.

anaplasty (an-a-plas′ti), *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

anarchic (an-är′kik) or **anarchical** (an-är′ki-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy, or the theory of anarchism.

anarchism (an′är-kizm), *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

anarchist (an′är-kist), *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds the abolition of law as a social theory.

anarchy (an′är-ki), *n.* non-existence or incapability of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

anarthrous (an-är′thrus), *adj.* without the article; destitute of joints; without articulated limbs.

anastrophe or **anastrophy** (a-nas′trō-fē), *n.* an invasion of the sequence of words in a sentence, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."

anathema (a-nath′e-ma), *n.* [*pl.* anathemas (a-nath′e-maz)], the curse accompanying excommunication pronounced by a religious assembly or convocation; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed. [Greek.]

anathematize (a-nath′e-ma-tīz), *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.

anatomical (an-a-tom′i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

anatomically (an-a-tom′i-ka-li), *adv.* in an anatomical manner.

anatomism (a-nat′o-mizm), *n.* anatomical analysis or structure; anatomy as the basis of life of organized bodies; the explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure; the application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

anatomist (a-nat′o-mist), *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy derived from dissection.

anatomize (a-nat′o-mīz), *v.t.* to separate by dissection and exhibit the relative position and structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

anatomy (a-nat′o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (a-nat′o-miz)], separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

anatripsis (an-a-trip′sis), *n.* massage.

ancestor (an′ses-tēr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

ancestral (an-ses'tral), *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ancestors; derived from one's progenitors; lineal.

ancestress (an'ses-tres), *n.* a female ancestor.

ancestry (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

anchor (ang'kēr), *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating at one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

anchorage (ang'kēr-āj), *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbor-dues for anchorage in a port.

anchoret (ang'kō-ret) or **anchorite** (ang'kō-rīt), *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

anchovy (an'chō-vi), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (an'chō-viz)], a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor, used for pickling and as a sauce.

ancient (ān'shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity: *n.* one who lived in ancient times; *pl.* the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; the governing body of an Inn of Court [English]: *n.* formerly a flag or ensign; a ship's pennant.

ancillary (an'sil-ār-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

ancipital (an-sip'i-tal), *adj.* two-edged and sharp.

ancon (ang'kon), *n.* [*pl.* ancones (ang-kō'nēz)], the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

ancus (ang'kus), *n.* an elephant goad made of metal and often highly ornamented.

and (and), *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

andesite (an'de-sīt), *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

andirons (and'ī-ērnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

androcephalous (an-drō-sef'a-lus), *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx, &c. [Greek.]

androgynous (an-drōj'i-nous), *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditic. [Greek.]

androsphinx (an'drō-sfingks), *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man. [Greek.]

anecdotal (an-ek-dō'tal), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

anecdote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

anecdotic (an-ek-dō'tik), *adj.* relating to anecdotes.

anecdotically (an-ek-dō'ti-ka-li), *adv.* by anecdotes.

anelectric (an-e-lek'trik), *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a conductor in contradistinction to an insulator.

anelectrode (an-e-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

anemograph (a-nem'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind. [Greek.]

anemometer (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

anemone (a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* [*pl.* anemones (a-nem'ō-nēz)], the wind-flower or wood-anemone; a sea-anemone, a marine zoophyte. [Greek.]

anemoscope (a-nem'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind. [Greek.]

aneroid (an'ē-roid), *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer shaped like a watch, the action depending on the varying pressure of

the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

aneurism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease. [Greek.]

anew (a-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

angel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants who form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; the presbyter in the Early Christian Church residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about $2.50, struck in the reign of Edward IV., and impressed with the figure of the archangel Michael.

angel-fish (ān'jel-fish), *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

angelic (an-jel'ik) or **angelical** ('i-kal), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an angel in nature or function.

angelus (an'je-lus), *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions. [Latin.]

anger (ang'gẽr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

angina (an-jī'na), *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, &c.

angina pectoris (pek'to-ris), *n.* a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

angiology (an-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

angle (ang'gl), *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point called the vortex; *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for.

angler (ang'glẽr) *n.* one who fishes with rod and line; a piscator; the name of a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds. Also called fishing-frog and sea-devil.

Anglican (ang'gli-kan), *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation; pertaining to the Church of England and churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church: *n.* a member of the Anglican Church; a ritualist.

Anglicanism (ang'gli-kan-izm), *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church, *i.e.* the established Church of England.

anglicè (ang'gli-sē), *adv.* according to the English language or manner. [Latin.]

Anglicism (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* a form of speech; a principle or mannerism peculiar to England.

Anglicize (ang'gli-sīz), *v.t.* to make or to render into English; accord with English manners and customs.

angling (ang'gling), *n.* the piscatorial art; the act of fishing with rod and line.

Anglo-American (ang'glō-a-mer'i-kan), *adj.* pertaining to England and the United States conjointly, as to commerce or population: *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

Anglomania (ang-glō-mān'i-a), *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

Anglophobia (ang-glō-fō'bi-a), *n.* an intense aversion to, or fear of, everything English.

Anglo-Saxon (ang'glō-saks'un), *adj.* pertaining to the Teutonic settlers in England prior to the Norman Conquest, or to their language: *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent: *pl.* the English race.

angora (ang-gō'rä), *n.* cloth made from Angora-wool.

angora-cat (-kat), *n.* a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

angora-goat (-gōt), *n.* a breed of goats first found in the province of Angora (Asia Minor), but lately raised at the Cape of Good Hope and in the United States. The animal has very fine

silky hair about eight inches in length from which Turkish yarn is spun. The skin of the Angora goat is used in making the very finest Morocco leather.

angora-wool (-wool), *n.* the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

angostura-bark (ang-gos-tū'ra bärk), *n.* a bitter aromatic bark used for medicinal purposes. [Named from the Venezuelan city of Angostura.]

Angostura bitters (bit-tērz), *n.pl.* a tonic beverage made from Angostura bark.

angrily (ang'gri-li), *adv.* in an angry manner.

angriness (ang'gri-nes), *n.* the state of being angry.

angry (ang'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

anguish (ang'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

angular (ang'gū-lar), *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

angularity (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* angularities (ang-gū-lar'i-tiz)], the quality of being angular in any sense.

angulate (ang'gū-lāt), *adj.* constructed of angles; having the form of an angle.

angustate (ang-gus'tāt), *adj.* narrow at the base and expanded at the top.

anhydride (an-hī'drīd), *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

anhydrite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

anhydrous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water: applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.

anil (an'il), *n.* the indigo plant.

anile (an'il & an'īl), *adj.* resembling an old woman; aged; old-womanish.

aniline (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

anilism (an'il-izm), *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapors.

anility (a-nil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.

animadversion (an-i-mad-ver'shun), *n.* the act of observing; capacity for perception; censure; criticism.

animadversive (an-i-mad-vēr'siv), *adj.* possessing the faculty of observation and criticism.

animadvert (an-i-mad-vērt'), *v.i.* to give the mind to; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.

animal (an'i-mal), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.

animal-magnetism (an'i-mal-mag'-net-izm), *n.* another name for mesmerism. See magnetism.

animalcular (an-i-mal'kū-lar) or **animalculine** (-līn), *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.

animalcule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

animalculist (an-i-mal'kū-list), *n.* a specialist of animalcules.

animalculum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* animalcula (-la)], a minute organism; an animalcule.

animalia (an'i-mā-li-a), *n.pl.* the animal kingdom.

animalism (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.

animalistic (an-i-mal-is'tik), *adj.* characterized by animal or sensual instincts.

animality (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being an animal, or possessing animal characteristics.

animalization (an-i-mal-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of making animal; the process of becoming bestial.

animalize (an'i-mal-īz), *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualize or bestialize; convert into animal substance by assimilation.

animate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.

animation (an-i-mā′shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.
animative (an′i-mā-tiv), *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.
animism (an′i-mizm), *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle of force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable.
animosity (an-i-mos′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (an-i-mos′i-tiz)], hostility; hatred; active enmity.
animus (an′i-mus), *n.* a hostile spirit, or purpose; hostility.
anion (an′i-on), *n.* the element in a body decomposed by voltaic action, which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.
anise (an′is), *n.* the common name for a plant (indigenous in Egypt) yielding the anise-seed of commerce.
ankle (ang′kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.
anklet (ang′klet), *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.
ankylose (ang′ki-lōs), *v.t.* to consolidate or join by bony growth.
ankylosis (ang-ki-lō′sis), *n.* the consolidation of normally movable parts by means of bony growth.
ankylostomiasis (ang-ki-lōs-tō-mī′a-sis), *n.* an ankylose disease prevalent among miners. [Greek.]
ankylotic (ang-ki-lot′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, ankylosis.
annalist (an′al-ist), *n.* a compiler of annals.
annals (an′alz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.
anneal (an-nēl′), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.
annealing (an-nē′ling), *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.
annex (an-neks′), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an′neks), that which is added; an addition.
annexation (an-eks-ā′shun), *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.
annexationist (an-eks-ā′shun-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or promoter of, annexation of another country.
annihilable (an-nī′hi-la-bl), *adj.* capable of annihilation.
annihilate (an-nī′hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.
annihilation (an-nī-hi-lā′shun), *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existence.
annihilationist (an-nī-hi-lā′shun-ist), *n.* one who believes that eternal punishment consists of annihilation.
anniversary (an-i-vēr′sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (an-i-vēr′sa-riz)], the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.
annotate (an′ō-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.
annotation (an-ō-tā′shun), *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.
annotator (an′ō-tā-tēr), *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.
announce (an-nouns′), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.
announcement (an-nouns′ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.
annoy (an-noi′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.
annoyance (an-noi′ans), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.
annoyingly (an-noi′ing-li), *adv.* in a vexatious manner.
annual (an′ū-al), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.

annually (an'ū-al-li), *adv.* yearly; happening, returning, or completed year by year.
annuitant (an-nū'i-tant), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.
annuity (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (an-nū'i-tiz)], the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly installments during the life-time of the annuitant.
annul (an-nul'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling], to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.
annular (an'ū-lar), *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring or annulus: *n.* the ring of light surrounding the moon's body in an annular eclipse of the sun. [Latin.]
annulate (an'ū-lāt), *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.
annulation (an-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a ring-like formation.
annulet (an'ū-let), *n.* a little ring; a small filler encircling a column.
annulment (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of reducing to nothing; abolition; invalidation.
annulosa (an-ū-lō'sa), *n.* the annulose animals, as crustaceans, insects, worms.
annulose (an'ū-lōs), *adj.* composed of a succession of rings.
annunciate (an-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.
annunciation (an-nun-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annunciating.
Annunciation (an-nun-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the Church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28–33).
annunciator (an-nun'shi-ā-tēr), *n.* a signaling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels, and connected with the bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.
anode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.
anodyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.
anoint (a-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.
anomalistic (a-nom-a-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.
anomalous (a-nom'a-lus), *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.
anomaly (a-nom'a-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion. [Greek.]
anon (a-non'), *adv.* soon; straightway; again.
anonym (an'ō-nim), *n.* a person who remains nameless; a pseudonym.
anonymity (an-ō-nim'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anonymous.
anonymous (a-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.
anopheles (an-of'ē-lēs), *n.* the genus of mosquitoes which transmits to man the germ of malaria. [Greek.]
another (a-nuth'ēr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; some one else.
answer (an'sēr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge; a counterstatement: *n.* a response or rejoinder; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.
answerable (an'sēr-a-bl), *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.
ant (ant), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.
ant-bear (ant'bār), *n.* the name sometimes given (from its likeness to a bear) to the great ant-eater of America; also the Cape ant-eater of South Africa.
ant-eater (ant'ē-tēr), *n.* the name applied to a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants.
ant-lion (ant'lī-un), *n.* a neuropterous insect whose larvæ construct a pitfall for ants and other insects.
antacid (ant-as'id), *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system; an alkali.
antagonism (an-tag'ō-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.
antagonist (an-tag'ō-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.
antagonistic (an-tag-ō-nis'tik), *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.

antagonistically (an-tag-ō-nis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.

antagonize (an-tag'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.

antarctic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

antecede (an-tē-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

antecedence (an-tē-sē'dens) or **antecedency** (an-tē-sē'den-si), *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.

antecedent (an-tē-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

antecedently (an-tē-sē'dent-li), *adv.* at a time preceding.

antecessor (an-tē-ses'ẽr), *n.* one who goes before (in office).

antechamber (an'tē-chām-bẽr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

antedate (an'tē-dāt), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

antediluvian (an-tē-di-lū'vi-an), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood. [Latin.]

antelope (an'tē-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical, ringed horns.

antemeridian (an-tē-mē-rid'i-an), *adj.* preceding noon. Often written A.M.

antemetic (ant-ē-met'ik), *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

antemundane (an-tē-mun'dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world.

antenatal (an-tē-nā'tal), *adj.* before birth.

antenna (an-ten'a), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ (an-ten'ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects and crustacea.

antenuptial (an-tē-nup'shal), *adj.* before marriage.

antepaschal (an-tē-pas'kal), *adj.* before Easter; preceding the Jewish Passover. [Græco-Latin.]

antepenult (an-tē-pē'nult) or **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-ma), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

antepenultimate (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-māt), *adj.* pertaining to the last but two: *n.* that which is last but two.

anteprandial (an-tē-pran'di-al), *adj.* before dinner.

anterior (an-tēr'i-ẽr), *adj.* more to the front; former.

anteriority (an-tēr-i-or'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being anterior, especially in order of time; priority.

anteroom (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an antechamber.

antetemple (an'tē-tem-pl), *n.* the portico of an ancient temple or church; the narthex.

anthelion (an-thē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* anthelia (an-thē'li-a)], a halo or a colored ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.

anthem (an'them), *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.

anther (an'thẽr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

antheroid (an'thẽr-oid), *adj.* having the form of an anther.

anthocarpous (an-thō-kär'pus), *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.

anthography (an-thog'ra-fi), *n.* the scientific description of flowers.

anthological (an-thō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.

anthologist (an-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one who compiles an anthology.

anthology (an-thol'ō-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.

anthracene (an'thra-sēn), *n.* a complex hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; paranaphthalin.

anthracite (an'thra-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; blind-coal; glance-coal; stone-coal; hard-coal.

anthracitic (an-thra-sit'ik), *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.

anthrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (an'thra-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle. [Greek.]

anthropography (an-thrō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race, and the local variations of its different divisions. [Greek.]

anthropoid (an'thrō-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man. [Greek.]

Anthropoidea (an-thro-poi'de-a), *n. pl.* a sub-order of primate mammals, including early man, the gorillas, apes, and monkeys.

anthropological (an-thrō-po-loj'i-kal), *adj.* relating to anthropology.

anthropologist (an-thrō-pol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of anthropology.

anthropology (an-thrō-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoölogically or ethnographically.

anthropometric (an-thrō-po-met'rik), *adj.* relating to the measurement or proportions of the human body.

anthropometrically (an-thrō-po-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* in an anthropological manner, or by means of anthropometry.

anthropometry (an-thrō-pom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of the human body; the department of anthropology relating to such measurement of persons at various ages, and in different tribes, races, occupations, &c.

anthropomorphic (an-thrō-po-môr'fik), *adj.* characterized by anthropomorphism; having the appearance and characteristics of man.

anthropomorphism (an-thrō-po-môr'fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

anthropophagi (an-thrō-pof'a-ji), *n.pl.* man-eaters; cannibals. [Greek.]

anthropophagous (an-thrō-pof'a-gus), *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

anti-aircraft (an'ti-ār'kraft), *adj.* defending against hostile aircraft (by artillery).

antic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

Antichrist (an'ti-krīst), *n.* an opponent of Christ, especially the great personal opponent expected before the end of the world (I John ii. 22); a false prophet (Mark xiii. 5, 6).

antichristian (an-ti-kris'chan), *n.* an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* pertaining to Antichrist; opposed to the Christian religion.

anticipant (an-tis'i-pant), *adj.* that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

anticipate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take or deal with beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

anticipation (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

anticipative (an-tis'i-pā-tiv) or **anticipatory** (an-tis'i-pā-to-ri), *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

anticlimax (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

anticyclone (anti-sī'klōn), *n.* a meteorological condition in which the ordinary features of a cyclone are reversed, *i.e.* the winds, which are light, flow from, instead of towards, the center.

anticyclonic (an-ti-sī-klon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an anticyclone.

antidotal (an'ti-dō-tal), *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

antidotally (an-ti-dō'ta-li), *adv.* in the manner of an antidote.

antidote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

antifat (an'ti-fat), *adj.* available for preventing or reducing fatness: *n.* a remedy against fatness.

antifebrile (an-ti-feb'ril), *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

antifebrine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* acetani-

lide, or antipyrine, used in medicine as an antipyretic, to allay fever and reduce the temperature.

antimask (an'ti-mask), *n.* a species of drollery introduced as an interlude between acts of a more serious nature. Written also antimasque.

antimasonic (an-ti-mā-son'ik), *adj.* opposed to the principles of freemasonry.

antimonarchical (an-ti-mō-när'ki-kal), *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

antimonial (an-ti-mō'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to antimony; composed of, or possessing the qualities, of antimony.

antimoniate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

antimonic (an-ti-mon'ik) or **antimonious** (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

antimonite (an'ti-mō-nīt), *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

antimony (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys, such as pewter and Britannia-metal.

antinomianism (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* the tenets of the Antinomian sect; opposition to law.

antinomy (an-tin'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (an-tin'ō-miz)], the opposition of one law or part of a law to another; or the opposition of man to any law.

antiparallel (an-ti-par'a-lel), *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

antipathetic (an-ti-pa-thet'ik), *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].

antipathic (an-ti-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.

antipathy (an-tip'a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (an-tip'a-thiz)], natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by *to*, *against*, *between*, and *for*).

antiperiodic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent diseases: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.

antiphlogistic (an-ti-flō-jis'tik), *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.

antiphon (an'ti-fon) or **antiphone** (-fōn), *n.* a musical response, as that made by one side of the choir to the other in a chant or hymn.

antiphonal (an-tif'ō-nal), *adj.* characterized by antiphony or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.

antiphonary (an-tif'ō-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonaries (an-tif'ō-na-riz)], a book of responses used in the services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.

antiphonetic (an-ti-fō-net'ik), *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

antiphony (an-tif'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonies (an-tif'ō-niz)], the alterant or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

antiphrasis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* the employment of a word, or words, in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning, as when the ancients called the Furies "the Kindly Ones."

antipodal (an-tip'ō-dal). *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.

antipode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* [*pl.* antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz)], one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.

antipodean (an-tip-ō-dē'an), *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.

antipodes (an-tip'ō-dēz), *n.pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

antipyretic (an-ti-pī-ret'ik), *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever: *n.* a remedy of such nature.

antipyrine (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* a drug obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and the reduction of heat in fevers.

antiquarian (an-tī-kwār'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.

antiquarianism (an-ti-kwar'i-an-izm), *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterizes the antiquary; the study or collecting of antiquities.

antiquary (an'ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things, and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

antiquated (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p.adj.* grown old; old-fashioned; obsolete; ancient.

antique (an-tēk'), *adj.* of or belonging to a former age; ancient: *n.* something of great age; a relic of antiquity.

antiqueness (an-tēk'nes), *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.

antiquity (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (an-tik'wi-tiz)], great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

antiscorbutic (an-ti-skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* & *n.* counteractant or remedial to scurvy.

anti-Semite (an-ti-sem'īt), *n.* one who favors the social and political persecution of Jews.

anti-Semitic (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anti-Semitism.

anti-Semitism (an-ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* antagonism to the Jewish race.

antisepsis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* the exclusion of bacteria from wounds, &c., by the use of antiseptics.

antiseptic (an-ti-sep'tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

antislavery (an-ti-slā'ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.

antispasmodic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

antisplenetic (an-ti-sple-net'ik), *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen: *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.

antistrophe (an-tis'trō-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

antithesis (an-tith'ē-sīs), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (an-tith'ē-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

antithetic (an-ti-thet'ik) or **antithetical** (an-ti-thet'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing antithesis.

antithetically (an-ti-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of antithesis.

antitoxin (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria.

antitrade (an'ti-trād), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

antitype (an'ti-tīp), *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation.

antitypical (an-ti-tip'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

antizymotic (an-ti-zī-mot'ik), *adj.* preventing fermentation; *n.* the agent so used.

antler (ant'lēr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

antonym (an'tō-nim), *n.* a word of opposite meaning.

anurous (a-nū'rus), *adj.* having the character of the Anura, as the frogs and toads, which are tailless when adult.

anus (ā'nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

anvil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anxiety (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (ang-zī'e-tiz)], a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

anxious (ang'shus), *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

any (en'i), *adj.* & *pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: *adv.*

to any extent; at all; in any degree.
anybody (en'i-bod-i), *n.* any person; some one of importance.
anyhow (en'i-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.
anything (en'i-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught; with *as* or *like*, as "It rains like anything."
anyway (-wā), *adv.* in any manner.
anywhere (-hwār), *adv.* in any place.
any-whither (en'i-hwi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to or towards any place.
any-wise (en'i-wīz), *adv.* in any way or manner; anyhow.
aorist (ā'ō-rist), *n.* a tense in Greek verbs, denoting past time indefinite.
aorta (ā-ôr'ta), *n.* [*pl.* aortæ (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.
aortitis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the aorta.
apace (a-pās'), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.
Apache (a-pa'chē), *n.* American Indian of a group of tribes in the Southwest; dangerous Parisian ruffian.
apart (a-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.
apartment (a-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite or two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.
apathetic (ap-a-thet'ik), *adj.* devoid of, or insensible to, feeling or emotion.
apathetically (ap-a-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an apathetical manner.
apathy (ap'a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (ap'a-thiz)], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.
apatite (ap'a-tīt), *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.
ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the apes includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape mimics man.
apeak (a-pēk'), *adv.* nearly vertical in position.
aperient (a-pē'ri-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.
aperiodic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* without periodicity.
aperitive (ā-per'i-tiv), *adj.* the same as aperient. [French.]
aperture (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.
apetalous (a-pet'a-lus), *adj.* without petals or corolla.
apex (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz) & apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point, tip, or summit of anything.
aphagia (a-fā'ji-a), *n.* inability to swallow. [Greek.]
aphasia (a-fā'zi-a), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury to the brain. [Greek.]
aphelion (af-ē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (af-ē'li-a)], that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.
aphid (af'id), *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.
aphidian (a-fid'i-an), *n.* an aphid: *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.
Aphis (ā'fis), *n.* [*pl.* Aphides (af'i-dēz)], the genus of plant-suckers, to which the aphides belong; a member of the genus.
aphorism (af'ō-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.
aphrodisiac (af-ro-diz'i-ac), *n.* a drug that excites sexual desire.
aphthong (af'thông), *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.
apiary (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (ā'pi-ā-riz)], a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.
apiece (a-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.
apish (ā'pish), *adj.* resembling an ape in manners; foppish; foolish.
aplomb (a-plông'), *n.* self-possession; assurance. [French.]
Apocalypse (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* the last book of the New Testament, Revelation.
Apocalyptic (a-pok-a-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing the Apocalypse.

apocope (a-pok'e-pē), *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

apocrypha (a-pok'ri-fa), *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* apocryphas (a-pok'-ri-faz), a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as for instance Judith, Ecclesiasticus, etc.

apocryphal (a-pok'ri-fal), *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the apocrypha.

apocryphally (a-pok'ri-fa-li), *adv.* in an apocryphal manner; doubtfully.

apod (ap'od), *n.* an animal without feet.

apodosis (a-pod'ō-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

apogean (ap-ō-jē'an) or **apogeic** (ap-ō-jē'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the apogee.

apogee (ap'ō-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

apologetic (a-pol-ō-jet'ik), *adj.* in the way of defense or apology.

apologetically (a-pol-ō-jet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

apologetics (a-pol-ō-jet'iks), *n.* the defense and vindication of the principles and laws of the Christian belief.

apologia (ap-o-lō'gi-a), *n.* a defense of any one's action or principles, as Cardinal Newman's famous "Apologia." [Greek.]

apologist (a-pol'ō-jist), *n.* one who apologizes; one who pleads in extenuation or defense of the actions or principles of another.

apologize (a-pol'ō-jīz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

apologue (ap'ō-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's Fables.

apology (a-pol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (a-pol'o-jiz)], a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

apophthegm. See apothegm.

apoplectic (ap-ō-plek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

apoplexy (ap'ō-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from the rupture of a brain-vessel.

aport (a-pōrt'), *adv.* on or towards the port of left side of a ship.

apostasy (a-pos'ta-si), *n.* [*pl.* apostasies (a-pos'ta-siz)], the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

apostate (a-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

apostatical (ap-os-tat'i-kal), *adj.* rebellious, in the manner of apostasy; apostate.

apostatize (a-pos'ta-tīz), *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

a posteriori (ä pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

apostle (a-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons, especially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (I Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

Apostles' Creed (a-pos'lz krēd), *n.* the shortest of the three creeds, so named as containing a summary of apostolical doctrine.

apostle-spoon (a-pos'l-spōōn), *n.* a spoon having a figure of one of the Apostles at the top of the handle.

apostolate (a-pos'tō-lāt), *n.* apostleship (now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope).

apostolic (ap-os-tol'ik), *adj.* & *n.* of or pertaining to an apostle or apostles, and their age, doctrine, or practice; papal.

apostolic succession (suk-sesh'un), *n.* the regular and uninterrupted transmission of episcopal authority by bishops from the Apostles.

apostrophe (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (’); the sign (’) so employed in writing or printing.

apostrophic (ap-o-strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

apostrophize (a-pos'trō-fīz), *v.t.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (’): *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

apothecary (a-poth'e-kā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (a-poth'e-kā-riz)], one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

apothecaries' weight (a-poth'e-ka-riz wāt), *n.* the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

apothegm (ap'ō-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt apophthegm.

apotheosis (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (ap-o-thē'ō-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

apotheosize (ap-ō-thē'ō-sīz), *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a god; deify.

appall or **appal** (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p.pr.* appalling], to frighten; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

appalling (ap-paw'ling), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

apparatus (ap-a-rā'tus), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function. Also, apparatus criticus (kri'ti-cus).

apparel (a-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appareled, *p.pr.* appareling], to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

apparent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

apparition (ap-a-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to occultation.

appeal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

appear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

appearance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing or aspect.

appeasable (ap-pē'za-bl), *adj.* capable of being appeased.

appease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

appeasement (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

appellant (ap-pel'ant), *n.* one who appeals to a higher court; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

appellate (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

appellation (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

appellative (ap-pel'a-tiv), *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common,

as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name; the designation of a class.

appellatory (ap-pel'a-tō-ri), *adj.* containing an appeal.

appellee (ap-e-lē'), *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

append (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang, or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

appendage (ap-pen'dāj), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

appendicitis (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix or the cæcum or blind gut.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes (ap-pen'dik-sez) & appendices (ap-pen'di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental.

apperception (ap-per-sep'shun), *n.* self-consciousness; the union of part of a new idea to one already in the mind (so Herbart); mental synthesis.

appertain (ap-ẽr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

appetite (ap'e-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

appetizer (ap'e-tī-zẽr), *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

applaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

applause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

apple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple, as pineapple.

appliance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

applicability (ap-li-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being applicable.

applicable (ap'li-ka-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

applicant (ap'li-kant), *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

application (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

applicative (ap'li-kā-tiv), *adj.* capable of being applied.

applicatory (ap'li-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* fitness to be applied: *n.* that which applies.

applied (ap-plīd'), *p.adj.* practical.

appliqué (ap-li-kā'), *n.* a method of ornamentation in dress or upholstery in which portions or figures cut from other patterns are fixed or applied to a groundwork or foundation of any material. [French.]

apply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying], to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

appoint (ap-point'), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip; *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

appointee (ap-poin-tē'), *n.* one in whose favor an appointment is made.

appointment (ap-point'ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

apportion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

apportionment (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

apposite (ap'ō-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

apposition (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of adding; addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in

juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as John the Baptist.

appositional (ap-ō-zish'un-al), *adj.* belonging to apposition.

appraisal (ap-prā'zal), *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

appraise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

appraisement (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* the act of valuing; an authorized valuation.

appraiser (ap-prā'zĕr), *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estates.

appreciable (ap-prē'shi-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

appreciate (ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

appreciation (ap-prē'shi-ā'shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

appreciative (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *adj.* exhibiting appreciation.

appreciatory (ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* expressive of admiration.

apprehend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

apprehensible (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

apprehension (ap-rē-hen'shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

apprehensive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

apprentice (a-pren'tis), *n.* formerly, one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

apprize (a-prīz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

approach (ap-prōch'), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to.

approach (ap-prōch'), *n.* the act of drawing near; access; passage.

approbate (ap'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to express approval of; license or sanction.

approbation (ap-rō-bā'shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

approbative (ap'rō-bā-tiv), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

approbativeness (ap-rō-bā'tiv-nes), *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

approbatory (ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

appropriate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

appropriation (ap-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

appropriative (ap-prō'pri-ā-tiv), *adj.* appropriating; making or tending to appropriation.

appropriator (ap-prō'pri-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who appropriates; one who holds an appropriated benefice.

approvable (ap-prōō'va-bl), *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

approval (ap-prōōv'al), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

approve (ap-prōōv'), *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval [usually followed by *of*].

approver (ap-prōō'vĕr), *n.* one who approves.

approvingly (ap-prōō'ving-li), *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

approximate (ap-prok'si-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* near in resemblance or position.

approximately (ap-prok'si-māt-li), *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

approximation (ap-prok-si-mā'shun), *n.* the act of approximating; approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

approximative (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv), *adj.* with a tendency to exactness.

approximatively (ap-prok'si-mā-tiv-li), *adv.* in an approximative manner.

appurtenance (ap-pēr'te-nans), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

appurtenant (ap-pēr'te-nant), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

apricot (ā'pri-kot & ap'ri-kot), *n.* the fruit of a tree, allied to the plum.

April (ā'pril), *n.* the fourth month of the year; named from the Greek goddess, Aphroditè.

April fool (fōōl), *n.* one who is imposed upon or decieved in a jocular manner on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

a priori (ä pri-ō'ri), from something prior; reasoning that proceeds from antecedent to consequent.

apron (ā'prun), *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

à propos (ä prō-pō'), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*): *adj.* seasonable; happy. Written also ápropos.

apse (aps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (ap'sez)], a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

apsidal (ap'si-dal), *adj.* pertaining to the apsides.

apsis (ap'sis), *n.* [*pl.* apsides (ap'si-dēz)], one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

apteral (ap'te-ral), *adj.* without wings; without side-columns.

apterous (ap'te-rus), *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

apteryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* a wingless and tailless bird peculiar to New Zealand. [Greek.]

aptitude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

aqua (ā'kwa), *n.* a Latin term much used in pharmacy in the abbreviated form of Aq., and denoting the addition of water.

aqua ammoniæ (am-mo'ni-ē), water containing an infusion of ammoniagas.

aquafortis (ā'kwa-fôr'tis), *n.* (strong water), impure nitric acid.

aquamarine (a'kwa-ma-rēn'), *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a color resembling the semi-precious beryl. Found largely in Russia.

aqua regia (rē'ji-a), *n.* (royal water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

aqua vitæ (vī'tē), *n.* (water of life), unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

aquarium (a-kwār'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (a-kwār'i-a) & aquariums (a-kwār'i-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

aquatic (a-kwat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water: *pl.* aquatic sports.

aquatint (ā'kwa-tint), *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-color drawing in India ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

aqueduct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

aqueous (ā'kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water;

watery; formed in or by means of water.

aquiform (ā'kwi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

aquiline (ak'wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

arabesque (ar-a-besk'), *n.* the style of Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation.

Arabic numerals (ar'a-bik num'ĕr-alz), *n.pl.* the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., of East Indian origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the sixth century by Boethius.

arable (ar'a-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

arbiter (är'bi-tĕr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

arbitrament (är-bit'ra-ment), *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

arbitrarily (är-bi-trā'ri-li), *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

arbitrary (är'bi-trār-i), *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

arbitrate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

arbitration (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* the settlement of a dispute by an umpire.

arbitrator (är'bi-trā-tĕr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

arbor (är'bĕr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

Arbor Day (dā), a day legally set apart in most States and Territories for planting trees. The date is not uniform but usually falls in April or May.

arboraceous (är-bō-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

arboreous (är-bō'rē-us) or **arboreal** (är-bō'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to trees; wooded.

arborescence (är-bō-res'ens), *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

arborescent (är-bō-res'ent), *adj.* tree-like.

arboretum (är-bō-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* arboreta (är-bō-rē'ta) & arboretums (är-bō-rē'tumz)], a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

arboriculture (är-bĕr-i-kul'tūr), *n.* the cultivation of trees.

arborisation or **arborization** (är-bĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* a tree-like appearance.

arborisé (är-bĕr-ē-zā'), *adj.* marked like the branching of trees, as agates, enamels, &c. [French.]

arborous (är'bĕr-us), *adj.* having the appearance or nature of an arbor.

arbor-vitæ (är-bĕr-vī'tē), *n.* "tree of life," an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in parks and gardens.

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arc-lamp (ärk-lamp), *n.* a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

arc-light (ärk-līt), a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed at a short distance from each other.

arcade (är-kād'), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

Arcadian (är-kā'di-an), *adj.* rurally simple. From the great rustic territory, the Greek Arcadia.

arcanum (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* arcana (är-kā'na)], a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir. [Latin.]

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

archæological (är-kē-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.*

pertaining to the study of antiquities.

archæologically (är-kē-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in accordance with the science of antiquities.

archæologist or **archeologist** (är-kē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in the study of ancient things; an antiquarian.

archæology or **archeology** (är-kē-ol'-ō-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the earlier races of mankind, as the Ugro-Finnic, the Egyptian, the Phœnician, the Assyrian, the Greek, and the Roman.

archaic (är-kā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; characterized by antiquity; old-fashioned; antiquated.

archaism (är'kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

archangel (ärk-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

archangelic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *adj.* pertaining to archangels.

archbishop (ärch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

archbishopric (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* the portion of the stern over the counter of a ship.

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* a wedge-shaped brick used in the construction of arches.

archdeacon (ärch-dē'kn), *n.* dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and one who acts as his vicar or vicegerent.

archdeaconry (ärch-dē'kn-ri), *n.* the place of residence of an archdeacon.

archdiaconate (ärch-di-ā'kō-nāt), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

archducal (ärch-dū'kal), *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

archduchess (ärch-duch'es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

archduchy (ärch-duch'i), *n.* [*pl.* archduchies (ärch-duch'iz)], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

archduke (ärch-dūk'), *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

archdukedom (ärch-dūk'dom), *n.* the dignity or territory of an archduke.

archebiosis (är-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the alleged origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

archegony (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

archenemy (ärch-en'e-mi), *n.* a chief enemy; Satan.

archer (är'chēr), *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

archer-fish (är'chēr-fish), *n.* a scaly-finned fish of the Java seas, which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

archery (är'chēr-i), *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

archetype (är'kē-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended; the original manuscript from which all copies or all of a set of copies were made. Such a group is called a "family."

archetypic (är-kē-tip'ik), **archetypal** (är-kē-tī'pal), or **archetypical** (är-kē-tip'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archetype.

archetypically (är-kē-tip'i-ka-li), *adj.* after the manner of an archetype.

archiepiscopacy (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pa-si), *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

archiepiscopal (är-ki-ē-pis'kō-pal), *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

archiepiscopate. See archiepiscopacy.

arching (är'ching), *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

archipelagic (är-ki-pē-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

archipelago (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes & -gos (är-ki-pel'a-gōz)], any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself. [Greek.]

architect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans

or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

architective (är'ki-tek-tiv), *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

architectonics (är-ki-tek-ton'iks), *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

architectural (är-ki-tek'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

architecturally (är-ki-tek'tū-ra-li), *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

architecture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

architrave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

archival (är-kī'val), *adj.* pertaining to, or included in, state records.

archive (är'kīv), *n.* [*pl.* archives (är'-kīvz)], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

archly (ärch'li), *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

archness (ärch'nes), *n.* feigned shyness; coyness.

archon (är'kon), *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

archpriest (ärch'prēst), *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

archway (ärch'wā), *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

arcograph (ärk'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arctic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

arctic circle (sēr'kl), *n.* an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

ardent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ardent spirits (spir'itz), *n.pl.* alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, &c.

ardor (är'dēr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

arduous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (är), *pres. tense pl.* of the verb to be. See be.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft.

area (ā're-a), *n.* [*pl.* areas (ā're-az)], any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

arena (a-rē'na), *n.* [*pl.* arenas (a-rē'-naz)], the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence the scene or field of combat or exertion of any kind.

arenaceous (ar-ē-nā'shus), *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

Areopagus (ar-ē-op'a-gus), *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence any high court or tribunal.

Argand lamp (är-gand' lamp), *n.* a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

argent (är'jent), *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, &c.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

argentite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey color.

argentous (är-jen'tus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

argil (är'jil), *n.* potters' clay or earth.

argillaceous (är-ji-lā'shus), *adj.* of

the nature of, or containing, clay; clayey.

argillite (är'ji-līt), *n.* clay-slate.

argol (är'gol), *n.* a crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared.

argon (är'gun), *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.

Argonaut (är'gō-nawt), *n.* a cephalopod commonly known as the paper-nautilus, and paper-sailor of the Mediterranean; from the myth of the Argo and its crew, who sailed under the command of Jason in search of the Golden Fleece.

argosy (är'gō-si), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (är'gō-siz)], a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

argot (är'gō), *n.* slang; cant language. [French.]

arguable (är'gū-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.

argue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

argument (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

argumental (är-gū-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.

argumentation (är-gū-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.

argumentative (är-gū-men'ta-tiv), *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting, a process of reasoning; addicted to argument; disputatious.

Argus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.

aria (är'ē-ä & ār'i-a), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c. [Italian.]

Arian (ā'ri-an), *adj.*, pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect, which held that Christ is not divine.

Arianism (ā'ri-an-ism), the doctrine of the Arians, who denied the divinity of Christ. From Arius, an African, who founded the sect.

arid (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

aridity (a-rid'i-ti) or **aridness** (ār'id-nes), *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; want of life or interest.

arietta (är-ē-et'ta), *n.* a short song or air. [Italian.]

aright (ā-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

arise (a-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p.pr.* arising], to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

aristocracy (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (ar-is-tok'ra-siz)], government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

aristocrat (ar'is-tō-krat), *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favors government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterize the nobility.

aristocratic (ar-is-tō-krat'ik) or **aristocratical** (ar-is-tō-krat'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government of the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the higher class or nobility. [Greek.]

aristocratically (ar-is-tō-krat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

aristocratism (ar'is-tō-krat-izm & ar-is-tok'ra-tizm), *n.* the rank, condition, or privileges of one of noble birth; the principles of aristocracy.

arithmetic (a-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures. [Greek.]

arithmetical (ar-ith-met'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to arithmetic.

arithmetically (ar-ith-met'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

arithmetician (a-rith-me-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

arithmometer (ar-ith-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a calculating machine which performs multiplication and division. [Greek.]

ark (ärk), *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exod. xxv), and subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon (I Kings viii); the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge.

hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or forelimb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armament: *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

armada (är-mā'da), *n.* a fleet of armed vessels; a squadron; the Spanish fleet despatched against England in 1588, by Philip II, and destroyed by the English off the coast.

armadillo (är-ma-dil'ō). *n.* [*pl.* armadillos (är-ma-dil'ōz)], a South American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail.

Armageddon (är-mag'ĕd-dôn), *n.* a famous battlefield mentioned in Rev. xvii. 16; used figuratively by Theodore Roosevelt in politics.

armament (är'ma-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

armature (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor: that which serves as a means of defense; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or electro-magnet, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; iron bars or frame-work used to strengthen a building.

arm-chair (ärm'chār), *n.* a chair with supports for the elbows.

armful (ärm'fool), *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

armistice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

armlet (ärm'let), *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

armoire (är-mwär'), *n.* a movable cupboard with doors. [French.]

armor (är'mẽr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a warship.

armor-clad (är'mẽr-klad), *adj.* ironclad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

armor-grating (är'mẽr-grā'ting), *n.* a deep iron grating used to protect the boilers of ironclads from missiles during an engagement.

armor-plate (är'mẽr-plāt), *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell-fire.

armorer (är'mor-ẽr), *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armor, or one who had charge of the armor of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

armorial (är-mō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to armor or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

armory (är'mẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries, (-riz)], a place for arms or the assemblage of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

armozeen or **armozine** (är-mō-zēn'), *n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

arm-pit (ärm'-pit), *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* weapons of offense or defense; the military service; war as a profession; armorial bearings. So "coat-of-arms."

army (är'mi), *n.* [*pl.* armies (är'miz)], a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

army-worm (är'mi-wẽrm), *n.* the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops.

arnica (är'ni-ka), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

aroma (a-rō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* aromas (a-rō'-maz)], the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an

agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

aromatic (ar-ō-mat'ik) or **aromatical** (ar-ō-mat'i-kal), *adj.* giving out aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous: *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

aromatically (ar-o-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* with an aromatic taste or smell.

aromatic-vinegar (ar-ō-mat'ik-vin'e-gar), *n.* a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, &c.

aromatous (a-rō'ma-tus), *adj.* full of fragrance; aromatic.

arose (a-rōz'), *p.t.* of arise.

around (a-round'), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

arousal (a-rou'zal), *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

arouse (a-rouz'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

arow (a-rō'), *adv.* in a row; in order; successively.

arraign (a-rān'), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict.

arraignment (a-rān'ment), *n.* an accusation; an impeachment.

arrange (a-rānj'), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

arrangement (a-rānj'ment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

arrant (ar'ant), *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; thorough or downright (in a bad sense); shameless.

arras (ar'as), *n.* tapestry; hangings made of some rich figured fabric.

arrasene or **arasene** (ar-as-sēn'), *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

array (ar-rā'), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

arrayal (ar-rā'al), *n.* the process of arraying.

arrear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid.

arrearage (ar-rēr'āj), *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

arrest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

arrière-ban (ar-ri-yār'ban), *n.* the reserve of the French National Guard.

arris (ar'is), *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

arris-wise (ar'is-wīz), *adv.* diagonally laid, like tiles; ridge-wise.

arrival (ar-rī'val), *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment to any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

arrive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

arrogance (ar'rō-gans), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or esteem; a lordly contempt of others.

arrogant (ar'rō-gant), *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or esteem, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty.

arrogate (ar'rō-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride

arrogation (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of arrogating.

arrow (ar'rō), *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, and made to be shot from a bow.

arrow characters (kar'ak-tērs), *n.pl.* the arrow-headed (cuneiform or wedge-shaped) characters of the Assyrian inscriptions.

arrow-head (ar'rō-hed), *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant so named from its leaves.

arrowroot (ar'rō-rōōt), *n.* a starch obtained from the rootstocks of several species of West Indian plants.

arrow-wood (ar'rō-wood), *n.* a wood of which the arrows of the Red Indians are made.

arroyo (a-roi'ō), *n.* [*pl.* arroyos (a-roi'-ōz)], a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream. [Spanish.]

arsenal (är'se-nal), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

arsenic (är'se-nik), *n.* an element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination.

arsenic (är-sēn'ik) or **arsenical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenious (är-sē'ni-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

arsenite (är'sen-īt), *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

arsis (är'sis), *n.* that part of a foot upon which the metrical accent is now placed. Formerly it was defined in exactly the opposite way. (See thesis.)

arson (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance office.

art (ärt), *2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense,* of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] (See be.)

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to science; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in Nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the prescribed course of academic study.

arterial (är-tēr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

arterialization (är-tēr-i-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

arterialize (är-tēr'i-al-īz), *v.t.* to convert as venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

arteriology (är-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a scientific discussion of the arteries.

arteriosclerosis (är-tē'ri-ō'skle-rō'sis), *n.* progressive thickening of the walls of the arteries, frequently accompanied by pulse of high tension and enlargement of the heart, characteristic of old age and also caused by intemperance in food and drink.

arteriotomy (är-tēr-i-ot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

artery (är'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (är'-tēr-iz)], one of a system of tubes or vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

artesian well (är-tē'zhan wel), *n.* a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata which permit of the accumulation of water; the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

artful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; skilful.

artfully (ärt'fool-li), *adv.* in a cunning or skilful manner.

arthritis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

artichoke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a thistle-like plant (*Cynara Scolymus*) bearing flower-heads with a fleshy receptacle used as food; Jerusalem artichoke, the edible tuberous root of an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*).

article (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself,

in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith, or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [*a* before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see a, an & the]) used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

articular (är-tik'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

articulate (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to joint; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

articulation (är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation of organs or parts of a plant; a node or joint of the stem, or the space between two nodes.

articulator (är-tik'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons.

artifice (är'ti-fis), *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

artificer (är-tif'i-sēr), *n.* a skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic; a maker or constructor; an inventor.

artificial (är-ti-fish'al), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

artificiality (är-ti-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

artificially (är-ti-fish'a-li), *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

artillery (är-til'lēr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

artisan (är'ti-zan), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

artist (är'tist), one skilled in any branch of high art, as music, painting, sculpture, poetry, &c.

artiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art other than the fine arts, as a public singer, cook, &c. [French.]

artistic (är-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to art or to artists; characterized by æsthetic feeling or conformity to the principles of a school of art.

artistically (är-tis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

artistry (ar'tis-tri), *n.* the quality of an artist.

artless (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

Aryan (ār'yan), *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans (*i.e.* the Indo-Europeans), or to their languages. (See Introduction, part ii.)

as (az), *conjunct.adv.* proportionate to; comparable to; like.

as (as), *n.* [*pl.* asses (as'sez)], a Roman weight equivalent to the libra or pound.

asafetida or **asafœtida** (as-a-fēt'i-da), *n.* a fetid sap of an onion-like odor obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan, and used by the natives of those countries to season their food.

asbestos (as-bes'tos) or **asbestus** ('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments and flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

ascend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

ascendable (as-sen'da-bl) or **ascendible** (as-sen'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being climbed or navigated.

ascendancy (as-sen'dan-si) or **ascendency** (as-sen'den-si), *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

ascendant (as-sen'dant) or **ascendent** (as-sen'dent), *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred; opposed to descendant; the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

ascension (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

Ascension Day (dā), *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday next but one before Whit-Sunday: also called Holy Thursday.

ascent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

ascertain (as-ser-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

ascertainment (as-sēr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of ascertaining.

ascetic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

ascetically (as-set'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

asceticism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

ascribable (a-skrī'ba-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed or imputed.

ascribe (a-skrīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign; attribute.

ascription (a-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.

aseptic (a-sep'tik), *adj.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: an aseptic substance.

asexual (a-seks'ū-al), *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.

asexually (a-seks'ū-a-li), *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.

ash (ash), *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, the ash; made of ash.

ash (ash), *n.* [*pl.* ashes (ash'ez)], the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body when cremated; hence a corpse.

ashamed (a-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame [followed by an infinitive].

ashen (ash'n), *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the color of ashes; pale.

ashore (a-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

aside (a-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

asinine (as'i-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass.

asininity (as-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

ask (ask), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.

askance (a-skans') or **askant** (a-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.

askew (a-skū′), *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.
aslant (a-slant′), *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting; athwart.
asleep (a-slēp′), *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in a state of slumber; dormant.
aslope (a-slōp′), *adv.* in a sloping direction.
asoak (a-sōk′), *adv.* in a state of saturation or soaked with moisture.
asp (asp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.
asparagus (as-par′a-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.
aspect (as′peckt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.
aspen (as′pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze; *adj.* pertaining to the asp-tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.
asper (as′pēr), *adj.* rugged; hard; warlike: *n.* the mark (ʽ) in Greek, to indicate the rough breathing, or aspirate sounded like an *h*.
asperity (as-per′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (as-per′i-tiz)], roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.
aspermous (a-spēr′mus), *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.
asperse (as-pērs′), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.
aspersion (as-pēr′shun), *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.
asphalt (as′falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay or cover with asphalt.
asphaltic (as-fal′tik), *adj.* of the nature of, composed of, or containing asphalt.
asphodel (as′fō-del), *n.* the name of several plants of the liliaceous genus Asphodelus; the daffodil of the older English poets; the unfading plant of the dead, which covered the meadows of Hades.
asphyxia (as-fik′si-a), *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.
asphyxiating gas (as-fik′si-ā-ting gas), *n.* a lethal gas propelled against an enemy's lines. First used in 1915.
aspic (as′pik), *n.* a venomous asp; the plant known as the great lavender; a side-dish of game, fish, &c., encased in clear savory meat-jelly.
aspirant (as-pī′rant), *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object.
aspirate (as′pi-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter *h*: *n.* the sound of the letter *h*, as in horse; the sign used to denote the sound: in English, the rough mutes, those letters which have an *h* associated with them, as *p*, *t*, *c*, making *ph*, *th*, *ch*: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.
aspiration (as-pi-rā′shun), *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.
aspiratory (as-pī′ra-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.
aspire (as-pīr′), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascend; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to.
asquint (a-skwint′), *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.
ass (as), *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equis, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden: dull, stupid fellow.
assafœtida. See asafetida.
assail (as-sāl′), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.
assailant (as-sā′lant), *adj.* assaulting; attacking: *n.* one who, or that which, assails.
assassin (as-sas′sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; formerly one

of a band of Syrian fanatics (*hash-hashin*), who committed murder at the command of their chief, in the hope of winning heaven.

assassinate (as-sas'si-nāt), *v.t.* to kill, or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

assassination (as-sas-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or reward of others; murder.

assault (as-sawlt'), *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

assay (as-sā'), *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

assayer (as-sā'ẽr), *n.* one who assays; an officer of the U. S. Mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

assemblage (as-sem'blāj), *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things.

assemble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

assembly (as-sem'bli), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (as-sem'bliz)], a collection or company of persons brought together in one place, and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

assemblyman (as-sem'bli-man), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

assent (as-sent'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

assentation (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

assentient (as-sen'shi-ent), *adj.* assenting: *n.* one who assents.

assert (as-sẽrt'), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

assertion (as-sẽr'shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

assertive (as-sẽr'tiv), *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

assertor (as-sẽr'tẽr), *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

assertory (as-sẽr'to-ri), *adj.* affirming; supporting.

assess (as-ses'), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

assessed taxes (as-sest' taks'ez), *n.pl.* taxes levied on income, houses, and property.

assessment (as-ses'ment), *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; an official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

assessor (as-ses'ẽr), *n.* one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation.

assessorial (as-ses-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an assessor.

assets (as'sets), *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

asseverate (as-sev'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

asseveration (as-sev-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

assibilate (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to alter another letter to a sibilant, as English *out* is the German *aus*.

assibilation (as-sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* pronunciation with a hissing sound; the

change of a dental or guttural mute into a sibilant or a similar sound.

assiduity (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* assiduities (as-si-dū'i-tiz)], close application or unremitting attention to; diligence: *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

assiduous (as-sid'ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive.

assign (as-sīn'), *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

assignat (French a-sē-nya'), *n.* a promissory note issued by the French Revolutionary Government (1789–96), and secured by the public lands, &c.

assignation (as-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet [used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense]; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

assignee (as-si-nē'), *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

assignment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing effecting such a transfer.

assignor (as-sī'nôr), *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.

assimilable (as-sim'i-la-bl), *adj.* capable of being assimilated.

assimilate (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring into conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

assimilation (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated. So in English we have *colateral* (collateral), becoming *collateral* by assimilation.

assimilative (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.

assist (as-sist'), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

assistance (as-sis'tans), *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succor; support.

assistant (as-sis'tant), *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.

assistful (as-sist'fool), *adj.* helpful.

assize (as-sīz'), *n.* [*pl.* assizes (as-sīz'ez)], a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each county of England by judges of the High Court [usually in the *pl.*]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the *pl.*].

assizement (as-sīz'ment), *n.* an inspection of weights and measures, enacted by statute.

assizer or **assizor** (as-sī'zẽr), *n.* a juror.

associate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

association (as-sō-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.

associative (as-sō'shi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to or characterized by association.

assonance (as'sō-nans), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants. Assonance is common in Spanish poetry in place of rhyme.

assonant (as'sō-nant), *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.

assort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange:

v.i. to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

assortment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

assuade (as-swād'), *v.t.* to present, as advice; urge persuasively.

assuage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

assuagement (as-swāj'ment), *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.

assume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.

assumpsit (as-sump'sit), *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract. [Latin.]

assumption (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.

assumptive (as-sump'tiv), *adj.* assumed, or capable of assumption.

assurable (a-shūr'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being assured or insured.

assurance (a-shūr'ans), *n.* the act of assuring; an earnest or testimony intended or tending to elicit or inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of a conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determined age.

assure (a-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

assured (a-shūrd'), *p.adj.* made certain; guaranteed; self-possessed; insured: *n.* a person insured.

assuredly (a-shūr'ed-li), *adv.* certainly; with assurance.

assuredness (a-shūr'ed-nes), *n.* certainty; full confidence.

assurer (a-shūr'ẽr), *n.* one who assures.

Assyrian (as-sir'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

Assyriology (as-sir-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

astatic (a-stat'ik), *adj.* without polarity.

astatically (a-stat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an astatic manner.

astaticism (a-stat'i-sizm), *n.* the state of being astatic.

astay (a-stā'), *adv.* said of an anchor when, on heaving it, the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

Aster (as'tẽr), *n.* a genus of flowering-plants with rosette-shaped flowers, to which the Michaelmas-daisy belongs.

aster, *n.* any plant of the genus Aster.

asterial (as-tē'ri-al), *adj.* connected with, or related to, the stars.

asteriated (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

asterisk (as'tẽr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

asterism (as'tẽr-izm), *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or ⁂] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

astern (a-stẽrn'), *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

asternal (a-stẽr'nal), *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

asteroid (as'tẽr-oid), *adj.* star-like; star-shaped: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

asthenia (as-thē'ni-a), *n.* debility.

asthenic (as-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, asthenia; feeble.

asthma (ast'ma & as'ma), *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent

and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of great constriction in the chest.

asthmatic (as-mat'ik) or **asthmatical** (as-mat'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

asthmatically (as-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an asthmatical manner.

astigmatic (as-tig-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

astigmatism (as-tig'ma-tizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

astir (a-stēr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

astomatous (as-tom'a-tus) or **astomous** (as'to-mus), *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

astonish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

astonishment (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

astound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

astraddle (a-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

astragal (as'tra-gal), *n.* a small molding or bead of semicircular form: called also a roundel; the astragalus; the circular molding near the mouth of a cannon.

astragalus (as-trag'al-us), *n.* [*pl.* astragali (as-trag'a-lī)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

astrakhan (as'tra-kan), *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a district in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

astral (as'tral), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occulists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

astral body (bod'i), *n.* a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

astral lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light.

astral spirits (spir'its), *n.pl.* spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

astray (a-strā'), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

astride (a-strīd'), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

astringency (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

astringent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

astrolabe (as'trō-lāb), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

astrologer (as-trol'ō-jēr), *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

astrological (as-trō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

astrologically (as-trō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an astrological manner; according to astrology.

astrology (as-trol'ō-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny. [Greek.]

astrometer (as-trom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and luster of the stars.

astronomer (as-tron'ō-mēr), *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

Astronomer Royal (roi'al), *n.* the official title of the astronomer in charge of a royal observatory in Great Britain and other parts of the British Empire.

astronomic (as-trō-nom'ik) or **astro-**

nomical (as-trō-nom'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to astronomy, or according to astronomical laws.

astronomical clock (klok), *n.* a clock which keeps sidereal time.

astronomical signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* the signs of the zodiac.

astronomical year (yēr), *n.* a year the length of which is determined by astronomical observations.

astronomically (as-trō-nom'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an astronomical manner.

astronomy (as-tron'ō-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

astrophotography (as-trō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* photography applied to the delineation of the heavenly bodies.

astrophotometer (as-trō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the light of stars.

astrophysical (as-trō-fiz'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

astute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.

asunder (a-sun'dēr), *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

aswail (as'wāl), *n.* the sloth-bear of India.

asylum (a-sī'lum), *n.* [*pl.* asylums (a-sī'lumz)], a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

asymmetrical (a-si-met'ri-kal), *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate.

asymmetrically (a-si-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* not symmetrical.

asymmetry (a-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

asyndeton (a-sin'dē-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered." The same as parataxis.

atavism (at'a-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor, exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

atavistic (at-a-vis'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, atavism.

ataxia (a-tak'si-a), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

ataxiagraph (a-taks'i-a-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording by curves and lines the irregularities caused by ataxia.

ataxic (a-tak'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ataxia.

ataxic fever (fē'vēr), *n.* typhus fever of a malignant type.

ate (āt), *p.t.* of eat.

atelier (a-tel-yā'), *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor. [French.]

atheism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

atheist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God. [Greek.]

atheistic (ā-thē-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or implying atheism.

atheistically (ā-the-is'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

Athene (a-thē'nē), *n.* a Greek goddess corresponding to the Roman Minerva.

atheneum, athenæum (ath-e-nē'-um), *n.* [*pl.* atheneums (ath-e-nē'-umz) & athenæa (ath-e-nē'a)], an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science and art.

athermanous (a-thēr'ma-nus), *adj.* impervious to radiant heat.

athirst (a-thērst'), *adj.* thirsty; in want of drink.

athlete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength. [Greek.]

athletic (ath-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.

athletically (ath-let'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an athletic manner.

athleticism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

athletics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

athwart (a-thwawrt'), *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* crosswise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

athwart-ships (a-thwawrt'ships), *adv. phr.* across a ship from one side to the other.

atilt (a-tilt'), *adv.* & *adj.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

Atlantes (at-lan'tēz), *n.pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

atlas (at'las), *n.* [*pl.* atlases (at'las-ez)], a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

atlas-powder (at'las-pou'dĕr), *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

atmidometer (at-mi-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the evaporation from ice, snow, or water. [Greek.]

atmology (at-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of aqueous vapor, its laws and phenomena.

atmometer (at-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

atmosphere (at'mos-fēr), *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environment. [Greek.]

atmospheric (at-mos-fer'ik) or **atmospherical** (at-mos-fer'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

atmospheric pressure (presh'ĕr), *n.* the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to $14\frac{2}{3}$ lb. on the sq. in., or 1,033 grams on the sq. centimeter.

atoll (a-tol'), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

atom (at'um), *n.* an ultimate indivisible particle of matter. [Greek.]

atomic (a-tom'ik) or **atomical** (a-tom'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

atomic weight (wāt), *n.* the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, taken as 1.

atomically (a-tom'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an atomic manner.

atomicity (at-o-mis'i-ti), *n.* equivalence; the combining capacity of an element.

atomist (at'um-ist), *n.* one who believes that the world was composed and first came into existence from the downfall and swerve of innumerable atoms.

atomize (at'um-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

atomizer (at'um-ī-zĕr), *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray.

atonable (a-tōn'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being atoned for.

atone (a-tōn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atoned, *p.pr.* atoning], to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

atonement (a-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

atonic (a-ton'ik), *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

atony (at'ō-ni), *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

atrip (a-trip'), *adv.* just clear of the ground.

atrium (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* atria (ā'tria)], the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; the auricular portion of the heart. [Latin.]

atrocious (a-trō'shus), *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting great atrocity; flagrant.

atrocity (a-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* atrocities (a-tros'i-tiz)], enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

atrophy (at'rō-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atrophied, *p.pr.* atrophying], to waste away; to dwindle.

atropin (at'rō-pin) or **atropine** (-pīn), *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of a very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the property of producing a pronounced dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

atropism (at'rō-pizm), *n.* poisoning by atropine or belladonna.

attach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

attaché (at-ta-shā'), *n.* one who is attached to another; or, as part of a suite or staff, to an embassy or legation. [French.]

attachment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.

attack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.

attain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

attainable (at-tā'na-bl), *adj.* capable of being attained.

attainableness (at-tā'na-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being attainable.

attainder (at-tān'dēr), *n.* the act of attainting, or the state of being attainted; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property: applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

attainment (at-tān'ment), *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.

attaint (at-tānt'), *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.

attar of roses (at'ar of rōz'ez), *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose. Written also atar, ottar, and otto.

attemper (at-tem'pēr), *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.

attempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

attend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

attendance (at-ten'dans), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

attendant (at-ten'dant), *n* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.

attention (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; an officer's command to assume the attitude of attention.

attentive (at-tēn'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

attenuant (at-ten'ū-ant), *adj.* mak-

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TYPICAL GRAINS

RIOUS WOODS

ing thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness: *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent. [Latin.]

attenuate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

attenuation (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.

attest (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

attestation (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

attestor (at-tes'tēr) or **attestator** (at-tes-tā'tor), *n.* one who attests.

attic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

Attie (at'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Atticism (at'ti-sizm), *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterizing the Attic rendering of the Greek language; an elegant manner of expression.

Atticize (at'ti-sīz), *v.i.* to conform to what is Attic.

attire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of a stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

attitude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

attitudinal (at-ti-tū'di-nal), *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

attitudinarian (at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who studies or affects attitudes.

attitudinize (at-ti-tū'di-nīz), *v.i.* to pose for effect.

attorney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (at-tēr'nez)], one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

Attorney-General (at-tēr'ni-jen'ēr-al), *n.* the chief law officer appointed to act for the government; the chief law officer of a State.

attorneyship (at-tēr'ni-ship), *n.* agency for another.

attract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or towards; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

attractability (at-trak'ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.

attractile (at-trak'til), *adj.* having the power to attract.

attraction (at-trak'shun), *n.* the power or act of attracting; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together; tendency to coherence.

attractive (at-trak'tiv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

attributable (at-trib'ū-ta-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed.

attribute (at-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign: *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

attribution (at-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; designation.

attributive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute: *n.* a word denoting an attribute; describing a noun; an adjective phrase.

attrite (at-trīt'), *adj.* worn by friction; repentant through fear of punishment.

attrition (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; grief for sin from fear of punishment.

attune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

attunement (at-tūn'ment), *n.* the act of syntonizing or directing wireless telegraphic messages to a given point.

atypic (a-tip'ik) or **atypical** (a-tip'i-kal), *adj.* without definite typical character.

auburn (aw'burn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auction (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

auctioneer (awk-shun-ēr'), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction: *v.i.* to sell by auction.

audacious (aw-dā'shus), *adj.* bold; daring; spirited; insolent; impudent; characterized by shameless effrontery. [Latin.]

audacity (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (aw-das'i-tiz)], boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

audible (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard. [Latin.]

audibly (aw'di-bli), *adv.* so as to be heard.

audience (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

audient (aw'di-ent), *adj.* hearing; listening.

audiometer (aw-di-om'ē-ter), *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

audiphone (aw'di-fōn), *n.* an instrument constructed to assist the deaf by collecting the sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the medium of the teeth.

audit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* act as auditor.

auditor (aw'di-tēr), *n.* a hearer or listener; a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

auditorium (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (aw-di-tō'ri-a) & auditoriums (aw-di-tō'ri-umz)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

auditory (aw'di-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

auger (aw'gēr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

augment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent; to add an augment to: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in size and strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

augmentation (awg-men-tā'shun), *n.* increase; the increase in time-value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honor; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

augmentative (awg-men'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed by the term from which it is derived: opposed to diminutive.

augur (aw'gēr), *n.* one who among the ancient Romans officially predicted events by the interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer. [Latin.]

augury (aw'gū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* auguries (aw'gū-riz)], the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

august (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire reverence.

August (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year; named after the Roman emperor, Augustus, because it had been a lucky month for him.

Augustan (aw-gus'tan), *adj.* like or resembling the Roman emperor, Augustus; splendid; combining power with intellect; so the reign of Louis XIV. in France and that of Queen

Anne in England were each styled "the Augustan Age."

auk (awk), *n.* the name given to the members of a family of arctic diving birds. The Great Auk is now extinct. Also spelled awk.

aula (aw'la), *n.* originally a royal court or reception-room. To-day the word is used of the great hall in a German university.

aulic (aw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt (änt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

aura (aw'ra), *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body or substance, as aroma, effluvium, or the subtle essence of its individual nature; a sensation as of a stream of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

aural (aw'ral), *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura; pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

aureate (aw'rē-āt), *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow. [Latin.]

Aurelia (aw-rē'lya), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

aurelian (aw-rē'lyan), *adj.* pertaining to the Aurelia: *n.* one who makes a special study of butterflies and moths.

aureola (aw-rē'ō-la) or **aureole** (aw'-rē-ōl), *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

aureous (aw're-us), *adj.* golden, resembling gold.

auricle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricle or ventricles. [Latin.]

auricular (aw-rik'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; known by report; obtained by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

auriculate (aw-rik'ū-lāt) or **auriculated** (aw-rik'ū-lā-ted), *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

auriferous (aw-rif'er-us), *adj.* gold-bearing; yielding or containing gold.

auriform (aw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

auriscope (aw'ri-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

aurist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

aurochs (aw'roks), *n.* the European bison, now practically extinct.

aurora (aw-rō'ra), *n.* [*pl.* auroras (aw-rō'raz) & auroræ ('rē)], the rising light of the morning; the dawn of dayspring. [Latin.]

Aurora Australis (aw-strā'lis), *n.* the southern light; a phenomenon of corresponding nature in the southern hemisphere to the following:

Aurora Borealis (bō-re-ā'lis), *n.* the northern light; a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light ascending from the northern horizon towards the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

aurous (aw'rus), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

auscultate (aws'kul-tāt), *v.t.* to examine by auscultation.

auscultation (aws-kul-tā'shun), *n.* tapping with short, sharp blows; a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax. The stethoscope is also used for the same purpose.

auscultator (aws'kul-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who practices auscultation; a stethoscope.

auscultatory (aws-kul'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to auscultation.

auspice (aws'pis), *n.* [*pl.* auspices (aws'pis-ēz)], an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a prediction as to the future; protection; patronage; favoring influence (generally in *pl.*).

auspicious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

austere (aws-tēr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.

austerity (aws-ter'i-ti), *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

austral (aws'tral), *adj.* southern; hence the name Australia given to the great island continent of the southern hemisphere. [Latin.]

Australic (aws-tral'ic), *adj.* pertaining in any way to Australia, and especially to the original inhabitants who are thought to have migrated to Australia from India.

authentic (aw-then'tik), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

authentically (aw-then'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an authentic manner.

authenticate (aw-then'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

authentication (aw-then-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of authenticating.

authenticity (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

author (aw'thēr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

authoress (aw'thēr-es), *n.* a woman author. [The term author is now generally used without regard to sex.]

authoritative (aw-thor'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorized; positive; dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

authority (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (aw-thor'i-tiz)], power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command. In *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

authorization (aw-thēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

authorize (aw'thēr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

auto (aw'tō), *n.* an abbreviation in common use for automobile.

auto, *prefix* meaning *self; of one's self; of itself.*

autobiographic (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'ik) or **autobiographical** (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to autobiography. [Greek.]

autobiographically (aw-tō-bī-ō-graf'-i-ka-li), *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

autobiography (aw-tō-bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (aw-tō-bī-og'-ra-fiz)], a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

autocar (aw'tō-kär), *n.* a carriage containing within itself the machinery necessary for its own propulsion.

autocracy (aw-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies (aw-tok'ra-siz)], absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority; autonomy.

autocrat (aw'tō-krat), *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

autocratic (aw-tō-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

autocratically (aw-to-krat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

autocycle (aw'tō-sī-kl), *n.* a motor bicycle.

autodidactic (aw-to-di-dak'tic), *adj.* self-taught.

autodynamic (aw-tō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* operating by its own force.

autogenous (aw-toj'e-nus), *adj.* self-generated; produced independently.

autograph (aw'tō-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

autographic (aw-tō-graf'ik) or **autographical** (aw-tō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an autograph or personal handwriting; relating to, or used in, the process of autography; self-recording.

autography (aw-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the science or study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography by which copies of writings or drawings are reproduced in facsimile.

autogravure (aw-tō-grā-vūr'), *n.* a process of photo-engraving.
autohypnotic (aw-tō-hip-not'ic), *adj.* causing a state of hypnotism or trance by one's own mental effort; self-hypnotism.
auto-intoxication (aw'tō-in-tok-si-kā'shon), *n.* poisoning by material formed within one's body, especially by waste products of digestion.
autolatry (aw-tol'a-tri), *n.* self-worship.
autology (aw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of one's self.
automatic (aw-tō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action, of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.
automatically (aw-tō-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an automatic manner.
automatism (aw-tom'a-tizm), *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.
automaton (aw-tom'a-ton), *n.* [*pl.* automata (aw-tom'a-ta) & automatons (aw-tom'a-tonz)], that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.
automatous (aw-tom'a-tus), *adj.* spontaneous; of the nature of an automaton.
autometry (aw-tom'e-tri), *n.* estimation, or measurement, of one's self.
automobile (aw-tō-mō'bil), *adj.* self-moving.
automobile (aw'to-mo-bēl, aw-to-mo-bēl', or aw-to-mō'bil), *n.* a self-moving vehicle; motor-carriage.
automobilist (aw-tō-mō-bēl'ist), *n.* one who rides in and manages an automobile; a chauffeur.
automorphism (aw-tō-môrf'ism), *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.
automotor (aw'tō-mō-tēr), *n.* a self-acting machine.
autonomist (aw-ton'ō-mist), *n.* a supporter of autonomy.
autonomous (aw-ton'ō-mus), *adj.* pertaining to autonomy.
autonomy (aw-ton'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (aw-ton'ō-miz)], the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.
autonym (aw'tō-nim), *n.* one's own name: opposed to pseudonym; a work published under the author's real name.
autophon (aw'tō-fōn), *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by a perforated mill-board.
autoplasty (aw'tō-plas-ti), *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part. Called also rhinoplasty.
autopsy (aw'top-si), *n.* personal observation; ocular demonstration; a post-mortem examination.
autosuggestion (aw-tō-sug-jes'chun), *n.* an idea which arises in one's own mind, without external aid or mental force; self-suggestion.
autotoxic (aw-tō-toks'ik), *adj.* self-poisoning.
autotruck (aw'tō-truk), *n.* a self-moving truck; motor-truck.
autotype (aw'tō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.
autotypography (aw-tō-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* a kind of nature-printing, by the transference of gelatine drawings to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.
autumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd; the period of decline or decay.
autumnal (aw-tum'nal), *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.
autumnal equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22nd.
auxiliary (awg-zil'i-ā-rī), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (awg-zil'i-ā-riz)], a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war.
avail (a-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage: *n.* use; means

towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds or profits.

availability (a-vā-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being available.

avalanche (av'a-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

avarice (av'a-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

avaricious (av-a-rish'us), *adj.* impelled by avarice; greedy of gain; grasping.

avast (a-vast'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold! [Nautical term.]

avatar (av-a-tär') or **avatara** (av-a-tä'ra), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment; the transference of one personality to another. [Hindu.]

avaunt (a-vawnt' & a-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

ave (ā'vē & ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation. [Latin.]

avena sativa (a-vē'na sa-ti'va), *n.* a tincture of oats, used in medicine as a sedative. [Latin.]

avenge (a-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender or offenders, by law or otherwise.

avenue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place, a passage-way, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad roadway or street planted with trees. [French.]

aver (a-vēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* averred, *p.pr.* averring], to affirm positively; declare to be true; verify.

average (av'ēr-āj), *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.

averment (a-vēr'ment), *n.* the act of affirming positively; verification; a statement or allegation as to facts.

averse (a-vērs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.

aversion (a-vēr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.

avert (a-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.

avertible (a-vērt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being warded off, or averted.

avian (ā'vi-an), *adj.* pertaining to birds.

aviary (ā'vi-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (ā'vi-a-riz)], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement. [Latin.]

aviation (ā'vi-ā-shun), *n.* the art of flying.

aviator (ā'vi-a-tēr), *n.* a flying machine; one who operates a flying machine; a bird-man.

aviatory (ā'vi-a-tō-ri), *adj.* flying.

avicularium (a-vik-ū-lār'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* avicularia (a-vik-ū-lā'ri-a)], the small prehensile process, resembling the head of a bird with a movable mandible, which continually snaps: found in many of the Polyzoa.

aviculture (ā'vi-kul-tūr), *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.

avidity (a-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.

avocation (v-ō-kā'shun), *n.* a subordinate or occasional occupation, as contradistinguished from *vocation*.

avoid (a-void'), *v.t.* to keep away from; to shun: *v.i.* to become vacant or void.

avoidance (a-voi'dans), *n.* the act of annulling or making void; the act of shunning; the state of being vacant.

avoirdupois (av-ēr-dū-poiz'), *n.* a French word used to describe a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs; weight.

avouch (a-vouch'), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; declare positively; vouch for; admit or confess.

avow (a-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.

avowal (a-vou'al), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.

awabi (a-wä'bē), *n.* an edible shell-

fish found on the coast of Japan; the abalone.

await (a-wāt′), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.

awake (a-wāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking], to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

awakening (a-wāk′ning), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.

award (a-wawrd′), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

aware (a-wār′), *adj.* on guard; watchful; apprised; cognizant; conscious; vigilant.

awash (a-wosh′), *adj.* & *adv.* on a level with the waves.

away (a-wā′), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

awe (aw), *n.* reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; reverence: *v.t.* to inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.

aweather (a-weth′ĕr), *adv.* on the weather side, or toward the wind: *n.* opposed to alee.

awful (aw′ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of an appalling nature; solemn.

awfully (aw′foo-li), *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.

awhile (a-hwīl′), *adv.* for a period of time.

awk. See auk.

awkward (awk′wĕrd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement, or manners; clumsy.

awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley, and numerous grasses.

awning (awn′ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

awny (aw′ni), *adj.* having bristles; bearded.

awoke (a-wōk′), *p.t.* of awake.

awry (a-rī′), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.

ax or **axe** (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

axal. See axial.

axial (aks′i-al), *adj.* pertaining to an axis in any sense of the word.

axially (aks′i-a-li), *adv.* in the direction of an axis.

axiferous (ak-sif′e-rus), *adj.* consisting of stem or axis alone without leaves.

axiform (ak′si-fôrm), *adj.* in the form of an axis.

axil (ak′sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

axile (ak′sil), *adj.* pertaining to the axis; situated or lying in the axis.

axilla (ak-sil′a), *n.* [*pl.* axillæ (ak-sil′ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

axillar (ak′si-lar) or **axillary** (ak′si-la-ri). *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to, springing from, or situated in the axilla.

axiom (ak′si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.

axiomatic (ak-si-ō-mat′ik) or **axiomatical** (ak-si-ō-mat′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.

axiomatically (ak-si-ō-mat′i-ka-li), *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.

axis (ak′sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes (ak′sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary,

passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

axis (ak′sis), *n.* the hog-deer of India.

axle (ak′sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of the wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

axle-box (ak′sl-boks), *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.

axle-tree (ak′sl-trē), *n.* a bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

ay or **aye** (ā), *adv.* always; forever; continually.

ayah (ā′ya), *n.* a lady's maid; a nurse for children. [Anglo-Indian.]

aye or **ay** (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

aye-aye (ī′ī), *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayrshire (ār′shir), *n.* a fine breed of cattle from the county of Ayr, Scotland, noted for their rich milk.

Azalea (a-zā′lē-a), *n.* [*pl.* azaleas (a-zā′-lē-az)], a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their showy flowers.

azarine (az′a-rin), *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

azimuth (az′i-muth), *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial body. [French.]

azote (az′ōt), *n.* the old name for nitrogen. [Greek.]

Azrael (az′rā-el), *n.* the Mohammedan name for the Angel of Death.

Aztec (az′tek), *adj.* pertaining to the Aztec or perhaps the aboriginal people of Mexico. Recent investigation has shown them to be of the same race as the North American Indians, though even at the time of the conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards (in 1519) they were far more civilized.

azure (azh′ūr & ā′zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading. [Arabic-French.]

azure-stone (azh′ūr-stōn), *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine is made.

azurine (azh′ūr-in), *n.* a greyish-blue color.

azurite (azh′ū-rīt), *n.* blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite or chessylite; lazulite.

B

B, the second character in the alphabet of all European peoples except the Russian (Cyrillic), and those derived from it. Originally it is supposed to have been a pictograph representing a crane, and this was certainly true in the Egyptian hieroglyphics.

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Baalism (bā′al-izm), *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing], to fish with a bob.

baba (bä′bä), *n.* a Turkish title of respect, meaning "father." In Anglo-Indian, "a child."

Babbitt-metal (bab′it-met-al), *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, &c.

babble (bab′bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

babbler (bab′lēr), *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

babe (bāb), *n.* [*pl.* babes (bābz)], an infant or young child of either sex.

babiroussa or **babirussa** (bab-i-rōō′sä), *n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia.

bablah (bab′lä) or **babul** (ba-bōōl′), *n.* the rind of the legume of an East Indian species of the acacia.

baboo or **babu** (ba-bōō′), *n.* a Hindu title of respect; one of the upper classes in Bengal engaged in business or a profession.

baboon (ba-bōōn′), *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

baboonery (ba-bōōn′ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* babooneries (ba-bōōn′er-iz)], a collection of baboons; behavior or conduct like that of a baboon.

baboonish (ba-bōōn′ish), *adj.* like a baboon.

baboosh or **babouche** (ba-bōōsh′), *n.* a kind of loose slipper worn in Oriental countries. Also written pabouche.

babu. See baboo.

babuina (bab-ū-ī′na), *n.* a female baboon. [Italian.]

babul. See bablah.

baby (bā′bi), *n.* [*pl.* babies (bā′biz)], an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying], to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

baby-farm (bā′bi-färm), *n.* a place where young children are put out for nursing. Used contemptuously.

babyhood (bā′bi-hood), *n.* the period of infancy.

babyish (bā′bi-ish), *adj.* childish.

babyism (bā′bi-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a baby; a childish manner of speech.

Babylonian (bab-i-lō′ni-an) *adj.* pertaining to Babylonia; magnificent; luxurious. Also Babylonish.

bacca (bak′a), *n.* a berry; any fleshy fruit; a one-celled fruit with a soft outer envelope, and with naked seeds immersed in pulp.

baccalaureate (bak-a-law′rē-āt), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

baccarat (bak-a-rä′), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of bettors with one or more packs of cards.

baccate (bak'āt) or **baccated** (bak'ā-ted), *adj.* having many berries.

bacchanal (bak'a-nal) or **bacchanalian** (bak-a-nā'li-an), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

Bacchanalia (ba-ka-nā'li-a), *n.* the Roman festival in honor of the god Bacchus, on March 17th, annually.

bacchante (bak-an'tē), *n.* a female bacchanal.

bacchantic (ba-kan'tik), *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

bacchic (bak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honor; riotous, or mad with drink.

bachelor (bach'el-ēr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bachelorhood (bach'el-ēr-hood), *n.* the condition of one who is unmarried.

bachelor's-buttons (bach'el-ērz-but'unz), *n.pl.* the name popularly given to several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons.

bacillaria (bas-i-lā'ri-a), *n.* a genus of microscopic diatoms.

bacillary (bas'i-lā-ri), *adj.* consisting of bacilli.

bacillian (ba-sil'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

bacillicide (ba-sil'i-sīd), *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

bacilliculture (ba-sil'i-kūl-tūr), *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or vegetable infusions for scientific research.

bacillus (ba-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli (ba-sil'i)], a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms commonly known as bacteria, having slender rod-like jointed bodies or filaments, and possessing the power of constant movement, present in many ferments, in all stages of putrefaction, and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease.

back or **bac** (bak), *n.* a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles; a large cistern or vat used by brewers, &c., for liquids.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction: *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or time; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again: *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

backbite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting], to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

backboard (bak'bôrd), *n.* a board to support the back; a thin wooden backing used for picture frames, mirrors, &c.

backbone (bak'bōn), *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

backer (bak'ēr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or animal in a contest.

backgammon (bak-gam'un), *n.* a game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes and dice.

background (bak'ground), *n.* ground in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

backhand (bak'hand), *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

backhanded (bak'han-ded), *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

backing (bak'ing), *n.* something placed

behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* arrears of rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* a guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

back-settlement (bak-set'l-ment), *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

back-settler (bak-set'lẽr), *n.* one living in the outlying districts of a settlement.

backsheesh or **backshish** (bak'-shēsh). See bukshish.

backside (bak'sīd), *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

backslide (bak-slīd'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.pr.* backsliding], to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

backstair (bak'stār) or **backstairs** ('stārz), *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

backstays (bak'stāz), *n.pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

backsword (bak'sôrd), *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of singlestick.

backward (bak'wẽrd) or **backwards** (bak'wẽrdz), *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state.

backward (bak'wẽrd), *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

backwater (bak'waw-tẽr), *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its course; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

backwoods (bak-woodz'), *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centers of population.

backwoodsman (bak-woodz'man), *n.* one who lives in the forest or away from villages and towns.

bacon (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bacteria (bak-tē'ri-a), *n.pl.* of bacterium.

bacteriological (bak-tē-ri-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bacteriologist (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of bacteriology.

bacteriology (bak-tē-ri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

bacterioscopy (bak-tē-ri-os'ko-pi), *n.* the examination of bacteria by the microscope.

bacterium (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria (bak-tē'ri-a)], a microscopic organism of various forms and shapes; a disease germ. It originally meant a staff, from its shape.

bad (bad), *adj.* [*compar.* worse, *superl.* worst], the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.

bad form (bad fôrm'), *n.* that which is not very refined; somewhat vulgar. Also used as a substantival adjective.

badderlocks (bad'ẽr-loks), *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

baddish (bad'dish), *adj.* tending to be base; somewhat low.

badelaire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything.

badger (baj'ẽr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal

habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair; a loose woman who decoys men into her rooms for the purpose of robbing them: *v.t.* to worry or annoy, as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

badger-baiting (baj'ēr-bā'ting), *n.* a cruel sport, formerly practiced, of assailing a badger placed with dogs in a barrel.

badger-dog (baj'ēr-dog), *n.* another name for the dachshund.

badger-game (baj'ēr-gām), *n.* the decoying by a woman of some man into her house for the purpose of robbing him. [Police slang.]

badiaga (bad-i-ā'ga), *n.* a seaweed, the powder of which is used for removing discoloration caused by bruises.

badinage (bad'i-nāj & bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

badly (bad'li), *adv.* wickedly; grievously; unskilfully; defectively; ill.

badminton (bad'min-tun), *n.* an outdoor game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup. [English.]

badness (bad'nes), *n.* the state of being wicked or vicious; depravity.

baffle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

bagasse (ba-gas'), *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

bagatelle (bag-a-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls. [French.]

baggage (bag'āj), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveler: *n.* an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

baggage-master (bag'āj-mas'tēr), *n.* a person in a railway station who has charge of the receipt and despatch of the baggage.

baggala (bag'a-lä), *n.* Arab trading vessel with two masts.

bagging (bag'ing), *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

baggy (bag'i), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled or puffed out.

bagnio (ban'yō), *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an oriental prison.

bagpipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern wind-bag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*]

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person entrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to ladle out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a wagon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

bailee (bā-lē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bailer. See bailor.

bailiff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bailiwick (bā'li-wik), *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bailment (bāl'ment), *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

bailor or **bailer** (bā'lēr), *n.* one who

delivers goods to another in bailment.

bairn (bārn), *n.* a child. [Scottish.]

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, with a nap on one side.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

baker (bā'kĕr), *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, &c.

bakery (bā'kĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bakeries (bā'ker-iz)], a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

baking (bā'king), *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

balance (bal'ans), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steel-yard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise.

balance of power (bal'ans ov pou'ĕr), *n.* in diplomacy the theory that no nation should be so strong as to overmaster others; but that there should be a certain poise or equality among the great powers, thus ensuring peace.

balance of trade (bal'ans ov trād), *n.* the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

balance-reef (bal'ans-rēf), *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

balance-sheet (bal'ans-shēt), *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

balance-wheel (bal'ans-hwēl), *n.* a wheel in a watch (chronometer) which regulates the beats.

balancer (bal'an-sĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, keeps anything in equilibrium; an acrobat: *pl.* the organs placed under the wings of certain insects to balance the body.

balata (ba-lä'ta), *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, similar to india-rubber, and used for insulating electric wires.

balayeuse (bal-ā-yēz'), *n.* plaited muslin or lace inserted at the bottom of a dress to protect it from the ground. [French.]

balconet (bal-kō-net'), *n.* a slightly projecting low ornamental railing to a door or window.

balconied (bal'kō-nid), *adj.* having a projecting exterior platform or interior gallery.

balcony (bal'kō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (bal'kō-niz)], a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet. [Italian.]

bald (bawld), *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

bald-head (bawld'hed), *n.* a man bald on the head.

balderdash (bawl'dĕr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

baldric or **baldrick** (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to lade out as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

baleen (ba-lēn'), *n.* whalebone in its natural condition; the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of right whales.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

baleful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of

woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

balefully (bāl'foo-li), *adv.* calamitously; miserably.

balise or **balize** (bā-lēz'), *n.* a seamark or beacon, consisting of a pole or buoy surmounted by a flag or other object.

balk or **baulk** (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check: *v.t.* to thwart, check, or disappoint: *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate that position to the fishermen.

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere: a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball. **ball-bearing** (bawl'bār-ing), *n.* a bearing containing loose balls of metal to reduce friction.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

ballad (bal'ad), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing. Also ballade.

ballast (bal'ast), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

ballastage (bal'as-tāj), *n.* a toll paid for leave to take ballast.

ballet (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet. [French.]

ballistic (bal-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

ballistics (bal-is'tiks), *n.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

ballon d'essai (ba-lōng' de-sā'), a balloon used to test the direction of air currents; hence a feeler to test public opinion. [French.]

balloon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; the so-called air-ship of Count Zeppelin is a series of balloons fastened together to form one enormous balloon; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

balloon-jib (bal-lōōn'jib), *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

ballooning (bal-lōōn'ing), *n.* the art or practice of managing balloons or making balloon ascents.

balloonist (bal-lōōn'ist), *n.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

ballot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

ballot-box (bal'lot-boks), *n.* a box with an orifice at the top, for the deposit of ballots at an election.

ball-up (bawl-up'), *v.t.* to confuse; muddle; as of a horse in damp snow.

bally (bal-li). An English adjective of no definite meaning. See blooming.

ballyhack (bal'i-hak), *n.* any undesirable residence or goal. [Slang.]

ballyhoo (bal-i-hōō'), *n.* an uproar; a cause of excitement. [Erse.]

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals or soothes.

balm of Gilead (ov gil'e-ad), *n.* the name of various kinds of fragrant resins, as that of the evergreen terebinth tree of Arabia.

balmily (bäm'i-li), *adv.* in a soothing manner; fragrantly.

balminess (bäm'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soothing or refreshingly fragrant.

balmoral (bal-môr'al), *adj.* & *n.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or laced boots. [From the Scottish palace of Balmoral.]

balmy (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

balsam (bawl'sam), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing. [Greek.]

balsamic (bawl-sam'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of, or yielding, balsam; soft; soothing; healing.

baluster (bal'us-tẽr), *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

balustrade (bal-us-trād'), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c. [Italian.]

bam (bam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bammed, *p.pr.* bamming], to bamboozle; cheat; wheedle: *n.* an imposition; a cheat; a hoax. [English.]

bambino (bam-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* bambini (bam-bē'nē)], a child or baby; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes: exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany. [Italian.]

bamboo (bam-bōō'), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod. [Malay.]

bamboozle (bam-bōō'zl), *v.t.* to hoax; deceive by trickery; mystify; humbug: *v.i.* to practice cheating.

ban (ban), *n.* in feudal times a public proclamation, or summons to arms; an edict of proscription or interdiction; prohibition; excommunication; curse; anathema: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* banned, *p.pr.* banning], to curse; to interdict or prohibit; to place under a ban.

ban (ban), *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor; in France and Germany the first division of the national guard. See arrière-ban and Landwehr.

banana (ba-nä'na), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

banate or **banat** (ban'āt), *n.* the Austro-Hungarian territory ruled by a ban: the office itself.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy [with *together*]: *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

bandage (ban'dāj), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

bandala (ban-dä'la), *n.* manila white rope.

bandana or **bandanna** (ban-dan'a), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

bandbox (band'boks), *n.* a light box of pasteboard, &c., for holding bonnets.

bandeau (ban-dō'), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (ban-dōz')], a ribbon worn over the forehead.

banded (ban'ded), *p.adj.* allied; confederated; having bands; marked by stripes of different color or material.

bandelet. Same as bandlet.

banderilla (ban-de-rēl'ya), *n.* a dart with a banderole attached, used in bull-fights to exasperate the bull. [Spanish.]

banderillero (ban-dēr-il-yā'ro), *n.* the person who in bull-fights waves his banderilla or little flag. [Spanish.]

banderole (ban'de-rōl) or **banderol** (ban'de-rol), *n.* a little flag or streamer; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast. [Spanish.]

bandicoot (ban'di-kōōt), *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens; the name given to rat-like marsupials of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

bandit (ban'dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits (ban'-

dits) & banditti (ban-dit'i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

bandlet (band'let), *n.* a small band; a little band or flat molding encircling a column.

ban-dog (ban'dog), *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained; a mastiff.

bandoleer (ban-dō-lēr'), *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

bandoline (ban'dō-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in position.

bandsaw (band'saw), *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

bandy (ban'di), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.* bandying], to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; give and take in conversation: *v.i.* to contend; strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent; having a bend or crook outward.

bandy (ban'di), *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes ruin or destruction; hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

baneful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

banefully (bān'foo-li), *adv.* in a pernicious manner; destructively.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow.

bang (bang), *n.* [*pl.* bangs (bangz)], hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn: *v.i.* to cut the hair across the forehead so as to form a fringe.

bangle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

banian or **banyan** (ban'yan), *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Banians in the East Indies.

banian-tree (ban'yan-trē), *n.* see banyan-tree.

banish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to exile or compel to leave one's country by authority of the ruling power, either for life or for a limited time; drive away; compel to depart; dispel from the mind.

banishment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

banister or **bannister** (ban'is-tēr), *n.* corrupt forms of baluster.

banjo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

banjoist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* a performer on the banjo.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* a note or bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time; also a bank-note issued by a bank and secured by the deposit of U. S. bonds in the Treasury.

bank-book (bangk'book), *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

bank-credit (bangk-kred'it), *n.* the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* See bank-bill.

bankable (bang'ka-bl), *adj.* receivable by a bank.

banker (bang'kēr), *n* one who keeps a bank one who traffics in money,

receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

banking (bang'king), *n.* the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth.

bankrupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

bankruptcy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (bangk'rupt-siz)], the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

banner (ban'ẽr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

bannock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle. [Scotch.]

banns (banz), *n.pl.* the announcement in church of an intended marriage.

banquet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

banquet or **banquette** (bang-ket'), *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriage-way; a side-walk.

banshee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'shē), or **benshi,** *n.* the female fairy of Scotch and Irish legends, whose visit foretells death. [Gaelic.]

bant, *v.i.* to abstain from fat-forming foods. See Bantingism.

bantam (ban'tam), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

banter (ban'tẽr), *v.t.* to rail at; good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

Bantingism (ban'ting-izm), *n.* a dietetic method to reduce weight, by abstaining from fat-forming foods; introduced by William Banting of London in 1864.

bantling (bant'ling), *n.* a young child.

banyan-tree (ban'yan-trē), *n.* the Indian fig-tree, whose branches send shoots to the ground, which take root and form additional trunks, until the tree spreads over a large area.

baobab (bā'ō-bab & bä'ō-bab), *n.* an African tree of huge size, called the sour-gourd, or the cream-of-tartar tree, largely used as an article of food by the natives. The trunk is sometimes thirty feet in diameter.

baptism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

baptismal (bap-tiz'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water or initiatory rite of the Christian church.

baptismally (bap-tiz'ma-li), *adv.* in the manner of, or by means of, baptism.

Baptist (bap'tist), *n.* one of a Christian denomination who baptize adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

baptistery (bap-tis'tẽr-i) or **baptistry** (bap'tis-tri), *n.* [*pl.* baptisteries (bap-tis'tẽr-iz), -tries (bap'tis-triz)], a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

baptize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or

sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barred: *p.pr.* barring], to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

bar sinister (bär sin'is-tẽr), *n.* in heraldry a bar or band drawn from the upper corner of a shield at the left (sinister) to the opposite base at the right (dexter). It is sometimes, but not always, a sign that the bearer of the shield is a bastard.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

barbarian (bär'bā'ri-an), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

barbaric (bär-bar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilized people; rude; savage.

barbarism (bär'ba-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a savage action; an outrage.

barbarity (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (bär-bar'i-tiz)], the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

barbarize (bär'ba-rīz), *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech: *v.t.* to make barbarous.

barbarous (bär'ba-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.

barbate (bär'bāt) or **barbated** (bär'bā-ted), *adj.* bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.

barbecue (bär'bē-kū), *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted and eaten whole: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole. [West Indian.]

barbel (bär'bel), *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes; a European freshwater fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

barber (bär'bẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

barbette (bär-bet'), *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

barbican (bär'bi-kan), *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

barbotine (bär'bō-tīn), *n.* kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

barbule (bärb'yōōl), *n.* a very minute barb.

barcarole or **barcarolle** (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* a simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer among the ancient Germans and Celts, and held in high esteem. The word is in modern times used with a certain contempt.

bard or **barde** (bärd), *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armor of a mediæval war-horse.

bardic (bär'dik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient bards or to their poetry.

bardish (bär'dish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards.

bardism (bär'dizm), *n.* the methods, maxims, and sentiments of bards.

bare (bār), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.

barefaced (bār'fāst), *adj.* with the face

uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.

barège (ba-rāzh'), *n.* thin gauze-like fabric, usually of silk and worsted. [French.]

bargain (bär'gan), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

bargainer (bär'ga-nēr), *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.

barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.

bargee (bär-jē'), *n.* the owner and user of a barge; a bargeman. [English.]

barilla (ba-ril'a), *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.

barillet (bar'il-let), *n.* the cylindrical case containing the mainspring of a watch.

baritone. See barytone.

barium (bā'ri-um), *n.* one of the elementary metals. Symbol, Ba.

bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.

bark or **barque** (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

barkentine (bär'kan-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft or schooner-rigged.

barker (bärk'er), *n.* one who touts for a cheap place of amusement.

barking (bär'king), *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing: *n.* the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.

barky (bär'ki), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, bark.

barley (bär'li), *n.* the grain grown and used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

barley-corn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.

Barleycorn, John (jon), *n.* a humorous name for whiskey.

barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

barmy (bärm'i), *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy.

barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* the white or screech owl.

barnacle (bär'na-kl), *n.* a cirriped crustacean, often called the Goose-barnacle, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument which nips a horse's nose to hold him while being shod, bled, or dressed.

barogram (bar'ō-gram), *n.* the record traced by the barograph.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.

barology (ba-rol'ō-gi), *n.* the science of weight or gravity.

barometer (ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of any place.

barometric (bar-ō-met'rik) or **barometrical** (bar-ō-met'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, made with, or indicated by, a barometer.

barometrically (bar-ō-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* by means of a barometer.

baron (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of the Exchequer.

baronage (bar'un-āj), *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

baroness (bar'un-es), *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

baronet (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight, but conferring no seat in the House of Lords. He is styled "Sir" and his wife "Lady."

baronetage (bar'un-et-āj), *n.* the collective body of baronets; the dignity or rank of a baronet.

baronetcy (bar'un-et-si), *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

baronial (bar-ō'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

barony (bar'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* baronies (bar'un-iz)], the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

baroque (ba-rōk'), *adj.* fantastic; in bad taste; applied to a fresh water pearl on account of its irregular shape. [French.]

baroscope (bar'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

barouche (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

barquantine. See barkantine.

barque. See bark.

barracan (bar'a-kan), *n.* a thick strong stuff made of camel's hair.

barrack (bar'ak), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers; *pl.* a building or several buildings in an enclosure where a body of men are lodged.

barrage (bä-räzh'), *n.* a barrier to the advance of enemy troops formed by the continuous fire of many guns, artillery or machine guns, along a particular strip of ground. This curtain of fire is also used to clear the way for advancing troops by shifting it slowly forward. [French.]

barred (bärd), *p.adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

barrel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

barrel (bar'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barreled, *p.pr.* barreling], to put or pack in a barrel.

barren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

barricade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

barrier (bar'i-ēr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; an enclosing fence or boundary wall; a limit or boundary.

barrier-reef (bar'i-ēr-rēf), *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland, and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

barring (bär'ing), *p.pr.* as *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

barrister (bar'is-tēr), *n.* in England, a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counselor at law.

barrow (bar'ō) *n.* a frame covered with boards and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports; a wheel-barrow; a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* double-headed shot; two cannon balls fastened together by a short iron bar.

barter (bär'tēr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for

another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

bartizan (bär'ti-zan), *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loopholes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

barwise (bär'wīz), *adv.* horizontally.

barwood (bär'wood), *n.* a red dyewood.

baryta (ba-rī'ta), *n.* the oxide of barium.

barytes (ba-rī'tēz), *n.* the native sulphate of barium. Also called heavy-spar.

barytic (ba-rīt'īk), *adj.* pertaining to or containing baryta.

barytone or **baritone** (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as the male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range; a word having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

barytone-clef (bar'i-tōn-klef), *n.* the F clef on the middle line of the bass staff.

basal (bās'al), *adj.* pertaining to or forming the base; fundamental: *n.* a basal part.

basalt (ba-sawlt' & bas'awlt), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivene.

basaltic (ba-sawl'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or formed of basalt.

basanite (bas'a-nīt), *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; Lydian stone; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bä-blē'), *n.* a blue-stocking; a literary woman. [French.]

bascule (bas'kūl), *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

baseball (bās'bawl), *n.* a game of ball played by nine on a side; a ball used in playing baseball. Baseball is said to have been derived from the old English game of rounders.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

baseman (bās'man), *n.* [*pl.* basemen (bās'men)], a player placed at baseball on the first, second, and third bases respectively.

basement (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape. [English.]

bashaw (ba-shaw'), *n.* a pasha; a magnate or grandee; a personage. [Turkish.]

bashful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

bashfully (bash'foo-li), *adv.* in a bashful manner.

bashi-bazouk (bash'i-ba-zōōk'), *n.* a volunteer or irregular soldier in the Turkish army. [Turkish.]

bashlyk (bash'lik), *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

basic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

basil (baz'il), *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery, most of them being of the mint family; the mountain mint.

basil (baz'il), *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground: *v.t.* to grind or form the edge of it to an angle.

basilar (bas'i-lar) or **basilary** (bas'i-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

basilic (ba-sil'ik) or **basilical** (ba-sil'i-kal), *adj.* kingly; royal; pertaining to a basilica: *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

basilica (ba-sil'i-ka), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (ba-sil'i-kaz)], in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan, especially the early Christian churches in Italy.

basilicon (ba-sil'i-kon), *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

basilisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest: *adj.* pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

basin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

basis (bā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* bases (bā'sēz)], a foundation; the groundwork or fundamental principle of anything.

bask (bask), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

basket (bas'ket), *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven; as much as a basket will hold.

basket-ball (bas'ket-bawl), *n.* a game, the object of which is to force a large ball through a ring depending from a pole.

basketful (bas'ket-fool), *n.* [*pl.* basketfuls], as much as a basket will carry.

basking-shark (bas'king-shärk), *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless, and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque (bask), *n.* a race of people living in the vicinity of the Pyrenees in France and Spain. Their origin is obscure and their language unique.

Basque (bask), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race or language.

basque (bask), *n.* a kind of woman's jacket with a short skirt.

bas-relief (bä-re-lēf'), *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground. Also spelled bass-relief, basso-relievo, and basso-rilievo.

bass or **basse** (bas), *n.* the name of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (bas), *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthwise inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

bass clef (bās klef), *n.* the character placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

bass horn (bās hôrn), *n.* a modified form of a clarionet.

bass staff (bās staf), *n.* the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonized composition are written.

bass viol (bās vīl), *n.* a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

basset (bas'et), *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

basset-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

bassinet (bas'i-net), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end, and used as a cradle.

basso (bas'ō), *adj.* Italian for bass: *n.* one who sings bass.

bassoon (bas-ōōn'), *n* an instrument of the reed kind.

bassoonist (bas-ōōn'ist), *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

basso-profondo (bas'o-pro-fon'dō), *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

basso-relievo (bas'o-re-li-ā'vo). See bass-relief.

bassorin (bas'ō-rin) or **bassorine** (bas'ō-rīn), *n.* a substance extracted from gum tragacanth and some other gums.

bast (bast), *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

bastard (bas'tard), *n.* a child born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of matrimony; spurious.

bastardize (bas'tar-dīz), *v.t.* to make

or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

bastardy (bas'tar-di), *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bastile or **bastille** (bas-tēl'), *n.* a tower used for the defense or siege of a fortified place; an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, but demolished by the populace in 1789.

bastinado (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod. Written also bastinade: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bastinadoed; *p.pr.* bastinadoing], to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

bastion (bas'chun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

basto (bas'tō), *n.* the ace of clubs in the card games of quadrille and ombre.

bat (bat), *n.* a heavy stick or club; the flattened club used in cricket, and the rounded bat used in baseball; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* batted, *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in cricket or baseball.

bat (bat), *n.* a carouse; a loose woman.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous mammal furnished with wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

bâteau or **batteau** (ba-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* bâteaux, batteaux (ba-tōz)], a light boat used on Canadian rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

bâteau-bridge (ba-tō'brij), *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

bath (bath), *n.* [*pl.* baths (ba*th*z)], the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

bathe (bā*th*), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

bathometer (ba-thom'ē-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring depths.

bathos (bā'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

bathymetric (bath-i-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of depths.

bathymetry (ba-thim'e-tri), *n.* the art of sounding or measuring sea depths. [Greek.]

batiste (ba-tēst'), *n.* a kind of cambric. [French.]

bâton (bat'un, French bä-tông'), *n.* a staff or truncheon once used as a weapon, but now as a mark or badge of office, especially of a Marshal of France; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a bâton or truncheon.

Batrachia (ba-trā'ki-a), *n.pl.* the order of Amphibia which includes the frogs and toads.

batrachian (bā-trā'ki-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia: *n.* one of that order.

batrachoid (bat'ra-koid), *adj.* having the form of a frog.

batsman (bats'man), *n.* the man at the bat in any such game as baseball or cricket. See ball.

battalion (ba-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

batten (bat'n), *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others. (With *on.*)

batten (bat'n), *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to

fasten the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

batter (bat'ẽr), *v.t.* strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

batter (bat'ẽr), *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.

battering-ram (bat'ẽr-ing-ram), *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

battery (bat'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (bat'ẽr-iz)], the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

battle (bat'l), *n.* a fight between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle (followed by *against*, *with*). **battle-piece** (bat'l-pēs), *n.* a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle. **battle-royal** (bat'l-roi'al), *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks are engaged. **battleship** (bat'l-ship), a warship of the first-class, formidably armed and equipped.

battledore or **battledoor** (bat'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock.

battlement (bat'l-ment), *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

battue (bat-tū'), *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserves and drive the game by beats and cries towards the sportsmen.

bauble (baw'bl), *n.* any showy piece of finery; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bawbee or **baubee** (baw-bē'), *n.* originally a coin issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, of the value of 1½d. Scotch; now applied in Scotland to the halfpenny, and used figuratively as something worthless.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

bawdiness (bawd'i-nes), *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

bawdry (bawd'ri), *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

bawdy (bawd'i), *adj.* obscene; unchaste; foul-mouthed.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [*pl.*] fame.

bay-hound (bā'hound), *n.* any hound that bays with a long, deep note; a street vender of newspaper extras at night.

bay-salt (bā'sawlt), *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of sea water and used for artificial sea-baths.

bay-window (bā-win'dō), *n.* the window or windows forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually in a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

baya (bā'ya), *n.* the weaver-bird of the East Indies, resembling the bullfinch.

bayadeer or **bayadère** (bā-ya-dēr'), *n.* a Hindu dancing girl. Also written bajadere. [Portuguese.]

bayamo (bä-yä′mō), *n.* a violent tempest of wind with lightning.

bayonet (bā′ō-net), *n.* a dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle; if long it is called a sword-bayonet: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bayou (bī′ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous (bī′ōōz)], in the Southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish watercourse.

bazaar or **bazar** (ba-zär′), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

bazoo (ba-zōō′), *n.* a carouse; a revel; an imaginary instrument upon which a reveller plays, as: "toot the wild bazoo."

bdellium (del′yum), *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India, and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*p.t.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being], to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beaches (bēch′ez)], the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon a beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beach-comber (bēch′kōm-ēr), *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; one who hangs about the shore on the lookout for wreckage or plunder; hence, a tramp or vagrant.

beachy (bēch′i), *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

beacon (bē′kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons; *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

bead-roll (bēd′rōl), *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

beadle (bē′dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry. [English.]

beagle (bē′gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful ram of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; in English slang, a police magistrate.

beaker (bē′ker), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth; an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

beam-compass (bēm-kum′pas), *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

beam-feather (bēm′fe*th*-ēr), *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

beamy (bē′mi), *adj.* emitting rays of light resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans. In English slang, coins.

bear (bār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing], to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain: cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N. B.—When used passively bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born*.]

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus, the three best known species of which are: the brown or black bear of Europe, the grizzly bear of North America, and the polar bear of the Arctic regions; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavor to lower the price of.

bear-baiting (bār′bāt-ing), *n.* the illegal and now obsolete sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-garden (bār′gär-dn), *n.* a place where bears were kept for sport; hence any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barley and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

bearing (bār′ing), *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behavior; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

bearing-rein (bār′ing-rān), *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

bearish (bār′ish), *adj.* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

beastly (bēst′li), *adj.* resembling a beast; coarse; rough; disgusting.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating], to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a throb; a football; a round or course assigned to a policeman; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

beat (bēt), *p.p.* of beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beat (bēt), *n.* a person who lives on others; a dishonest debtor. [Slang.] Also, more forcibly, dead-beat.

beaten (bē′tn), *p.adj.* worn by use as by the beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

beaten-work (bē′tn-wērk), *n.* metal shaped by being beaten on an anvil.

beatific (bē-a-tif′ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

beatific vision (bē-a-tif′ik vizh′un), *n.* the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

beatifically (bē-a-tif'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

beatification (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed": usually the second step towards canonization.

beatify (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beatified, *p.pr.* beatifying], to make happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

beating (bēt'ing), *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

beatitude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)], one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

beau-ideal (bō-ī-dē'al), *n.* ideal excellence.

beau monde (bō mond'), *n.* the fashionable world.

beauteous (bū'tē-us), *adj.* possessing beauty.

beautiful (bū'ti-fūl), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.

beautifully (bū'ti-fūl-li), *adv.* in a charming or attractive manner.

beautify (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beautified, *p.pr.* beautifying], to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

beauty (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* beauties (bū'tiz)], an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beauty-sleep (bū'ti-slēp), *n.* sleep taken before midnight or in the afternoon, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

beauty-spot (bū'ti-spot), *n.* a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

beauty-wash (bū'ti-wosh), *n.* a cosmetic.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur.

beaver (bē'vēr), *n.* the portion of a helmet which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

beaver-rat (bē'vēr-rat), *n.* a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania, similar in habit to the European water vole.

beaver-tree (bē'vēr-trē), *n.* the sweet-bay, common in United States.

becalm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

because (be-kâwz), *conj.* on account of; by reason of.

bêche-de-mer (bāsh'de-mār'), *n.* the trepang, a sea-slug dried and eaten by the Chinese. [French.]

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

becket (bek'et), *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, &c.

beckon (bek'n), *v.i.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand; *v.t.* summon or signal by signs.

becloud (bē-kloud'). See cloud.

become (bē-kum'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* became, *p.p.* become, *p.pr.* becoming], to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

becoming (bē-kum'ing), *p.adj.* fit; suitable; seemly; proper; appropriate; befitting.

becquerel rays (bek'rel rāz), *n.pl.* radio-active energy manifested by radium, polonium, and certain compounds of uranium.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon or within which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting-place, or in which something is embedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or other stream, or of any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a mass or heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedded, *p.pr.* bedding], to fur-

nish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bedbug (bed'bug), *n.* a flat-bodied, reddish-colored insect infesting furniture, &c.

bedpan (bed'pan), *n.* a warming-pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

bedstraw (bed'straw), *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

bedabble (bē-dab'l). See dabble.

bedaub (bē-dawb'). See daub.

bedazzle (bē-daz'l). See dazzle.

bedding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratifications; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

bedeck (bē-dek'). See deck.

bedevil (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* (-ed), *p.pr.* (-ing)], to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

bedevilment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

bedew (bē-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

bedim (bē-dim'). See dim.

bedizen (bē-diz'n & -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bedlam (bed'lam), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics: hence any scene of uproar and confusion.

bedlamite (bed'lam-īt), *n.* a madman; an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital or bedlam.

Bedouin (bedoo-in'), *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller of Arabia, Syria, and Northern Africa: *adj* nomad; street prowler.

bedrabble (bē-drab'l). See drabble.

bedraggle (bē-drag'l). See draggle.

bedrench (bē-drench'). See drench.

bedrid (bed'rid) or **bedridden** ('rid-n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

bedrop (be-drop'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedropped, *p.pr.* bedropping], to sprinkle as with drops; bespatter.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; strips of wood bolted each side of a bowsprit, through which the foretopmast stays are reeved.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beeches (bēch'ez)], a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beechen (bē'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of the wood or bark of, the beech.

bee-eater (bē'ēt-ēr), *n.* one of the numerous species of bee-eating birds.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

beefeater (bēf'ē-tēr), *n.* a yeoman of the English royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions. [French, *bufetier.*]

beefy (bē'fi), *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

beehive (bē'hīv), *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive: hence the most direct way from one point to another.

bee-moth (bē'môth), *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

been (bin or bēn), *p.p.* of be.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; sometimes a fermented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

beery (bēr'i), *adj.* pertaining to beer; stained by beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

beestings (bēs'tingz), *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

beeswing (bēz'wing), *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

beetle (bē′tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

beetle (bē′tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

beetle (bē′tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

beetling (bēt′ling), *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

befall or **befal** (be-fawl′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* befell, *p.p.* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling], to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

befana (be-fä′na), *n.* a fairy supposed to reward children by presents of sweetmeats, &c., on Epiphany Eve (Jan. 5th). [Italian.]

befit (be-fit′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting], befitting or suitable to; become.

befog. See fog.

befool. See fool.

before (be-fōr′), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

beforehand (be-fōr′hand), *adv.* in advance.

befoul (be-foul′). See foul.

befriend (be-frend′), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* begged, *p.pr.* begging], to ask or supplicate in charity; beseech; entreat with humility; to practice begging. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed euphemistically for *ask*, *request*, as "I *beg* to state.")

began (be-gan′), *p.t.* of begin.

begem (be-jem′). See gem.

beget (be-get′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting], to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

begetter (be-get′tẽr), *n.* one who begets.

beggable (beg′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being solicited as gift or alms.

beggar (beg′ẽr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty: *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beggarliness (beg′ẽr-li-nes), *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

beggarly (beg′ẽr-li), *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.

beggary (beg′ẽr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

begin (bē-gin′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning], to commence existence; originate; arise; to take the initiatory step; make a start.

beginner (be-gin′ẽr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

beginning (be-gin′ing), *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

begird (be-gẽrd′). See gird.

begirdle (be-gẽr′dl). See girdle.

begone (be-gôn′), *interj.* go away! depart!

Begonia (be-gō′ni-a), *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers.

begot (be-got′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beget.

begotten (bē-got′n), *p.p.* of beget.

begrease (be-grēs′). See grease.

begrime (be-grīm′). See grime.

begrudge (be-gruj′). See grudge.

beguile (be-gīl′), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

beguilement (be-gīl′ment), *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

begum (bē′gum), *n.* in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

begun (be-gun′), *p.p.* of begin.

behalf (be-häf′), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in*, *on*, or *upon*].

behave (be-hāv′), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

behavior (bē-hāv′yēr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

behead (be-hed′), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

beheld (bē-held′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of behold.

behemoth (bē-hē′moth), *n.* an animal described in Job xl. 15–24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus. [Hebrew.]

behest (be-hest′), *n.* a command; precept.

behind (be-hīnd′), *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

behindhand (be-hīnd′hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

behold (be-hōld′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

beholden (be-hōl′dn), *p.adj.* indebted; obliged; bound in gratitude.

behoof (be-hōōf′), *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.

behoove or **behove** (be-hōōv′), *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

beige (bāzh), *adj.* having its natural color, as a fabric of undyed wool.

being, *p.pr.* of be.

being (bē′ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

bejewel (be-jū′el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to ornament or furnish with jewels.

bekko-ware (bek′ō-wār), *n.* an ancient kind of Japanese pottery in imitation of tortoise-shell.

belabor (bē-lā′bēr), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

belate (bē-lāt′), *v.t.* to make late, or retard.

belated (bē-lā′ted), *p.adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

belay (be-lā′), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.

belaying-pin (be-lā′ing-pin), *n.* a stout pin of wood or metal used to fasten a rope by keeping it from running out.

belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

beldam (bel′dam) or **beldame** (bel′dām), *n.* a grandmother; an ugly old woman.

beleaguer (bē-lē′gēr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

belemnite (bel′em-nīt), *n.* the fossil internal bone, or shell, of an extinct family of cuttle-fish.

belfry (bel′fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Belgravian (bel-grā′vi-an), *adj.* belonging to Belgravia, a fashionable quarter of London: hence, aristocratic; fashionable: *n.* an inhabitant of Belgravia; a member of the upper classes.

belie (bē-lī′), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

belief (be-lēf′), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; a creed; a conviction.

believability (be-lē-va-bil′i-ti), *n.* credibility; credence; believableness.

believable (be-lē′va-bl), *adj.* capable of being accepted as truth; credible.

believe (be-lēv′), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

believer (be-lē′vēr), *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

belike (be-līk′), *adv.* probably.

belittle (be-lit′l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *v.i.* to bellow, as deer in rutting time; to be in flower: said of the hop.

bell (bel). *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.t.* to put a bell on.

bell-bird (bel'bĕrd), *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

bellman (bel'man), *n.* [*pl.* bellmen], one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier. [Obsolete.]

bell-metal (bel-met'al) *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

bell-punch (bel'punch), *n.* a punch with a signal bell used on cars for puncturing the tickets and checking the number of fares issued.

bell-telegraph (bel-tel'e-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument in which bells are employed instead of needles.

bell-wether (bel'we*th*-ĕr). *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on its neck.

belladonna (bel-a-don'a), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine. Even in small doses it causes the pupil of the eye to dilate.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

belles-lettres (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature; poetry, essays, facile criticism.

bellicose (bel'i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

bellied (bel'id), *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

belligerence (bel-ij'ĕr-ens) or **belligerency** (bel-ij'ĕr-en-si), *n.* the act or state of warfare.

belligerent (bel-ij'ĕr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare; warlike: *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bellite (bel'īt), *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

bellow (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

bellows (bel'ōz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

belly (bel'i), *n.* [*pl.* bellies (bel'iz)], that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bellied, *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and become protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

belly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle-girth.

belong (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

belonging (be-lông'ing), *n.* that which belongs to one [generally used in the *pl.*]; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.

beloved (bē-luvd' & -luv'ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

below (be-lō'), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains, or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; an heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround; to strike with a belt.

belted-cruiser (bel'ted-krōō'zĕr), *n.* a quick-sailing ship, having a broad band of armor-plating.

belting (bel'ting), *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made; a severe beating.

beluga (bē-lū'ga), *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.

belvedere (bel-vē-dēr'), *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summer-house built on an eminence.

bemire (bē-mīr'), *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.

bemoan (be-mōn'), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.

bench (bench), *n.* [*pl.* benches (bench'-ez)], a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

bench-warrant (bench-wor'ant), *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *justice's warrant* issued by a minor magistrate.

bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; direct to a certain point; incline: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a crook; a knot: *n.* one of the nine heraldic ordinaries crossing from the dexter chief to the sinister base point of the escutcheon; strictly opposed to bar, but not always used accurately.

bender (ben'dēr), *n.* one who, or that which, bends; in slang, a carouse or spree.

bends (bendz), *n.* a disease prevalent among caisson workers, and caused by sudden differences in atmospheric pressure affecting the valvular action of the heart

beneath (be-nēth'), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

benedict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a married man, especially one newly wedded who had previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From Benedick in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing." [Latin.]

benediction (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship. [Latin.]

benedictive (ben-e-dik'tiv) or **benedictory** (ben-e-dik'tē-ri), *adj.* tending to bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

benefaction (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

benefactor (ben-e-fak'tēr), *n.* one who confers a benefit. **benefactress,** the feminine form of the word.

benefice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.

beneficence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.

beneficent (be-nef'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.

beneficial (ben-e-fish'al), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; in law language conferring or having the right to a benefit or user.

beneficially (ben-e-fish'a-li), *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

beneficiary (ben-e-fish'i-ā-ri), *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; in feudal times a vassal; one who receives anything as a gift.

benefit (ben'e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

benevolence (be-nev'ō-lens), *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; good-will; an act of kindness; a royal tax formerly levied under the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign.

benevolent (be-nev'ō-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

Bengal (ben-gawl'), *n.* a thin stuff made of silk and hair.

Bengal-light (ben-gawl'līt), *n.* a fire work, used also for signaling at sea,

giving a steady bright blue light. Called also blue light.

Bengal-stripes (ben-gawl′strīps), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth or gingham with colored stripes.

Bengal tiger (ben-gawl′ tī′gēr), *n.* the royal tiger of India.

benight (be-nīt′), *v.t.* enshroud in darkness; overtake with night [usually in *p.p.*].

benign (be-nīn′), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.

benignant (be-nig′nant), *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.

benignity (be-nig′ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* benignities (be-nig′ni-tiz)], kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.

benison (ben′i-zn), *n.* a blessing.

bénitier (bā-nē′ti-ā), *n.* a font for holy water.

benne (ben′e), *n.* the Sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.

bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

benumb (be-num′). See numb.

benumbment (be-num′ment), *n.* the act of stupefying; torpidity.

benzene (ben′zēn), *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained commercially by distillation from coal-tar. Also called benzole and benzoline.

benzine (ben-zēn′), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.

benzoic (ben-zō′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin

benzoic acid (as′id), *n.* (flowers of benzoin), a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

benzoin (ben-zō′in) or **benzoine** (ben′zoin), *n.* the resinous juice of Gum Benjamin, a tree of Sumatra, &c., used chiefly in cosmetics, perfumes, and incense.

bequeath (be-kwē*th*′), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

bequeathment (be-kwē*th*′ment), *n.* the act of leaving by will; a bequest.

bequest (be-kwest′), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

berate (be-rāt′). See rate.

berberine (bēr′bēr-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants; used in dyeing.

berberry. Same as barberry.

berceuse (bār-sēz′), *n.* a cradle song; a tender or soothing musical composition.

bereave (be-rēv′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving], to deprive; make destitute [with *of* before the thing taken away].

bereavement (be-rēv′ment), *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relative or friend by death.

bereft (be-reft′), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bereave.

berg (bērg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

bergamot (bēr′ga-mot), *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields the volatile oil of bergamot, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry. Named from Bergamo, Italy.

bergmehl (bērg′māl), *n.* mountain-meal, a powdery substance composed of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms.

beri-beri (ber′i-ber-i), *n.* a peculiar disease confined chiefly to the people of India and Japan. Isolated cases brought to Europe and the United States do not spread the disease. The symptoms are those of paralysis ending in death. [Cingalese.]

Bermuda grass (bēr-mū′da gras′), *n.* a valuable variety of pasture grass.

Bermudian (bēr-mū′di-an), *adj.* of or pertaining to the island of Bermuda.

Bernese (bēr-nēz′), *adj.* pertaining to Berne in Switzerland, or its inhabitants.

bernicle (bēr′ni-kal), *n.* the bernicle goose. See barnacle.

beroon (bē-rōōn′), *n.* the principal court of a Persian house. [Persian.]

berry (ber′i), *n.* [*pl.* berries (ber′iz)], any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

berried, *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

berth (bērth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

bertha (bēr'tha), *n.* a kind of fichu.

berthage (bēr'thāj), *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbor or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbor or dock.

Bertillon - measurement (bēr-ti-yong'mezh'ēr-ment), *n.* a system of measuring felons so that by their thumb-prints and other distinctive marks they may be easily identified. The system was devised by the celebrated French criminologist, Dr. Bertillon.

beryl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue. It is the silicate of aluminum.

berylline (bēr'i-lin), *adj.* like a beryl in color.

beseech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching], to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

beseem (be-sēm'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

beset (be-set'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

besetment (be-set'ment), *n.* the condition of being surrounded.

besetting (be-set'ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

beshrew (be-shrōō'), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

beside (be-sīd'), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

besides (be-sīdz'), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

besiege (be-sēj'), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

besiegement (be-sēj'ment), *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

beslaver (be-slav'ēr), *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

beslobber (be-slob'ēr), *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth; to flatter fulsomely.

besmear (be-smēr'). See smear.

besmirch (be-smērch'), *v.t.* to soil; discolor; sully or dishonor.

besom (bē'zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

besot (be-sot'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

besotment (be-sot'ment), *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated.

besottedly (be-sot'ed-li), *adv.* in a foolish or infatuated manner.

besought (be-sawt'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of beseech.

bespangle (be-spang'gl), *v.t.* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

bespatter (be-spat'ēr), *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.

bespeak (be-spēk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking], to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.

bespread (be-spred'). See spread.

besprinkle (be-sprin'kl). See sprinkle.

Bessemer steel (bes'em-ēr stēl'), *n.* steel made by forcing atmospheric air into cast iron while in a molten state. The invention was patented by Henry Bessemer in 1855.

best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; or the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* (*superl.* of well), in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

best man (best man), *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridegroom.

bested or **bestead** (be-sted'), *p. adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.
bestial (bes'tial), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.
bestiality (bes-tial'i-ti), *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.
bestialize (bes'tial-īz), *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.
bestially (bes'tial-li), *adv.* in a beast-like manner.
bestir (be-stēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring], to put into brisk or vigorous action.
bestow (be-stō'), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].
bestowment (be-stō'ment) or **bestowal** (be-stō'al), *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given.
bestraddle (be-strad'l), *v.t.* to bestride.
bestrew (be-strōō') or **bestrow** (be-strō'), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.
bestride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding], to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.
bet (bet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.
betake (bē-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking], to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).
betel (bē'tl), *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed with the areca nut and a little lime, causing the saliva of the user to turn to a scarlet color. [Portuguese.]
betel-nut (bē'tl-nut), *n.* the nut-seed of the East Indian areca-palm.
bête-noire (bēt-nwär'), *n.* that for which one feels a strong aversion. [French.]
bethel (beth'el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel [English]; a seaman's chapel.
bethink (be-think'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking], to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.
betide (be-tīd'), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.
betimes (be-tīmz'), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.
betoken (be-tō'kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.
béton (bet'un, French bā-tông'), *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel, used for submarine structures.
betony (bet'ō-ni), *n.* a common name for a woodland plant, with purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and as a dye.
betook, *p.t.* of betake.
betray (bē-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying], to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.
betrayal (bē-trā'al), *n.* the act of betraying.
betroth (bē-troth'), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.
betrothal (bē-troth'al) or **betrothment** (bē-troth'ment), *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; a mutual promise for future marriage made between a man and a woman.
better (bet'ẽr), *adj.* [used as the *compar.* of good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect, larger; greater: *adv.* [used as *compar.* of well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence

[usually in the *pl.*]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

better or **bettor** (bet'ẽr), *n.* one who wagers or lays bets.

betterment (bet'ẽr-ment), *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

betting (bet'ing), *n.* the act of making bets.

between (be-twēn'), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

betweenwhiles (be-twēn'hwīlz), *adv.* at intervals.

betwixt (be-twikst'), *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

bevel (bev'el), *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

bevel-gear (bev'el-gēr), *n.* a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel-wheel (bev'el-hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

bevelment (bev'el-ment), *n.* the act or process of beveling.

beverage (bev'ẽr-āj), *n.* a drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bevy (bev'i), a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

bewail (be-wāl'), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

bewailment (be-wāl'ment), *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

beware (be-wār'), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious.

bewilder (be-wil'dẽr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; to puzzle.

bewilderment (be-wil'dẽr-ment), *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

bewitch (be-wich'), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witchcraft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

bewitchery (be-wich'ẽr-i), *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

bewitching (be-wich'ing), *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating.

bewitchment (be-wich'ment), *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.

bewray (be-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bewrayed, *p.pr.* bewraying], to expose, reveal.

bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect. Also written beg. [Turkish.]

beylik (bā'lik), *n.* the territory ruled by a bey. [Turkish.]

beyond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

bezan (bez'an), *n.* a Bengal cotton cloth. [Hindu.]

bez-antler (bez-ant'lẽr), *n.* the second branch of a stag's horn next to the antler proper.

bezel (bez'el), *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.

bezetta (bē-zet'ta), *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a colored solution.

bézique (bā-zēk'), *n.* a modern game of cards played with several packs, and resembling pinochle. [French.]

bezoar (bē'zôr), *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals.

bhang or **bang** (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves and also from the gummy exudation of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.

biannual (bī-an'ū-al), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.

biannually (bī-an'ū-a-li), *adv.* twice a year.

biarticulate (bi-ar-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two joints.

bias (bī'as), *n.* [*pl.* biases (bī'as-ez)], a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely

to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

biauriculate (bī-aw-rik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two auricles, as the heart of the higher vertebrates; having two ear-like projections at the base, as a leaf.

biaxial (bī-āks'i-al) or **biaxal** (bī-āks'-al), *adj.* having two axes.

biaxially (bī-aks'i-a-li), *adv.* with two axes.

bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

bibasic (bī-bās'ik), *adj.* a term applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

bibber (bib'ēr), *n.* a tippler.

Bible (bī'bl), *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongues or translated. [Greek.]

Biblical (bib'li-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.

Biblically (bib'li-ka-li), *adv.* according to the Bible.

Biblicist (bib'li-sist), *n.* one who adheres to the strict letter of the Bible.

bibliographer (bib-li-og'ra-fēr), *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production, knowing the value of each and whether or not it is authoritative.

bibliographic (bib-li-ō-graf'ik) or **bibliographical** (bib-li-ō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the history of books.

bibliographically (bib-li-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a bibliographical manner.

bibliography (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

biblioklept (bib'li-ō-klept), *n.* a book stealer. See kleptomania.

bibliolater (bib-li-ol'a-tēr) or **bibliolatrist** (bib-li-ol'a-trist), *n.* a book worshiper; one addicted to bibliolatry.

bibliolatry (bib-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

bibliological (bib-li-ō-loj'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

bibliology (bib-li-ol'ō-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

bibliomania (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

bibliomaniac (bib-li-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who has a mania for acquiring books.

bibliopege (bib-li-o-pēj'), also **bibliopegist** (bib-li-o-pē'jist), *n.* a lover of handsome book-binding. [Greek.]

bibliopegy (bib'li-ō-pē'ji), *n.* book-binding.

bibliophile (bib'li-ō-fīl), *n.* a lover of books less for their bindings than for their contents.

bibliophilism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* love of books.

bibliopole (bib'li-ō-pōl), *n.* a book-seller, especially one who deals in rare works.

bibliotheca (bib-li-ō-thē'ka), *n.* a library.

biblus (bib'lus), *n.* another name for the papyrus or paper-plant of Egypt.

bibulous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; addicted to drink.

bicallose (bī-kal'ōs) or **bicallous** (bī-kal'us), *adj.* having two callosities.

bicameral (bī-kam'ē-ral), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.

bicarbonate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate of salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base, as bicarbonate of soda, where the soda is the base.

bicarinate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *adj.* having two keel-like projections.

bicaudate (bī-kaw'dāt), *adj.* furnished with or ending in two tails.

bice or **bise** (bīs), *n.* name given to two pigments used in painting, one blue and the other green, called blue bice and green bice, respectively.

bicentenary (bī-sen'te-nā-ri), *n.* the two hundredth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

bicentennial (bī-sen-ten'i-al), *adj.* comprising two hundred years: *n.*

the two hundredth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.

bicephalous (bī-sef'a-lus), *adj.* having two heads.

biceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

bichloride (bī-klō'rīd or bi-klō'rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

bichord (bī'kôrd), *adj.* having two chords.

bichromate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bicipital (bī-sip'it-al) or **bicipitous** (bī-sip'i-tus), *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.

bicker (bik'ĕr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

biconcave (bī-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both sides.

biconjugate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *adj.* twice paired.

biconvex (bī-kon'veks), *adj.* rounded on both sides.

bicorn (bī'kôrn) or **bicornus** (bī-kôrn'us), *adj.* having two horns.

bicorporal (bī-kôr'pō-ral) or **bicorporate** (bī-kor'po-rāt), *adj.* having two bodies. [Latin.]

bicuspid (bī-kus'pid) or **bicuspidate** (bī-kus'pi-dāt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.

bicycle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicular machine of various forms, but consisting primarily of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.

bicycling (bī'si-kling) or **bicyclism** (bī'si-klizm), *n.* the practice or art of riding a bicycle. (The abbreviation *cycling* is now more generally though less accurately used.)

bicyclist (bī'sik-list), *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.

bid (bid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (bad) or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding], to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; to proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price.

biddable (bid'a-bl), *adj.* docile, obedient.

bidder (bid'ĕr), *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.

biddery-ware (bid'ĕr-i-wār), *n.* inlaid work made from a metallic alloy. Called also bidhri-ware. [Anglo-Ind.]

bidding (bid'ing), *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.

biddy (bid'i), *n.* a fowl or chicken.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bode (bōd), bided (bī'ded), *p.pr.* biding (bīd'ing)], inhabit; reside: *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

bident (bī'dent), *n.* a two-pronged instrument: an anchor. [Latin.]

bidental (bī-den'tal) or **bidentate** (bī-den'tāt), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

bidet (bi-det', French bē-dā'), *n.* a form of night commode; a portable bath; a sitz bath; a small horse.

bidhri-ware (bid'ri-wār). See biddery-ware.

biennial (bī-en'ni-al), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterwards perishing; something which is held once in two years.

biennially (bī-en'ni-a-li), *adv.* once in two years.

bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

bier (bēr), *n.* See beer.

bifacial (bī-fā'shi-al), *adj.* having two similar faces or like opposite surfaces.

bifarious (bī-fā'ri-us), *adj.* two-fold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.

biferous (bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

biff (bif), *n.* a sudden blow delivered with the fist. [Slang.]

bifid (bī'fid), *adj.* divided into two. [Latin.]

bifilar (bī-fil'ar), *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.
bifocal (bī-fō'kal), *adj.* having two foci. [Latin.]
bifold (bī'fold), *adj.* two-fold; double.
bifoliate (bī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* having two leaves. [Latin.]
bifurcate (bī-fēr'kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions or branches. **bifurcate** (bī-fēr'kāt) or **bifurcated** (bī-fēr'ka-ted), *adj.* divided into two branches. [Latin.]
bifurcation (bī-fēr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.
big (big), [*adj. compar.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; pompous.
biga (bī'ga), *n.* a two-horse chariot.
bigamist (big'a-mist), *n.* one guilty of bigamy.
bigamous (big'a-mus), *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.
bigamy (big'a-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage during the existence of a former marriage.
big game (big' gām), *n.* a hunter's name for large animals.
bighorn (big'hôrn), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.
bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.
Bignonia (big-nō'ni-a), *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.
bigot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own.
bigoted (big'ot-ed), *adj.* characterized by bigotry.
bigotry (big'ot-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bigotries (big'ot-riz)], the state or condition of a narrow-minded, intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party, or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.
bigwig (big'wig), *n.* an important person; a personage.
bigwiggery (big-wig'ēr-i), *n.* a condition in which the popular mind invents ideas or big-wigs for itself.
bijou (bē'zhōō), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (bē'-zhōō)], a jewel; any small and elegantly finished article. [French.]
bijouterie (bē-zhōō'trē), *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu. [French.]
bike (bīk), *n.* a bicycle: *v.i.* to ride a bicycle.
bilabiate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *adj.* having two lips.
bilander (bil'an- & bī'lan-dēr), *n.* a small two-masted Dutch vessel of the hoy class.
bilateral (bī-lat'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, two sides.
bilaterally (bī-lat'ēr-a-li), *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.
bilberry (bil'bēr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (bil'bēr-riz)], the whortleberry.
bilbo (bil'bō), *n.* [*pl.* bilboes (bil'bōz)], a rapier or sword; *pl.* a long bar of iron, with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.
bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.
bile-stone (bīl'stōn), *n.* a gall-stone.
bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.
bilge-board (bilj'bōrd), *n.* one of the boards covering the timbers where the bilge-water accumulates.
bilge-keel (bilj'kēl), *n.* a piece of timber secured edgewise under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.
bilge-water (bilj'waw-tēr), *n.* water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.
bilge-ways (bilj'wāz), *n.pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.
biliary (bil'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.
bilin (bī'lin), *n.* a yellow gummy substance precipitated from bile.
bilingual (bī-ling'gwal), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages; possessing the command of two languages.

bilingually (bī-ling'gwa-li), *adv.* in two languages.

bilious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; cholerie.

biliousness (bil'yus-nes), *n.* the state of being bilious.

biliteral (bī-lit'ēr-al), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.

bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to spoil the score of an opponent at cribbage; deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment; leave in the lurch: *n.* the act of spoiling the score of an opponent at cribbage; a swindler.

bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to paste up bills or posters.

bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hoop-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a government note; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a printed advertisement; any written paper containing a statement of particulars; a written declaration of wrong or injury sustained or committed.

bill-broker (bil'brō-kēr), *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.

bill of entry (en'tri), *n.* a written account of goods entered at the custom house.

bill of exchange (eks-chānj'), *n.* a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, on consideration of value received.

bill of health (helth), *n.* a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.

bill of lading (lā'ding), *n.* a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and undertaking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being only excepted.

bill of mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* the official return of the deaths (also births) occurring in a particular district within a certain period.

bill of sale (sāl), *n.* a formal instrument of the transfer of goods and chattels.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging; an office or assignment: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

billet (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

billet-doux (bē'yā-dōō'), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bē'yā-dōō')], a love-letter. [French.]

bill-hook (bil'hook), *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

billiards (bil'yērdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, 10 ft. x 5 ft. or 9 ft. x 4½ ft. in size, with ivory balls and a cue.

Billiken (bil'e-ken), *n.* a modern god of happiness; an idol.

billingsgate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse. Called from Billingsgate, a fish-market near London Bridge.

billion (bil'yun), *n.* in the United States one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

billion (bil'yon), *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

billot (bil'ot), *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

billow (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

billy-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* a male goat.

bilobate (bī-lō'bāt) or **bilobed** (bī'-lōbd), *adj.* divided into two lobes or segments.

bimanous (bī'ma-nus), *adj.* having two hands.

bimetallic (bī-me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

bimetallism (bī-met'al-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bimetallist (bī-met'al-ist), *n.* an advocate of the use of a double metallic standard.

bimonthly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months. [Sometimes incorrectly employed to designate *semi-monthly* periodicals.]

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

binary (bī'nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; twofold.

binary star (stär), *n.* a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.

binate (bī'nāt), *adj.* growing in couples.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bound, *p.pr.* binding], to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

bind-weed (bīnd'wēd), *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

binding (bīnd'ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bine (bīn), *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

bing (bing), *n.* a heap or pile of anything. Also used as an interjection.

binnacle (bin'a-kl), *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

binocle (bin'ō-kl or bī'no-kl), *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

binocular (bī-nok'- or bin-ok'ū-lēr), *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes. Also binoculate.

binomial (bī-nō'mi-al), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (−): *adj.* consisting of two terms; pertaining to binomials; having two names.

binomial theorem (thē'ō-rem), *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of forming any power of a binomial.

binoxide (bin-oks'id). Same as dioxide.

bioblast. Another name for bioplast.

biodynamics (bī-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

biogenesis (bī-ō-jen'e-sis) or **biogeny** (bī-oj'e-ni), *n.* the doctrine that living organisms can proceed only from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development. Opposed to abiogenesis.

biograph (bī'ō-graf), *n.* a device for projecting animated pictures upon a screen.

biographer (bī-og'ra-fēr), *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life. See autobiography.

biography (bī-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (bī-og'ra-fiz)], the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

biologic (bī-ō-loj'ik) or **biological** (bī-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

biologist (bī-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

biology (bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

bioplasm (bī'ō-plazm), *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

bioplast (bī'ō-plast), *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers. Also bioblast.

biotaxy (bī'ō-tak-si), *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

biparous (bip'a-rus), *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

bipartite (bī-pär'tīt), *adj.* divided into two similar parts; having two correspondent parts.

bipartition (bī-pär-tish'un), *n.* the act of dividing into two parts; the state of being so divided.

biped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

bipedal (bī'ped-al), *adj.* pertaining to a biped; two-footed.

bipennate (bī-pen'nāt) or **bipennated** (bī-pen'a-ted), *adj.* having two wings.

bipinnate (bī-pin'nāt) or **bipinnated** (bī-pin'a-ted), *adj.* doubly pinnate.

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* a flying machine with two planes or gliding boards, firmly braced together, as in the Wright machine.

biplicate (bī'pli-kāt), *adj.* doubly folded.

biquadrate (bī-kwod'rāt) or **biquadratic** (bī-kwod-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the fourth power: *n.* the fourth power; arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

birch (bērch), *n.* [*pl.* birches (bērch'-ez)], a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *adj.* birchen: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

birchen (bēr'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, birch.

bird (bērd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl.

birdlime (bērd'līm), *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring: *v.t.* to smear with birdlime.

bird's-eye (bērdz'ī), *adj.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed.

biretta (bē-ret'ta), *n.* a square ecclesiastical cap. Also birretta, beretta, berretta. [Italian.]

birn (bērn), *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

birostrate (bī-ros'trāt), *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

birth (bērth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

birth-rate (bērth'rāt), *n.* the increase or decrease of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

birth-right (bērth'rīt), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first born.

biscuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped into flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bisect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

bisection (bī-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

bisector (bī-sek'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

bisexual (bī-seks'ū-al), *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphroditic.

bishop (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church; below an archbishop in rank, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; the name of one of the pieces used in playing chess, having the top cleft in resemblance to a miter, originally called *archer;* a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar; a woman's dress-improver; a kind of pinafore: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth, and hence to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

bishop's sleeve (bish'ups slēv), *n.* a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

bishop's staff (bish'ups staf), *n.* a crosier; a staff that has a cross at one end.

bishopric (bish'up-rik), *n.* the office, dignity or jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

bisk or **bisque** (bisk), *n.* soup or broth usually composed of some kind of shell fish, as oysters, crabs, lobsters, and made rich with cream. When one of these ingredients is not used, a very palatable soup is tomato bisque, or crawfish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

bismuth (bis'- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements; a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture, much used in stereotyping. It is one of the metals that were early known in chemistry. Probably the ancients used it, but it was first scientifically described in 1450.

bison (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed a buffalo, which is now practically extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

bissextile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap-year: *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

bister (bis'tēr) or **bistre** (bēs'tr), *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot. [French.]

bisulphate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

bisulphite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

bisymmetry (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

bit (bit), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bite.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bitted, *p.pr.* bitting], to put a bridle upon; put the bit in the mouth of.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit, *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting], to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold on; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in *p.p.*]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

bi-telephone (bī-tel'e-fōn), *n.* a pair of telephones arranged so that they can be applied simultaneously to both ears.

bitingly (bī'ting-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

bitt (bit), *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast [generally used in the *pl.*]: *v.t.* to put round the bitts.

bitten (bit'n), *p.p.* of bite.

bitter (bit'ĕr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter to the taste. Distinct from sour; a grape-fruit is bitter while a lemon is sour.

bitter-cup (bit'ĕr-kup), *n.* a cup made of quassia wood, which imparts a bitter taste to liquids poured into it.

bitter-sweet (bit'ĕr-swēt), *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which, when chewed, produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

bitterish (bit'ĕr-ish), *adj.* somewhat bitter.

bittern (bit'ĕrn), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family. The sound it makes is called bumping.

bitters (bit'ĕrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

bitumen (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

bituminous (bi-tū'min-us), *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

bivalent (bī'va- or biv'a-lent), *n.* any one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.

bivalve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament:

n. a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

bivouac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.

biwa (bē'wä), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument similar to the mandolin.

bi-weekly (bī-wēk'li), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly [frequently confused with *semi-weekly* = twice in a week].

bizarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

blab (blab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing], to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or is given to gossip.

black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen: *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.

blackamoor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro.

black antimony (an'ti-mo-ni), *n.* the black sulphide of antimony.

black art (blak ärt), necromancy, magic.

blackball (blak'bawl), *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box, usually of a club or social organization.

blackberry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of bramble.

blackbird (blak'bērd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush. Called also merle, ousel, or black thrush; a crow-like bird of North America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

blackbirding (blak'bērd-ing), *n.* the kidnapping of negroes or Polynesians.

blackboard (blak'bôrd), *n.* a rectangular piece of wood, covered with a hard black substance, and hung upon an easel or upon the side of a wall, and used for the marking out of any kind of problem in chalk or chalk-crayons.

black-canker (blak'kang-kēr), *n.* a disease in root crops.

black-cap (blak'kap), *n.* the popular name of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death; the black raspberry or blackberry.

black-cattle (blak-kat'l), *n.pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of color.

black-cock (blak'kok), *n.* the male of the European black grouse or black game; the heath-cock.

black-currant (blak'kur-ent), *n.* the well-known garden bush, and its fruit.

blacken (blak'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

black-fish (blak'fish), *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of English and American fish.

black-flag (blak'flag), *n.* the flag of a pirate with a skull and cross-bones emblazoned upon it.

black-fly (blak'flī), *n.* a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

black-friar (blak'frī-ar), *n.* a friar of the Dominican order; so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

blackguard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

blackguardism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

black-hole (blak'hōl), *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers. Specifically, a huge pit at Calcutta into which English men, women, and children were thrown during the Indian Mutiny, and there put to death.

blacking (blak'ing), *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

blackish (blak'ish), *adj.* somewhat black.

black-jack (blak'jak), *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; a Cornish mining term for blende; the ace of spades, which at cards is thought to bring bad luck.

blacklead (blak'led), *v.t.* to cover with blacklead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

blackleg (blak'leg), *n.* one who endeavors to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a rook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

black-letter (blak'let-ẽr), *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

black-list (blak'list), *n.* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put on a black-list.

blackmail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage: hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods by intimidation of any kind.

Black Mass (blak' mas), *n.* the custom among Satanists or devil-worshipers, of mocking the mass, by reading the prayers backward, and making ridiculous or obscene gestures, while the sacrament is treated with contempt.

Black Pope (blak' pōp), *n.* a name sometimes given to the head of the Order of Jesus. In contradistinction, the Pope at Rome is known as the White Pope.

blacksmith (blak'smith), *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, &c.

blackthorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* the sloe, a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

bladder (blad'ẽr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

bladdery (blad'ẽr-i), *adj.* resembling or containing bladders.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

blain (blān), *n.* a pustule or blister.

blamable or **blameable** (blām'a-bl), *adj.* deserving of censure.

blamably (blām'a-bli), *adv.* in a culpable manner.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; reproach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

blameful (blām'fool), *adj.* meriting blame.

blamefully (blām'foo-li), *adv.* in a censurable manner.

blameless (blām'les), *adj.* without blame; free from reproach.

blameworthy (blām'wôr-thi), *adj.* deserving of blame; censurable.

blanch (blanch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock. [French.]

blanc-mange (bla-monzh'), *n.* a white jelly, composed of isinglass, &c.

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blandishment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* the use of winning expressions or actions; artful caressing.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket for which no prize is drawn; a disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target; a cartridge that is loaded

without any bullet: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

blank verse (blangk vĕrs′), *n.* unrhymed verse.

blanket (blang′ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of the sails of.

blanketing (blang′ket-ing), *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket.

blare (blār), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blarney (blär′ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blarneyed, *p.pr.* blarneying], to influence or talk over by soft wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

Blarney-stone (blär′ni-stōn), a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

blasé (blä-zā′), *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure or lack of novelty.

blaspheme (blas-fēm′), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of; mock; revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language. [Greek.]

blasphemous (blas′fe-mus), *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

blasphemy (blas′fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (blas′fe-miz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blast), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; to shatter by any explosive agent.

blastema (blas-tē′ma), *n.* [*pl.* blastemata (blas-tē′ma-ta)], the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed. [Greek.]

blastoderm (blas′tō-dĕrm), *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

blastogenesis (blas-tō-jen′e-sis), *n.* reproduction by gemmation or budding.

blatant (blā′tant), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blather (bla*th*′ĕr), *n.* foolish chatter.

blatherskite (bla*th*′ĕr-skite), *n.* an empty-headed foolish talker.

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark; to indicate, as a path or boundary, by blazing trees; publish widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blazer (blaz′ĕr), *n.* that which shines; a bright colored striped jacket.

blazon (blā′zn), *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

blazonment (bla′zn-ment), *n.* the act of blazoning.

blazonry (blā′zn-ri), *n.* an heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleachery (blēch′ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bleacheries (blēch′ĕr-iz)], a place where bleaching is carried on.

bleaching-powder (blēch′ing-poud′ĕr), *n.* chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

bleary (blēr'i), *adj.* the same as blear.
bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.
bleb (bleb), *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.
bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding], to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.
blemish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.
blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.
blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle imperceptibly: *n.* a mixture.
blende (blend), *n.* native sulphide of zinc.
blennorrhea (blen-nôr-rē'a), *n.* leucorrhœa; an excessive discharge of gleet or mucus.
bless (bles), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing], to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem.
blessedness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.
blessing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.
blest, *p.t., p.p.* & *p.adj.* a contracted form of blessed.
blet (blet), *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.pr.* bletting], to become internally decayed.
blew (blōō), *p.t.* of blow.
blewits (blōō'its), *n.* the edible purple mushroom.
blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to check, nip, destroy, or frustrate.
blind (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; inconsiderate; hidden; essentially incomplete; closed at one end; without understanding: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercept the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally.
blind-coal (blīnd'kōl), *n.* a flameless anthracite.
blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* a diminutive fish of pale color, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the waters of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.
blind shell (shel), *n.* a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.
blind spot (spot), *n.* that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, but is not sensitive to the light.
blindfold (blīnd'fōld), *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened: *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.
blindman (blīnd'man), *n.* [*pl.* blindmen (-men)], a man who is blind.
blindman's buff (blīnd'manz buf), *n.* a children's game in which a player is blindfolded and then tries to catch or touch one of the others.
blindness (blīnd'nes), *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.
blindworm (blīnd'wērm), *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard, so named from the popular but erroneous supposition that it was blind. Also called slow-worm.
blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from ice at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.
blinker (bling'kēr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

blissfully (blis'foo-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

blister (blis'tẽr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

blithe (blīth or blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

blithesome (blīth'sum or blīth'sum), *adj.* gay; merry.

blizzard (bliz'ard), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a poser. [Americanism.]

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cure or dry in smoke.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

bloater (blōt'ẽr), *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open. In England, the bloater is usually called a "Yarmouth bloater" from the fishing town of Yarmouth.

blob (blob), *n.* a blister; a bubble.

block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is secured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.i.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; obstruct; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.

block-head (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid fellow.

block-house (blok'hous), *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and furnished with loopholes for musketry.

block system (sis-tem), *n.* a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signaled clear.

blockade (blok-ād') *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to close in upon and shut.

blockage (blok'āj), *n.* an obstruction.

bloke (blōk), *n.* any man of whom one naturally speaks with slight respect. See buffer.

blond (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair. *Feminine*, blonde.

blonde-lace (blond'lās), *n.* a silk lace.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the Atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

blooded (blud'ed), *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

blood-heat (blud'hēt), *n.* the normal heat of the human blood in health (98° F.).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), also **blooded horse** (blud'ed hôrs), *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

bloodhound (blud'hound), *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

bloodily (blud'i-li), *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

bloodiness (blud'i-nes), *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

bloodless (blud'les), *adj.* lacking blood; pale; anæmic.

blood-money (blud'mun-i), *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer; compensation paid to the next of kin of a person slain by another.

bloodstone (blud'stōn), *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

bloodthirsty (blud'thĕrs-ti), *adj.* eager for blood; anxious to kill or destroy.

bloody (blud'i), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse intensive adjective (so used only in Great Britain).

bloody-flux (blud'i-fluks'), *n.* dysentery.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the blue color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c.; a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flower; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

bloomer (blōōm'ĕr), *n.* a costume for women sought to be introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849–50, and consisting of a short skirt, loose trousers, fastened around the ankle, and a broad-brimmed hat. [Also used as *adj.*]

bloomery (blōōm'ĕr-i) or **bloomary** (blōōm'a-ri), *n.* a forge in which wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

blooming (blōōm'ing), *adj.* no especial meaning attaches to this word, which is used, chiefly by Englishmen, to characterize vaguely anything whatever. The adjective *bloody* is used in the same way.

blossom (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.p.* blotting], to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]; dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blotchy (bloch'i), *adj.* having blotches.

blottesque (blot-esk'), *adj.* coarsely delineated, or marred by a heavy touch or blots.

blotty (blot'i), *adj.* full of blots.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose overgarment; a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to form or make a current of air; pant; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosive; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.

blow-out (blō'out), *n.* a carouse; a spree.

blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.

blowy (blō'i), *adj.* windy; breezy.

blowzed (blouzd') or **blowzy** (blou'zi), *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-colored;

coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather.

blubber (blub'ẽr), *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

blucher (blōōch'er), *n.* a strong half boot, named after the German Field-marshal Blücher (Blū'cher).

bludgeon (bluj'un), *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

blue-bell (blū'bel), *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.

blue blood (blū blud), *n.* aristocratic lineage.

blue-book (blū'book), *n.* a governmental official report, &c.; so called from the blue paper covers.

bluebonnet (blū'bon-et), *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman.

bluebottle (blū'bot-l), *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly.

bluebuck (blū'buk), *n.* a name given to a small antelope, and the blauwbok of South America.

blue-devils (blū'dev-ilz), *n.pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens.

blue-grass (blū'gras), *n.* a rich pasture grass which leads Kentucky to be spoken of as the Blue Grass State.

blue-gum (blū'gum), *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential oil: used as a preventive against influenza.

blueing (blū'ing), *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, &c., used by washerwomen.

bluejacket (blū'jak-et), *n.* a sailor.

bluelight (blū'līt), *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition. See Bengal-light.

blue-mold (blū'mōld), *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other food-stuffs.

blue-peter (blū'pē-tẽr), *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, &c.

blue-ribbon (blū'rib-un), *n.* a prized distinction; mark of success. It is also the badge of a number of temperance societies in England and this country.

blue-spar (blū'spär), *n.* lazulite.

blue-stocking (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.

blue-stone (blū'stōn), *n.* sulphate of copper.

bluette (blū-et'), *n.* any one of a number of native wild flowers, that are of a delicate blue and grow in the meadow land; the corn-flower.

bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising high or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank: a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in a game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

bluffer (bluf-fer), *n.* specifically any one who tries to intimidate another by pretending to more power than he really has.

bluffly (bluf'li), *adv.* in a blunt, outspoken, or off-hand manner.

bluffy (bluf'i), *adj.* having bold steep banks, or headlands.

bluish (blū'ish), *adj.* somewhat blue.

blunder (blun'dẽr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blunderbuss (blun'dẽr-bus), *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore, now obsolete.

blunderingly (blun'dẽr-ing-li), *adv.* in a blundering manner.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

bluntish (blunt'ish), *adj.* somewhat blunt.

blur (blĕr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring], to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurt (blĕrt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

blushing (blush'ing), *p.adj.* rosy; covered with blushes.

blushingly (blush'ing-li), *adv.* in a modest, blushing manner.

bluster (blus'tĕr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

blusterous (blus'tĕr-us), **blustrous** (blus'trus), or **blustery** (blus'tĕr-i), *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

boa (bō'a), *n.* [*pl.* boas (bō'az)], a huge serpent of South America; a long fur tippet.

boa-constrictor (bō'a-kon-strik-tĕr), *n.* a reptile remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theater; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

boarding (bōrd'ing), *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship in battle.

boarish (bōr'ish), *adj.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving a ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boast (bōst), *v.t.* to dress (stone) with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress (a block) in outline for a statue, &c., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

boastful (bōst'fool), *adj.* given to boasting.

boastfully (bōst'foo-li), *adv.* in a boastful manner.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail or a motor attachment; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

boatswain (bōt'swān, usually bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob (bob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bobbed, *p.pr.* bobbing], to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a cord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight of the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; a float; a short jerking action or motion; a bobwig; a shilling.

bobbin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins

or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bobolink (bob'ō-lingk), *n.* an American song-bird. Called also ricebird, reedbird, Bob o' Lincoln.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* one of the ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water.

bobtail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail).

bobtailed (bob'tāld), *adj.* having the tail cut short.

Boche (bôsh), *n.* a popular French term for 'German.'

bock-beer (bok'bēr), *n.* a specially strong spring brewing of beer.

boco-wood (bō'kō-wood), *n.* the hard dark-colored wood of a tree of Guiana, extensively used for furniture.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to portend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bodice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bodily (bod'i-li), *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

boding (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; presentiment: *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

bodkin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

body (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* bodies (bod'iz)], the material organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bodies, *p.pr.* bodying], to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

body-blow (bod'i-blō), *n.* in the language of the prize-ring, a blow struck anywhere below the neck and above the belt.

body-color (bod'i-kulĕr), *n.* a pigment possessing body or consistence, as distinguished from a transparent wash-tint.

body politic (bod'i pol'i-tik), *n.* the collective body of people living under an organized political government.

body-snatcher (bod'i-snatch-ĕr), *n.* one who removes bodies from graves to sell them for dissection; a resurrectionist.

Bœotian (bē-ō'shan), *adj.* pertaining to Bœotia in Central Greece, noted for its moist and heavy atmosphere; dull; stupid.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* a Dutch colonist of South Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

bog (bog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p.pr.* bogging], to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bogey or **bogy** (bō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* bogeys, bogies (bō'giz)], a hobgoblin; a spectre. Also bogey-man.

boggle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle; shy, as of a horse: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

boggy (bog'i), *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

bogie or **bogey** (bō'gi), *n.* a four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive, or each end of a carriage, and turning beneath it by a central pivot called the king pin.

bogus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious; first used of base money and thus applied to anything that was not genuine.

bohea (bō-hē'), *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bohemian (bō-hē'mi-an), *n.* a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy.

Bohemian glass (Bō-hē'mi-an glas), *n.* a kind of glass made in Bohemia, Austria, and characterized by its

ornamentation and remarkable hardness.

Bohemianism (bō-hē′mi-an-izm), *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boiler (boil′ēr), *n.* one who boils; a vessel in which anything is boiled; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

boisterous (bois′tēr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

bolas (bō′las), *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos in South America, who thus stem or impede the flight of wild cattle. [Spanish.]

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide of iron.

bolero (bō-lā′rō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance; a short jacket, such as is worn by bull-fighters. [Spanish.]

bolide (bō′līd), *n.* a large meteor which explodes on contact with the air.

boll (bōl), *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed (Ex. ix. 31).

bollard (bol′ard), *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

Bolsheviki (bōl-she-vē-kē′), *n.* pl.; sing. Bolshevik (vēk′), in Russian politics, the "extremists" of social democracy; a name also applied to the radical wing of socialists in other countries. Hence Bolshevism, *n.* and Bolshevist, *n.* and *a.*

bolster (bōl′stēr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a discharge of lightning; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, &c.; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; an elongated bullet for use in a rifled cannon; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* like a bolt; straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from (a party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

bolt-rope (bōlt′rōp), *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

bolus (bō′lus), *n.* [*pl.* boluses (bō′lus-ez)], a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

bomb (bom), *n.* a hollow steel ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand. Also bombshell.

bomb-ketch (bom′ketch), *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

bombard (bom-bärd′), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bombardier (bom-bärd-ēr′), *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the Royal Artillery.

bombardment (bom-bärd'ment), *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

bombardon (bom-bär'dun) or **bombardone** (bom-bär'dō'ne), *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

bombast (bom'bast), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bombastically (bom-bas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

bombazet or **bombazette** (bom-ba-zet'), *n.* a sort of thin woolen cloth, either plain or twilled.

bombazine (bom-ba-zēn), *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. Written also bombasine, bombasin, and bombazeen.

bombshell. Same as bomb.

bonâ fide (bō'na fī'dē), *adv.* genuinely; with good faith.

bona fides (bōn'a fīd'ēz), *n.* good faith; honorable dealing.

bonanza (bō-nan'za), *n.* a rich vein of ore: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bonbon (bông'bông), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker. [French.]

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* captive, as a bond slave.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate.

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* animal charcoal, used in refining petroleum.

boneless (bōn'les), *adj.* without bones; as a boned chicken; lacking firmness.

bonfire (bon'fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bonhomie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* good-heartedness; a frank good-natured manner. [French.]

boniface (bon'i-fās), *n.* an inn-keeper.

bon-marché (bông-mär-shä'), good market; cheap. [French.]

bonne (bun), *n.* a French nurse.

bonnet (bon'et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

bonny (bon'ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also bonnie.

bonspiel (bon'spēl), *n.* in Scotland, a curling match between players of different clubs.

bon-ton (bông-tông'), *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion. [French.]

bonus (bō'nus), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (bō'nus-ez)], a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

booby (bōō'bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a West Indian bird.

boobyish (bōō'bi-ish), *adj.* stupid; silly.

boodle (bōōd'l), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

boodler (bōōd'lẽr), *n.* one who gives or accepts a bribe.

boo-hoo (bōō-hōō'), *v.i.* to bawl or cry unrestrainedly like a baby.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

book-case (book'kas), *n.* a case with shelves for holding books.

book-keeping (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

book-maker (book'māk-ēr), *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

bookman (book'man), *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

book-muslin (book'muz-lin), *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

book-name (book'nām), *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in text-books.

book-talk (book'tawk), *n.* stilted language; long sentences and words.

book-worm (book'wērm), *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injure books; a person closely addicted to study.

booking-office (book'ing-of'fis), *n.* in England, an office where tickets are sold for railway or steamship traveling, or for seats in a theater.

bookish (book'ish), *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

booklet (book'let), *n.* a little book.

book-stall (book'stawl), *n.* a small shop, open to the street, where books are sold, usually at second-hand.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush; *v.t.* to push with energy.

boomer (bōōm'ēr), *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom; the Australian name for the male of the great kangaroo.

boomerang (bōōm'e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him; hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor: *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry; convivial.

boon (bōōn), *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fiber has been dressed.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boorish (bōōr'ish), *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

boose. See booze.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal. [Prefixed by the preposition *to*.]

boot (bōōt), *v.t.* to profit; advantage; avail [usually with *it*].

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving-apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boot.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

bootless (bōōt'les), *adv.* without advantage: *adj.* having no boots.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

boot-tree (bōōt'trē), *n.* a wooden

foot, placed in boots and shoes when not in use, so that they may be kept in shape.

booty (bōō′ti), *n.* [*pl.* booties (bōō′-tiz)], spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

booze (bōōz), *v.i.* to drink immoderately; tipple: *n.* liquor; drink; a carouse; spree.

bora (bō′rä), *n.* a fierce, dry N.E. wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea. [Italian.]

boracic (bō-ras′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

boracic acid (as′id), *n.* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

borax (bō′raks), *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

bord (bōrd), *n.* the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

bordage (bōrd′āj), *n.* planking of a ship's side; in early England the servile tenure by which a villein of the lowest rank held his cottage.

Bordeaux (bôr-dō), *n.* red and white wines produced in the district of Bordeaux, France. The name *claret* is usually given to them in English.

border (bôr′dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border; adjoin: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

border-land (bôr′dĕr-land), *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.: push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and, being impeded by the narrowing channel, rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

bore (bōr), *p.t.* of bear.

borean (bō′re-an) or **boreal** (bō′re-al), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the North wind.

boredom (bōr′dum), *n.* ennui; the realm of bores; bores collectively.

boride (bō′rīd), *n.* a compound of boron with a metallic base.

born (bôrn), *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

born, *p.p.* of bear, to bring forth.

borne, *p.p.* of bear, to carry.

bornite (bôrn′īt), *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

boroglyceride (bō-rō-glis′e-rīd), *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, &c.

boron (bō′ron), *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

borough (bur′ō), *n.* a corporate town.

borough English (ing′lish), *n.* a custom existent in some parts of England, by which an estate descends to the youngest son instead of the eldest, or, if there is no son, to the youngest brother.

borrow (bor′ō), *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bort (bôrt), *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones. [Old French.]

boscage or **boskage** (bos′kāj), *n.* ground covered with trees and shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape. [French.]

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug.

bosket (bos′ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bosky (bos′ki), *adj.* woody; bushy.

bosom (boo′zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface, inmost recess, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbor in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

boss (bos), *n.* [*pl.* bosses (bos′ez)], a protuberant part; a stud or knob; an ornamental projection of a ceiling: *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

boss (bôs), *n.* a master; superintendent; foreman; (*political*) a party

leader, or controller of political affairs: *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct. [Dutch.]

bossism (bôs'izm), *n.* the rule of a boss; a political condition where one or more bosses control the body politic.

botanic (bō-tan'ik) or **botanical** (bō-tan'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to botany.

botanically (bō-tan'i-ka-li), *adv.* from a botanist's point of view; according to a system of botany.

botanist (bot'a-nist), *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

botanize (bot'a-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them: *v.t.* to explore botanically.

botany (bot'a-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants. [Greek.]

botch (boch), *n.* a swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

botchy (boch'i), *adj.* marked with botches.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair; without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as.

bother (bo*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance.

botheration (bo*th*-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

bothersome (bo*th*'ĕr-sum), *adj.* troublesome.

bo-tree (bō'trē), same as the pippul-tree or peepul-tree, sacred to Buddha.

bots (bots), *n.pl.* the larvæ of several species of gadfly, which infest horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

bottle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bottle-holder (bot'l-hōld'ĕr), *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, &c.; a backer; a second.

bottle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* a name given to several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses.

bottom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; a river; a valley; a dale; a ship; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be based or grounded.

bottom-lands (bot'um-lanz), *n.pl.* rich flat alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

bottomry (bot'um-ri), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

bouche or **bouch** (bōōsh), *v.t.* to drill a new mouth or vent in.

boudoir (bōō'dwär), *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use. [French.]

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* opera-bouffe; comic opera. [French.]

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of buy.

bougie (bōō'zhe), *n.* a wax taper or candle; a slender flexible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, &c., in cases of stricture. [French.]

bouilli (bōō'lyē, French bōō-yē'), *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

bouillon (bōō'lyon, French bōō-yông'), *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boulangerite (bōō-lan'jer-īt), *n.* a mineral of a bluish gray color and metallic lustre. It is a sulphide of antimony and lead.

boulder, same as bowlder.

boulé (bōō'lē), *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens; the modern Greek legislative assembly.

boulevard (bōō'lē-värd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine;

extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

bound, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bind.

bound (bound), *adj.* ready to go; destined.

boundary (bound'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-riz)], the extent or limit of anything.

bounder (bound'er), *n.* an insolent, ill-bred man who makes himself disagreeable to those whom he meets. [English.]

boundless (bound'les), *adj.* lacking bounds or limits; infinite in space.

bounteous (boun'tē-us), *adj.* giving freely; liberal in gifts; munificent.

bountiful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample.

bountifully (boun'ti-foo-li), *adv.* in a liberal manner.

bounty (boun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* bounties (boun'tiz)], liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bouquet (bōō-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines. [French.]

bouquetier (bōō-ke-tēr'), *n.* a bouquet-holder. [French.]

bourdon (bōōr'don), *n.* the bass drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

bourgeois (bōōr-zhwä') *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; a size of type between long primer and brevier (bēr-jois') (see type): *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class.

bourgeoisie (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country.

bourn and **bourne** (bōōrn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bourrée (bōōr-rā'), *n.* a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte. [French.]

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris. [French.]

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trial; essay; round; contest.

boutonnière (bōō-ton-nyār'), *n.* a bouquet or flower worn in the button-hole. [French.]

bovine (bō'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid; dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and crayfish.

bow-saw (bō'saw), *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

Bowdlerize (boud'lēr-īz), *v.t.* to expurgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate. Word derived from one Thomas Bowdler who, about 1812, brought out a "Family Shakespeare," expurgated.

bowel (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the *pl.*]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity (II Cor. vi. 12).

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor.

bower (bou'ēr), *n.* an anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second

and third highest (when the joker is used).

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *adj.* like a bower.

bowery (bou'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* boweries (bou'ēr-iz), a country retreat; farm.

Bowery (bou'ēr-i), *n.* a street in New York City, so named from the early Dutch farm or *bouwerie*.

bowie-knife (bō'ē-nīf), *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used as a weapon.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll.

bowlder (bōl'dēr), *n.* a large stone worn smooth or rounded by the action of water; a round rock which has been transported for some distance from its original bed.

bowline (bō'līn), *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

bowling-alley (bō'ling-al-i), *n.* a room constructed for bowling or bowls.

bowsprit (bō'sprit), *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a vessel to carry its sails forward.

bowstring (bō'string), *n.* the string of a bow; string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bowstrung, *p.pr.* bowstringing], to strangle with a bowstring.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* [*pl.* boxes (boks'ez)], a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

boxhaul (boks'hawl), *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

boxiana (bok-si-an'a or bok-si-ā'na), *n.pl.* the literature of prize-fighting.

boxing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* a padded glove.

box-metal (boks'met-al), *n.* an anti-friction alloy used for journal-boxes, shafting, &c.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man.

boy (boi), *n.* a palanquin bearer.

boyar (boi'ăr), *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Roumania.

boycott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to ostracize socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose. A name derived from one Captain Boycott, in Ireland (1886).

boycottee (boi-kot-ē'), *n.* a boycotted person.

boyer (boi'ēr), *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

boyhood (boi'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.

boyish (boi'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a boy or boyhood; childish; puerile.

boy-scout (boi-skout), *n.* one of an organization having for object the formation of manly character in boys through training in self-help, including education in woodcraft, scoutcraft, first aid and good citizenship.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines: thus { Tid- / Bits }; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or scantling to strengthen the framework of a building: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trousers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports. Also, brace *up*.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* a drill for boring metals.

bracelet (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

brachial (brā'ki- or brak'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

brachiate (brā'ki- or brak'i-āt), *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

bracken (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

bracket (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [ ], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connected by brackets; couple together.

brackish (brak'ish), *adj.* saltish.

bract (brackt), *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

bracteate (brak'tē-āt), *adj.* furnished with bracts; made of thin beaten metal.

bracteolate (brak'tē-ō-lāt), *adj.* furnished with bracteoles.

bracteole (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* a small bract.

brad (brad), *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bradded, *p.pr.* bradding], to nail or secure with brads.

brae (brā), *n.* a hillside; sloping ground.

brag (brag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging], to boast; speak vainGloriously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

braggadocio (brag-a-dō'shio), *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

braggart (brag'art), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

bragger (brag'ēr), *n.* one who brags.

brahma (brä'ma), *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brahma (brä'ma), *n.* in the teaching of Brahmanism in India, the Supreme Creator of all things. He is the first of the Brahminical triad, being shown as seated between Siva and Vishnu.

Brahmin (brä'min), *n.* [*pl.* Brahmins (brä'minz)], a member of the Hindu priestly caste.

Brahminee (brä'min-ē), *n.* a female Brahmin.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

Braidism (brā'dizm), *n.* hypnotism, from Dr. James Braid, who first made known what he called *neurohypnotism*, afterwards shortened to hypnotism. This announcement of Dr. Braid's discoveries took place June 29, 1842.

brail (brāl), *n.pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

braille (brāl'), *n.* a system of raised printed characters for blind readers.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous system, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* dash out the brains of.

brainless (brān'les), *adj.* lacking brain; unintelligent; silly.

brain-storm (brān'stôrm), *n.* an abnormal activity of the brain, claimed by some to produce temporary insanity. [Pseudo-medical.]

brain-wave (brān'wāv), *n.* a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* braised meat.

brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.; the common fern.

brake-shoe (brāk'shōō), *n.* that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

braky (brāk'i), *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, &c.; rough; thorny.

bramble (bram'bl), *n.* the English

blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

brambly (bram'bli), *adj.* full of brambles.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (branch), *n.* [*pl.* branches (branch'ez)], a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

branchiæ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes and some amphibia; gills. [Greek.]

branchial (brang'ki-al), *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

branchiate (brang'ki-āt), *adj.* having permanent gills.

branchlet (branch'let), *n.* a little branch.

branchy (bran'chi), *adj.* full of branches.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood; any form of trade-mark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark by burning with a hot iron, or by other means; to stigmatize.

brandish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

brandling (brand'ling), *n.* a salmon of the first year; a small red worm used for bait by fresh-water anglers.

brand-new (brand-nū'), *adj.* quite new.

brandy (bran'di), *n.* [*pl.* brandies (bran'diz)], an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

branny (bran'i), *adj.* having the appearance of bran; consisting chiefly of bran.

brant. Same as brant-goose.

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* a variety of fox found in Sweden. Called also brent-fox.

brant-goose (brant'gōōs), *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood; rash; pretentious.

brash (brash), *n.* a rash or eruption.

brash (brash), *n.* broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial deposits; small broken pieces of ice.

brasque (brask), *n.* a paste used for lining crucibles, &c.: *v.t.* to line with brasque.

brass (bras), *n.* [*pl.* brasses (bras'ez)], an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

brassie (bras'i) or **bressie** (bres'i), *n.* a club used in playing golf. [Scotch.]

brassy (bras'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, brass; impudent, brazen.

brat (brat), *n.* a child [used contemptuously].

brattice (brat'is), *n.* a partition or separation-wall in a level or shaft to form an air passage: *v.t.* to divide by a brattice.

bratticing (brat'is-ing), *n.* ornamental open-work cresting; rich open work in metal; a brattice; a boarded protection against machinery.

bravado (bra-vā'- or bra-vä'do), *n.* [*pl.* bravados & -does (bra-vā'- or bra-vä'dōz)], arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude; defy.

bravery (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.

bravo (brä'vō), *interj.* well done! good! *n.* a cheer. [Italian; Spanish.]

bravo (brā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* bravos or -voes (brā'vōz)], a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin. [Italian.]

bravura (bra-vōō'ra), *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice: *adj.* brilliant; florid; pertaining to a bravura. [Italian.]

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, espe-

cially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

brawniness (braw'ni-nes), *n.* hardness; strength.

brawny (braw'ni), *adj.* muscular; tough.

braxy (brak'si), *n.* a name given to a variety of diseases of sheep; a diseased sheep, or its mutton: *adj.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying], to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

braze (brāz), *v.t.* to solder with brass; cover or ornament with brass.

brazen (brā'zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery; "to brazen it *out*."

Brazen Age (āj), *n.* the age that succeeded to the Silver Age, characterized by violence. In Latin literature, the age when writers were usually foreigners and had never learned the standards of the Latin language—*i.e.* from about 250 to 400 A.D.

brazier (brā'zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal. Also brasier. [French.]

Brazil-wood (bra-zil'wood), *n.* a very heavy wood of a red color from Brazil, used for dyeing red.

braziletto (braz-i-let'ō), *n.* an inferior sort of Brazil-wood brought from Jamaica.

Brazilian pebbles (bra-zil'yan peb'lz), *n.pl.* lenses made from rock crystal obtained in Brazil.

brazilin (braz'i-lin), *n.* the coloring substance extracted from Brazil-wood.

Brazil-nut (bra-zil'nut), *n.* the seed of a palm of tropical America.

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground corn; food in general.

bread-fruit (bred'frōōt), *n.* the fruit of a tree growing in the Pacific islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

bread-stuff (bred'stuf), *n.* bread-corn; flour; meal from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke, *p.p.* broken, *p.pr.* breaking], to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction; a first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices; an awkward act or untimely saying, usually one that discredits those present; a lack of tact.

breakage (brā'kāj), *n.* the act of breaking; allowance for accidental fracture.

breakdown (brāk'doun), *n.* a collapse; failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance.

breaker (brā'kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, &c.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock [usually in the *pl.*]; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, &c.

breakfast (brek'fast), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

breakneck (brāk'nek), *adj.* in a manner to break one's neck; as "breakneck pace," "breakneck gallop," etc.

breakwater (brāk'waw-tēr), *n.* any structure to break the force of the waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* a broad-shaped freshwater fish of the carp family: *v.t.* to clear of shells, seaweed, &c., by fire.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t* to present the front to;

meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breastfast (brest'fast), *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

breastplate (brest'plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breastwork (brest'wĕrk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; life; the power or capacity to breathe freely; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breathing (brē'*th*ing), *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; a mark used in Greek to denote the presence ['] or absence [᾽] of aspiration at the beginning of a word. The first is called "rough breathing," the second "smooth breathing."

breathless (breth'les), *adj.* lacking breath; gasping.

breccia (brech'ia), *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

bree (brē), *n.* broth; sauce; moisture.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breeches (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trousers or pantaloons.

breeching (brich'ing), *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding], to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced: *n.* a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gadfly or horsefly.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle.

breeze (brēz), *n.* house sweepings; sifted ashes and cinders used in burning bricks.

brethren (bre*th*'ren), *n.* plural of brother.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (⏑) used to indicate a short vowel. [Latin.]

brevet (bre-vet'), *n.* a commission to an officer in the army temporarily conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting], to confer brevet rank upon.

breviary (brev'i-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (brev'i-ā-riz)], a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

brevier (brē-vēr'), *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion. (See type.)

brevity (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (brev'i-tiz)], shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot: *v.i.* be in preparation: *n.* the action, process, or product of brewing.

brewery (brōō'ĕr-i), *n.* a brew house.

briar-root (brī'ĕr-rōōt), *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Also brier-root.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bribery (brīb'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (brīb'ĕr-iz)], the act or practice of bribing.

bric-à-brac (brik'a-brak), *n.* antique articles of vertu; fancy ware. From the French *de bric et de broc* (Littré).

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or re-

sembling, brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks; make like brickwork.

brick-kiln (brik'kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

bricole (bri-kol'), *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

bridal (brīd'al), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bridegroom (brīd'grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

bridesmaid (brīdz'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

Bridewell (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c.; anything resembling a bridge in form or use; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's bridge; a game of cards resembling whist: *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridge-board (brij'bōrd), *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

bridge-deck (brij'dek), *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head (brij'hed), *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-rail (brij'rāl), *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.

bridge-train (brij'trān), *n.* a pontoon train.

bridging (brij'ing), *n.* a piece of wood between two beams to keep them apart.

bridle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

bridoon (bri-dōōn'), *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ; a papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.

brier (brī'ēr), *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

brigade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions (cavalry, infantry, militia, or volunteers), under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades. [French.]

brigadier (brig-a-dēr'), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also brigadier-general.

brigand (brig'and), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit. [French.]

brigandage (brig'and-āj), *n.* the life and practices of a brigand; organized robbery.

brigantine (brig'an-tēn), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

bright (brīt), *adj.* [*comp.* brighter, *superl.* brightest], luminous, brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.

brighten (brīt'n), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.

Bright's disease (brīts diz-ēz'), *n.* a form of kidney disease characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine. Named from Dr. Richard Bright (1827), who first described it.

brill (bril), *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot. Also prill.

brilliancy (bril'yan-si), *n.* splendor.

brilliant (bril'yant), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished: *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage; the smallest size of type. (See type.)

brilliantine (bril'yan-tēn), *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.

brilliantly (bril'yant-li), *adv.* in a brilliant manner.

brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p.pr.* brimming], to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.

brimful (brim'fool), *adj.* overflowing.

brimstone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of brimstone; of the color of sulphur.

brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brought (brawt), *p.pr.* bringing], to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.

brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.

briny (brī'ni), *adj.* very salt.

briquette (bri-ket'), *n.* coal-dust molded into the shape of bricks for fuel. [French.]

brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].

brisket (bris'ket), *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.

bristle (bris'l), *n.* a short stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to.

bristly (bris'li), *adj.* covered with bristles.

bristol board (bris'tol bōrd), *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.

bristol paper (pā'pēr), *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.

bristol stone (stōn), *n.* a transparent rock-crystal. Called, when polished, bristol diamond.

brit (brit), *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.

Britannia metal (bri-tan'i-a met'al), *n.* a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.

brite (brīt), *v.i.* to be over-ripe.

British (brit'ish), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Great Britain or its inhabitants; pertaining to the ancient Britons.

Britisher (brit'ish-ēr), *n.* a British subject, especially one belonging to the British army or navy. Used humorously.

Briton (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.

brittle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break; not tough.

britzska (brits'ka), *n.* an open carriage used in Russia. [Polish.]

broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet: *v.t.* to tap or pierce; begin a discussion about.

broad (brawd), *adj.* [*comp.* broader, *superl.* broadest], wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; widely diffused; open; unrestrained; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment; bold; indelicate: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.

broad-arrow (brawd-ar'o), *n.* a British government mark to distinguish its property; also placed upon the clothing of criminals, as are stripes in the United States.

broad-cloth (brawd'klawth), *n.* a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finished surface.

broad-seal (brawd'sēl), *n.* the Great Seal of England.

broadside (brawd'sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.

broadsword (brawd'sōrd), *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.

broaden (brawd'n), *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.

Brobdingnaigan (brob-ding-nāj'i-an), *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.

brocade (bro-kād'), *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.

brocatelle (brok-a-tel'), *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture. [French.]

broccoli (brok'ō-li), *n.* a variety of cabbage. [Italian.]

broch (brok), *n.* a prehistoric roofless

round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.

brochure (brō-shōōr′), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest. [French.]

brock (brok), *n.* a badger.

brogan (brō′gan and brō-gan′), *n.* a coarse rough shoe. [Gaelic.]

brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.

broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.

brokage (brō′kāj), *n.* the premium or commission of a broker; brokerage.

broke (brōk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of break.

broken (brō′kn), *p.adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.

broker (brō′kĕr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middle man for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

brokerage (brō′kĕr-āj), *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.

broma (brō′ma), *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.

bromal (brō′mal), *n.* a colorless, oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bromate (brō′māt), *n.* a salt of bromic acid.

brome-grass (brōm′gras), *n.* a name for the oat-like grasses of the genus Bromus.

bromic acid (brō′mik as′id), *n.* a compound of bromine and oxygen.

bromide (brō′mīd or brō′mid)), *n.* a compound of bromine. [Greek.]

bromide of potassium (of po-tas′-i-um), *n.* a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

bromidia (bro-mid′i-a), *n.* a preparation compounded of bromide of potassium, chloral-hydrate, cannabis Indica, etc., used as an hypnotic or to relieve headache.

bromine (brō′min or brō′mīn), *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

bromize (brō′mīz), *v.t.* to prepare or treat with a bromide.

bromochloralum (brō-mō-klō′ra-lum), *n.* a disinfectant fluid, composed of the bromide and chloride of aluminium. [Greek.]

bromogelatin (brō-mō-jel′a-tin), *adj.* prepared from certain bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatine, and used for the sensitive emulsions employed for dry photographic plates.

bronchia (brong′ki-a), *n.pl.* the bronchial tubes. [Greek.]

bronchitic (brong-kit′ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to bronchitis.

bronchitis (brong-kī′tis), *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

broncho (brong′kō), *n.* an unbroken Mexican or Californian horse. The Spanish spelling is *bronco*, which is preferable in English.

bronchopneumonia (brong-kō-nū-mō′ni-a), *n.* inflammation of the lungs and bronchi.

bronchotomy (brong-kot′ō-mi), *n.* the operation of making an incision into the windpipe or larynx to afford a passage for air to the lungs.

bronchus (brong′kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi (brong′kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea. [Greek.]

bronco (brong′ko), *n.* See broncho.

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age (āj), *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

bronzine (bronz′in), *n.* a metal resembling bronze.

brooch (brōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp. [French.]

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

broody (brōōd′i), *adj.* inclined to sit; adapted for breeding.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

brooklet (brook'let), *n.* a small brook.
broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.
brose (brōz), *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal.
broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.
brothel (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.
brother (bru*th*'ẽr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers bru*th*-ẽrz), & brethren (bre*th*'ren)], a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another.
brother-german (bru*th*'ẽr-jẽr'man), a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.
brother-in-law (bru*th*'ẽr-in-law), *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife; sister's husband.
Brother Jonathan (jon'a-then), *n.* a humorous personification of the United States. (Now obsolete.)
brother-uterine (bru*th*'ẽr-ū'tẽr-in), *n.* one born of the same mother, but of a different father.
brotherhood (bru*th*'ẽr-hood), *n.* the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity.
brotherly (bru*th*'ẽr-li), *adj.* as becomes a brother; affectionate.
brougham (brōō'am or brōōm), *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses. From Lord Brougham.
brought (brawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bring.
brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.
browbeat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* browbeat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr.* browbeating], to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.
brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.
brownie (brou'ni), *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses. [Scotch.]
browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on: graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.
bruin (brōō'in), *n.* the brown bear.
bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.
bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.
brumal (brōō'mal), *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.
brummagem (brum'ma-jem), *adj.* sham or counterfeit; showy, but worthless. The name is derived from the English nickname for Birmingham (Brummagem), where many cheap goods are made.
brunette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.
brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.
brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.
brush-wheel (brush'hwēl), *n.* a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, leather, cloth, &c., attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.
brush-wood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.
brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.
Brussels-carpet (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* a strong kind of woolen carpet.
Brussels-lace (brus'elz-lās), *n.* various kinds of expensive lace made originally at Brussels.

Brussels-sprouts (brus'elz-sproutz), *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage.

brutal (brōō'tal), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

brutality (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

brutalize (brōō'tal-īz), *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualize.

brutally (brōō'tal-i), *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

brutify (brōō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brutified, *p.pr.* brutifying], to make like a brute; degrade morally or physically.

brutish (brōōt'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous; dull.

bub (bub), *n.* a boy. Also bubby.

bubble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

bubo (bū'bō), *n.* [*pl.* buboes (bū'bōz)], an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

bubonocele (bū-bōn'o-sēl), *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

buccal (buk'al), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

buccaneer (buk-a-nēr'), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the seventeenth century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* act the part of a buccaneer.

buccinator (buk'si-nā-tēr), *n.* a muscle of the cheek called the trumpeter's muscle from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

buccinum (buk'sin-um), *n.* the genus of mollusks to which the whelk belongs.

bucentaur (bū-sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the Doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

buchu (bū'kū), *n.* the name of certain species of Barosma, employed as a medicine.

buck (buk), *v.t.* to break or pulverize, as ore.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or negro.

buckboard (buk'bôrd), *n.* a vehicle which consists of a long, springy board fastened at each end upon axles and with a seat above the front axles and wheels.

buck-eye (buk'ī), *n.* a name of the American horse-chestnut.

Buck-eye State (stāt), a popular name for Ohio.

buck-hound (buk'hound), *n.* a stag-hound.

buck-jumper (buk'jump'ẽr), *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavors to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

bucko (buk'ō), *n.* a good fellow; a comrade.

buck-shot (buk'shot), *n.* shot of a large size.

buck-wheat (buk'hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

bucket (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

bucket-shop (buk'et-shop), *n.* an office for gambling in stocks, grain, &c., in small amounts.

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.; *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist; bend; confine, join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buckle (buk'l), *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

buckler (buk'lẽr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

buckra (buk'ra), *n.* a negro term for a white man; sometimes given as **una buckra** (ōō-na buk'ra). A word of African origin.

buckram (buk'ram), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram: hence, stiff; precise.

bucolic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Buddha or **Boodha** (bōō'da) or **Budh** (bōōd), *n.* the founder of Buddhism; died about 500 B.C. His name at birth was Gautama Sâkyasinha. Buddha is not worshipped as a god, but as "the perfectly enlightened man," one who attained to all wisdom.

Buddhism (bood'-izm), *n.* the doctrine of the Buddhists who believe that we are all bound to the wheel of this world's pleasures and sins, and that only by passing from one existence to another is any soul finally so absolutely wise, that he attains Nirvana, or a state of complete, yet happy indifference.

Buddhist (bōōd'ist), *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism: *adj.* pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism. See Gautama.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budge (buj), *n.* lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

budget (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. [French.]

budlet (bud'let), *n.* a small bud.

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather.

buffalo (buf'a-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (buf'a-lōz)], a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison, now almost extinct.

buffalo-bird (buf'a-lō-bĕrd), *n.* bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

buffer (buf'ĕr). *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

buffet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buffet (bŭf-fā'), *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments. [French.]

buffo (boof'ō), *n.* the comic actor in an opera: *adj.* comic; burlesque.

buffoon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

buffoonery (buf-ōōn'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* buffooneries (buf-ōōn'ĕr-iz)], the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

buffy (buf'i), *adj.* buff-colored.

bug (bug), *n.* a name in England for the bedbug; an insect.

bugaboo (bug'a-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bugbear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object; a vain terror.

buggy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

bugle (bū'gl), *n.* an elongated glass bead used as a feminine ornament.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet-work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into various patterns; the articles so ornamented. [French.]

build (bild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building], to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend; base, or reckon [with *on* or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction.

building (bild'ing), *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing; an edifice.

bukshish (buk'shēsh), *n.* an Eastern term for a tip or gratuity. [Arabic.]

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bulbiferous (bul-bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing bulbs.

bulbous (bul'bus), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a bulb.

bulbul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* the Persian nightingale.

bulbule (bulb'ūl), *n.* a little bulb; a bulblet.

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant; with *on*, to have an advantage over another, as "to get the bulge on him." [Slang.]

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bulk-head (bulk'hed), *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another.

bulky (bul'ki), *adj.* of great size or bulk.

bulkiness (bul'ki-nes), *n.* greatness in bulk.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear: the opposite of a bear: *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language; mixed metaphors.

bull-baiting (bool'bāt-ing), *n.* the sport once prevalent in England of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf (bool'käf), *n.* a male calf.

bulldog (bool'dog), *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: *pl.* a pair of pistols; a proctor's attendant [English]: *adj.* characterized by the courage of a bulldog, as "bulldog tenacity."

bulldoze (bool'dōz), *v.t.* to bully or intimidate.

bulldozer (bool'dōz-er), *n.* one who bullies, intimidates or tries to influence another by threats of violence.

bullet (bool'et), *n.* a small ball or projectile. [French.]

bulletin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin. [Italian.]

bull-fight (bool'fīt), *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull.

bull-finch (bool'finch), *n.* a common British song bird.

bull-frog (bool'frog), *n.* a large North American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bullhead (bool'hed), *n.* a broad-headed scaleless fish of North America; catfish.

bullion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold- or silver-wire. [French.]

bullionist (bool'yun-ist), *n.* an advocate of an exclusively metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper money.

bullock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye (boolz'ī), *n.* a boss of glass; a sweet-meat; any circular opening for light or air; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy center; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bull-terrier (bool-tĕr'i-ēr), *n.* a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

bully (bool'i), *n.* [*pl.* bullies (bool'iz)], one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p.pr.* bullying], to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bully (bool'i), *interj.* an exclamation of pleasure or approval.

bully (bool'i), *n.* a man who lives on the earnings of a woman, especially of a prostitute.

bully-rag (bool'i-rag), *v.t.* same as bully in the sense of one who domineers.

bulrush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

bulse (buls), *n.* a bag or purse used in the East Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds or gold dust. [Hindu.]

bulwark (bool'wĕrk), *n.* a rampart;

a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense.

bumble-bee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* a large bee.

bumboat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used for the conveyance of provisions, fruit, &c., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

bummer (bum'ẽr), *n.* a loafing fellow who sponges on others; a low politician.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races [English]: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bumper (bump'ẽr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bumpkin (bump'kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy, rustic; a country lout.

bumptious (bump'shus), *adj.* self-assertive.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake.

bun (bun), *n.* a form of artificial hair.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into a bunch.

bunchiness (bunch'i-nes), *n.* the state of being bunchy.

bunchy (bunch'i), *adj.* gathered into a bunch.

bunco (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game; a form of swindling.

buncombe or **bunkum** (bung'kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents. [American.]

bund (bund), *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

Bundesrath (bōōn'des-rät), *n.* the federal council of the German Empire; bund. [German.]

bundle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package; two reams of printing or brown paper: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*]: *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*].

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; a publican: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; close or shut up; to beat, or bruise [with *up*].

bungalow (bung'ga-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda.

bungle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bungstarter (bung'start-er), *n.* a sort of wedge used to cause a bung to start from its place.

bunion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bunker (bung'kẽr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bunky and **bunkie** (bung'ki), *n.* a soldier who shares the bunk of another; a comrade.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunt (bunt), *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

bunting (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

buntline (bunt'līn), *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

buoy (bōō'i), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoyage (bōō'i-āj), *n.* buoys collectively.

buoyancy (bōō'yan-si), *n.* relative lightness; elasticity of spirits.

buoyant (bōō'yant), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur (bẽr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r;* the rough ridges

of metal left by the graver in cutting metal. Also burr.

burbot (bĕr'bot), *n.* the eel-pout.

burden (bĕr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

burdock (bĕr'dok), *n.* a large wayside weed with rough broad leaves.

bureau (bū-rō), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux (bū'rōz)], a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bureaucracy (bū-rō'kra-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

bureaucrat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

burg or **burgh** (bĕrg), *n.* a borough.

burgess (bĕr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough.

burgher (bĕr'gĕr), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a burg or borough.

burglar (bĕrg'lar), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burglarious (bĕrg-lā'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

burglary (bĕrg'lā-ri), *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burgomaster (bĕr'gō-mas-tĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Belgium, and Germany.

burgundy (bĕr'gun-di), *n.* a wine, red or white, made in Burgundy in France.

burgundy-pitch (bĕr'gun-di-pitch), *n.* spruce-fir resin.

burial (bĕr'i-al), *n.* the act of burying.

burin (bū'rin), *n.* a cutting or engraving tool.

burl (bĕrl), *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, &c., from, as in finishing cloth.

burlap (bĕr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

burlesque (bĕr-lesk'), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

burletta (bĕr-let'a), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

burliness (bĕr'li-nes), *n.* the quality of being burly.

burly (bĕr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

Burmese (bĕr'mēz), *adj.* pertaining to Burma in South Eastern Asia. The noun, Burma, is sometimes used as an adjective = Burmese.

burn (bĕrn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning], to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with passion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.

burn (bĕrn), *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

burner (bĕr'nĕr), *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

burning-glass (bĕrn'ing-glas), *n.* a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

burnish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burnt offering (bĕrnt of'ĕr-ing), *n.* something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin.

burro (bōō'ro), *n.* a small Mexican horse or pony used as a pack-animal.

burrow (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

burry (bur'i), *adj.* full of burs; rough.

bursa (bĕr'sa), *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

bursar (bēr'sēr), *n.* the treasurer of a college; in Scotland, a university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bursary (bēr'sēr-i), *n.* the treasury of a British college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

burst (bērst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting], to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

bury (bēr'i), *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

bury (bēr'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying], to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb; keep secret; hide.

burying (bēr'i-ing), *n.* burial (John xii. 7).

'bus (bus), *n.* a shortened form of omnibus.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region, especially in Australia; wild, uncleared country; the tail or brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

bush (boosh), *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

bushel (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

bushiness (boosh'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being bushy.

Bushman (boosh'man), *n.* [*pl.* bushmen (boosh'men)], one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman. [Dutch.]

bushranger (boosh'rānj-ēr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country of Australia; originally a criminal who escaped to the bush.

bush-whacker (boosh'hwak-ēr), *n.* a back-woodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood. In the American Civil War, the word was applied to a member of a guerrilla band, which fought and plundered in the woods.

bushy (boosh'i), *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

busily (biz'i-li), *adv.* in a busy manner.

business (biz'nes), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.

busk (busk), *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

buskin (bus'kin), *n.* kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel used in herring fishing; a kiss. [Lowland Scotch.]

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bustard (bus'tērd), *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which there are many species, as the great bustard of Europe and Africa.

bustle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.

busy (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

busybody (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* [*pl.* busybodies (biz'i-bod'iz)], a meddling, officious person.

butcher (booch'ēr), *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

butcher-bird (booch'ēr-bērd), *n.* a name given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

butchery (booch'ēr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

butler (but'lẽr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butt (but), *n.* a large cask of 117 gals. of Portuguese wine, or 108 gals. of beer.

butte (būt), *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

butter (but'ẽr), *n.* an oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

butter-ball (but'ẽr-bawl), *n.* a short stout woman.

butter-bird (but'ẽr-bẽrd), *n.* the rice-bunting.

buttercup (but'ẽr-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

butter-fingers (but'ẽr-fing'gẽrz), *n.pl.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

butterfly (but'ẽr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (but'ẽr-flīz)], a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

butterine (but'ẽr-in), *n.* an imitation of butter. See oleomargarine.

buttermilk (but'ẽr-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

butternut (but'ẽr-nut), *n.* the fruit of a North American tree allied to the walnut.

buttery (but'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (but'ẽr-iz)], an apartment in which provisions, wines, &c., are kept; a room in some English colleges where liquors and provisions are kept for private sale.

butting (but'ing), *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

buttock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used mainly in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

button (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; the knob at the end of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

buttonhole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a small bouquet worn in the coat: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

buttonwood (but'n-wood), *n.* the plane-tree.

buttress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress; prop.

butyrate (bū'ti-rāt), *n.* a salt of butyric acid. [Latin.]

butyric (bu-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

butyric acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless liquid obtained from butter: it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

buxom (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying], to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buyer's option (bī'ẽrz op'shun), *n.* a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice: *v.t.* spread secretly.

buzz-saw (buz'saw), *n.* a circular saw.

buzzard (buz'ẽrd), *n.* the name of several species of hawks; the American turkey-buzzard acts as a scavenger in some southern cities like the stork in India, and is protected by the law.

buzzer (buz'ẽr), *n.* an electric bell.

buzzingly (buz'ing-li), *adv.* with a humming sound.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

by-law (bī-law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

by-word (bī′wĕrd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

Byzantine (biz-an′tin or bīz′an-tēn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, from 330 to 1453, when it was taken by the Turks. The name Byzantine connotes a peculiar semi-oriental architecture, distinguished by domes, and its art is most characteristic in the illuminating of MSS. with gorgeous colors, and in ivory carving, rug-making, cameos, and enameling in gold work.

C

C, the third letter of the alphabet in most European languages. In the hieroglyphic Egyptian, the figure that stood for it represented a throne. In Latin and Greek, it had the sound of *G* for a long while, but gradually in Latin it was supplanted by *K* while the new character *G* was formed to convey the *G* sound. Finally *C* took the place of *K* while *G* was *G*. (See G.) As a symbol, *C* stands for *centigrade* (a thermometric scale) as opposed to *F* (Fahrenheit) and Carbon.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cabbed, *p.pr.* cabbing], to pass over in a cab: as, to cab the distance.

cabal (ka-bal′), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing], to unite in secret with others.

cabala (kab′a-la), *n.* a secret science of the Jewish rabbis to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

cabalism (kab′al-izm), *n.* occult doctrine.

cabalist (kab′al-ist), *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala; an occultist.

caballero (kä-bäl-yā′ro), *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

cabaret (kab′a-rā), *n.* a tavern: house where liquors are retailed; a vaudeville performance given in restaurants for diners.

cabbage (kab′āj), *n.* the well-known vegetable; the terminal head of palm-trees; tailors' clippings, taken as perquisities: *v.i.* to form a head like that of the cabbage: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use.

cabeça (ka-bā′sa), *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk. [Portuguese.]

cabés (ka-bās′), *n.* Western abbreviation from the Spanish *cabeza*, meaning the head.

cabin (kab′in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cabin-boy (kab′in-boi), *n.* a boy on ship who acts as general help to the skipper.

cabinet (kab′in-et), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the principal members of the Ministry.

cabinet picture (pik′tūr), *n.* a valuable picture of small dimensions.

cable (kā′bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

cablegram (kā′bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by submarine cable.

cabochon (kab′ō-shon), *n.* a precious stone polished but not faceted.

caboose (kā-bōōs′), *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the trainmen's car attached to a freight-train; a jail, or cell in a jail.

cabriolet (kab-ri-ō-lā′), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

cacaine (ka-kā′in), *n.* the essential principle of cacao.

cacao (ka-kā′ō), *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

cachelot (kash′a-lot & -lō′), *n.* the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti.

cachet (ka-shā′), *n.* a seal; hence a mark of distinction. [French.]
cachinnation (kak-i-nā′shun), *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.
cacholong (kash′ō-long), *n.* a milk or greyish-white opal; pearl opal.
cachou (kā′shōō′), *n.* an aromatic pill for sweetening the breath.
cacique (ka-sēk′), *n.* the name or title of the aboriginal chiefs of the West Indies, Mexico, and some parts of South America.
cackle (kak′l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically used of the cry made by a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle: *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.
cacography (ka-kog′ra-fi), *n.* incorrect spelling; crabbed writing.
cacophonous (ka-kof′o-nus), *adj.* discordant.
cactus (kak′tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti (kak′tī) & cactuses (kak′tus-ez)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.
cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow.
cadaver (ka-dā′vēr), *n.* a dead body.
cadaverous (ka-dav′ēr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.
caddie (kad′i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.
caddis (kad′is), *n.* the larva of the caddis-fly.
caddy (kad′i), *n.* [*pl.* caddies (kad′iz)], a small box for keeping tea.
cade (kād), *n.* a barrel or cask of 500 herrings, or 1,000 sprats.
cadence (kā′dens), *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm.
cadenza (ka-den′za), *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish. [Italian.]
cadet (ka-det′), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy. [French.]
cadetship (ka-det′ship), *n.* the position of a cadet.
cadge (kaj), *v.i.* to loaf; to act as a tramp or petty thief. [English.]
cadi (ka′di), *n.* a Mahommedan judge.
Cadmean (kad-mē′an), *adj.* of or belonging to Cadmus; Theban.
cadmium (kad′mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.
caducean (ka-du′sē-an), *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents.
cæcum (sē′kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca (sē′ka)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.
Cæsarian (sē-zā′re-an), *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.
Cæsarian operation (op-er-ā′shun), *n.* the delivery of a fetus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.
Cæsarism (sē′zar-izm), *n.* imperialism; absolute rule or government.
cæsium (sēs′i-um), *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.
café (kaf-ā′), *n.* a restaurant. [French.]
caffeine (kaf′ē-in), *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee.
cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage.
cahoots (ka-hoots′), *n.pl.* only, agreement; arrangements usually of a dishonest nature. So, "they're in cahoots together," "He got into cahoots with the Mayor," etc.
caïque (ka-ēk′), *n.* a skiff or light rowing boat used on the Bosporus.
cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.
cairngorm (kārn′gôrm), *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.
caisson (kā′sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.
caitiff (kā′tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly. [Old French.]
cajole (ka-jōl′), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.
cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton: *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.
cake-walk (kāk′wawk), *n.* a strutting, eccentric walk or parade, originally by negroes for a cake given as a prize.
calabash (kal′a-bash), *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical Amer-

ica, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, &c.

calaboose (kal-a-bōōs'), *n.* a jail; a lockup.

calamitous (ka-lam'i-tus), *adj.* producing, or resulting from, calamity.

calamity (ka-lam'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (ka-lam'i-tiz)], any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

calamus (kal'a-mus), *n.* [*pl.* calami (kal'a-mī)], a genus of palms producing the rattan canes; the sweet flag.

calash (ka-lash'), *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women. Also calèche. [French.]

calcareous (kal-kār'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

calcify (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* calcified, *p.pr.* calcifying], to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

calcimine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings. Also kalsomine.

calcination (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

calcine (kal'sīn), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

calcite (kal'sīt), *n.* crystallized carbonate of lime.

calcium (kal'si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

calcium carbide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of quicklime and carbon, from which acetylene is generated by subjecting it to the action of water.

calcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels.

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* a crystalline carbonate of lime or calcite.

calculable (kal'ku-la-bl), *adj.* able to be calculated.

calculary (kal'kū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, calculi.

calculate (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think. [Latin.]

calculation (kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion.

calculative (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to calculate.

calculator (kal'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons.

calculous (kal'kū-lus), *adj.* stony; gritty.

calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (kal'kū-lī)], a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics. [Latin.]

caldera (kal-dā'ra), *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

caldron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

calendar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks, and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

calendar month (munth), *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calendar, as distinguished from the lunar month.

calender (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

Calends (kal'endz), *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of each month. The better form is Kalends.

calenture (kāl'en-tūr), a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

calf (käf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kävz)], a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island, or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

caliber (kal'i-bēr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

calibrate (kal'i-brāt), *v.t.* to determine the caliber [of]; graduate.

calibration (kal-i-brā'shun), *n.* the act of calibrating.

calicle (kal'i-kl), *n.* a small cup-shaped cell.

calico (kal'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes & -os (kal'i-kōz)], white or printed cotton cloth. From Kalicut, in India.

caligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a form of typewriter. Also calligraph.
caligraphy (ka-lig'ra-fi), *n.* elegant handwriting. Same as calligraphy.
calipash (kal'i-pash), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance. [Spanish from Persian.]
calipee (kal'i-pē), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance. [Spanish from Persian.]
calipers (kal'i-pērz), *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.
caliph (kal' or kā'lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed. Also calif. [Arabic.]
caliphate (kal'i-fāt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a caliph.
calisthenic (kal-is-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.
calisthenics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.
calk or **caulk** (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).
calk (kawk), *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and trace over the lines with a style for transfer.
calk (kawk), *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.
call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.
calligraph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a specimen of elegant penmanship.
calligrapher (kal-lig'ra-fēr) or **calligraphist** (kal'lig'ra-fist), *n.* one skilled in hand-writing.
calligraphy (kal-lig'ra-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.
calling (kawl'ing), *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade or profession; the state of being divinely called (II Pet. i. 10).
calliope (kal-lī'o-pē), *n.* the first of the nine Muses, presiding over epic poetry and eloquence; a musical instrument composed of a series of steam whistles played like an organ.
callityping (kal'i-tī-ping), *n.* the process of producing plates for printing purposes by means of typewriting and photo-engraving.
callosity (kal-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* callosities (kal-os'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.
callous (kal'us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.
callow (kal'ō), *adj.* unfledged.
callus (kal'us), *n.* [*pl.* calli (kal'ī)], the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.
calm (käm), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).
calomel (kal'ō-mel), *n.* mercurial chloride: used as a purgative medicine.
caloric (ka-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to heat.
caloricity (kal-ō-ris'i-ti), *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.
calorie (kal'ō-rē), *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one kilogramme of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. Also calory.
calorifacient (ka-lor-i-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* heat-producing; said of food-stuffs.
calorific (kal-o-rif'ik), *adj.* heating.
calorification (ka-lor-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the production of heat.
calorific rays (rāz), *n.pl.* the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.
calorimeter (kal-o-rim'i-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.
calorimetry (kal-o-rim'i-tri), *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.
calorimotor (kal-o-ri-mō'tēr), *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.

calotte (ka-lot'), *n.* a plain skull-cap of satin, &c.; a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds. [French.]

calotype (kal'o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver. Also called talbotype, from the name of the inventor.

caltrop kal'trop), *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, &c., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.

calumet (kal'ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties. [Old French.]

calumniate (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously: *v.i.* to utter calumnies. [Latin.]

calumniation (ka-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* the act of calumniating.

calumnious (ka-lum'ni-us), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.

calumny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (kal'um-niz)], a false accusation; a slander.

Calvary (kal'va-ri), *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.

calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.

Calvinism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509–64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.

Calvinist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

Calvinistic (kal-vin-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.

calx (kalks), *n.* [*pl.* calxes (kalk'sez), or calces (kal'sēz)], lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.

calyx (kā'liks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'lik-sez), calices (kal'i-sēz)], the whorl of a flower. [Greek.]

cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.

camber (kam'bēr), *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.

camber-window (kam'bēr-win'dō), *n.* a window arched at the top.

cambist (kam'bist), *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer. [Italian.]

cambium (kam'bi-um), *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.

cambrasine (kam'bra-zēn), *n.* a fine kind of cambric; batiste.

cambric (kām'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cambric.

cambric-muslin (kām'brik-muz'lin), *n.* a fine cotton imitation of cambric.

came (kām), *p.t.* of come.

camel (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar. [Hebrew and Latin.]

Camellia (ka-mēl'i-a), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage.

camelopard (ka-mel'ō-pärd & kam'-el-ō-pard), *n.* the giraffe, which was once supposed to be a cross between the camel and the leopard.

camelry (kam'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* camelries (kam'el-riz)], troops mounted on camels; a camel corps; a place for loading or unloading camels.

cameo (kam'ē-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief. [Italian.]

camera (kam'ēr-a), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (kam'ēr-az)], a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography.

camera lucida (lōō'si-da), *n.* an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism. [Latin.]

camera obscura (ob-skū'ra), *n.* a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, &c.

camlet (kam'let), *n.* a finely woven fabric, originally of camel's hair, which made it nearly waterproof.

camouflage (kä-mōō-fläzh′ or kam′ōō-fläzh), *n.* the disguising of ships, batteries, camps or other objects by paint, screens, shrubbery, etc., for the purpose of misleading the enemy; *v.t.* to disguise by camouflage. Often fig.

camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment: *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.

camp-meeting (kamp-mēt′ing), *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.

camp-stool (kamp′stōōl), *n.* a folding stool or seat.

campaign (kam-pān′), *n.* an open tract of land; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign. [French.]

campanile (kam-pa-nē′le), *n.* [*pl.* campaniles (kam-pa-nē′lez)], a bell-tower detached from the body of a church; frequent in Italy. [Italian.]

campanology (kam-pa-nol′o-ji), *n.* the principles or art of bell-ringing, bell-founding, &c.

campanulate (kam-pan′yu-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped.

campeachy wood (kam-pēch′i-wood), *n.* another name for logwood.

camphene (kam-fēn′), *n.* rectified oil of turpentine. Also camphine.

camphor (kam′fēr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia. [French from Arabic.]

camphor-tree (kam′fēr-trē), *n.* a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce.

camphorate (kam′fēr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.

camwood (kam′wood), *n.* a red dyewood.

can (kan), *v.i.* [*p.t.* could (kood)], to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).

can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canned, *p.pr.* canning], to put up in cans for preservation.

Canadian balsam (ka-nā′di-an bawl′sum), *n.* a resin obtained from a species of fir.

canaille (ka-nī′), *n.* the lowest orders of the populace. [French.]

canal (ka-nal′), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.

canard (ka-närd′, French ka-när′), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.

canary (ka-nā′ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.

cancan (kän′kän), *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.

cancel (kan′sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canceled, *p.pr.* canceling], to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors.

cancer (kan′sēr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.

cancerate (kan′sēr-āt), *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.

cancerous (kan′sēr-us), *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.

cancrine (kang′krīn), *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.

cancroid (kang′kroid), *adj.* resembling a cancer.

candelabrum (kan-de-lā′- or -lä′brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra (kan-de-lā′- or -lä′-bra)], a lamp-stand; an ornamented branched candlestick. [Latin.]

candent (kan′dent), *adj.* glowing with a white heat.

candescence (kan-des′ens), *n.* a state of glowing.

candid (kan′did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.

candidate (kan′di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others, to fill some office. [Latin.]

candidature (kan′di-dā-tūr), *n.* the state of being a candidate.

candied (kan′dēd), *p.adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.

candle (kan′dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light. [Latin.]

candle-power (kan′dl-pou′ēr), *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.

Candlemas (kan′dl-mas), *n.* the feast

of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).

candor (kan'dēr), *n.* openness; frankness.

candy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar or chocolate, combined with flavoring or coloring substances or with nuts, raisins, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying], to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied. [Tamil.] See confectionery.

candytuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* a plant bearing tufted flowers, originally from Candia.

cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar-cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane.

cane-brake (kān'brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.

canella (ka-nel'la), an aromatic and tonic bark of a West Indian tree.

canine (kā'nīn), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog. [Latin.]

canine teeth (tēth), *n.pl.* two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals. Also canines.

canister (kan'is-tēr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing grape shot which explodes when fired from a cannon.

canker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become, malignant.

canker-worm (kang'kēr-wērm), *n.* a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something, as sorrow, evil, &c., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.

cankerous (kang'kēr-us), *adj.* corroding.

cannabin (kan'a-bin), *n.* a narcotic resin extracted from Indian hemp.

cannabis (kan'a-bis), *n.* hemp.

cannabis Indica (kan'a-bis In'di-ka), *n.* Indian hemp, also called bhang or hasheesh. See bhang.

canned (kand), *adj.* preserved in tins.

cannel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* a hard bituminous coal burning with a clear, bright flame; candle-coal.

cannery (kan'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (kan'e-riz)], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, &c., in cans hermetically sealed.

cannibal (kan'i-bal), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism. [Spanish.]

cannibalism (kan'i-bal-izm), *n.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.

cannibalistic (kan-i-ba-lis'tik), *adj.* characterized by cannibalism.

cannon (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* cannons (kan'unz) or cannon (collectively)], a large gun; a piece of ordnance.

cannonade (kan-un-ād'), *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort, &c.: *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.

cannoneer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.

cannoneering (kan-un-ēr'ing), *n.* the act or art of using cannon.

cannot (kan'ot), (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

cannula (kan'ū-la), *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.

cannular (kan'ū-lar), *adj.* tubular.

canny or **cannie** (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.

canoe (ka-nōō), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (ka-nōōz')], a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing], to sail or paddle a canoe. [Haytian.]

canoeist (ka-nōō'ist), *n.* one who paddles a canoe.

canon (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred Canon); a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a

bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary. [Greek.]

canon law (law), *n.* rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government as laid down by popes and councils.

cañon (kä-nyōn′) or **canyon** (kan′-yun), *n.* a narrow deep gorge having almost perpendicular sides. [Spanish.]

canonical (ka-non′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.

canonically (ka-non′i-ka-li), *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.

canonicals (ka-non′ik-alz), *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be worn by a clergyman when officiating.

canonicity (kan-o-nis′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being canonical.

canonist (kan′on-ist), *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

canonization (kan-on-iz-ā′shun), *n.* act of canonizing.

canonize (kan′on-īz), *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

canonry (kan′on-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canonries (kan′on-riz)], the benefice filled by a canon.

canopy (kan′ō-pi), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (kan′ō-piz)], a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or daïs; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying], to cover with a canopy.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beggars, &c.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* cant; canting.

cant (kant), *n.* an external angle; an inclination from the level; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction: *v.t.* to incline; tilt; give a fresh direction to; cut off an angle of.

can't (kant), a colloquial contraction of cannot.

cantaliver (kan′ta-liv-ēr). Same as cantilever.

cantaloupe (kan′ta-lōōp), *n.* a variety of musk-melon of delicate flavor. [Spanish.]

cantankerous (kan-tang′kēr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

cantata (kan-tä′ta), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

cantatrice (kan′ta-trēs, Italian kan-ta-trē′chā), *n.* a female singer, especially one who sings in operas.

canteen (kan-tēn′), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

canter (kan′tēr), *n.* an easy gallop; a Canterbury gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

canterbury (kan′tēr-ber-i), *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, &c.

cantharides (kan-thar′i-dēz), *n.pl.* a preparation of Spanish flies dried and used for blistering. [Latin.]

canthus (kan′thus), *n.* [*pl.* canthi (kan′thī)], the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

canticle (kan′ti-kal), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

cantilever (kan′ti-lev-ēr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks serving to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

cantillation (kan-ti-lā′shun), *n.* intoning, especially in Jewish synagogue worship. [Latin.]

canting (kan'ting), *p.adj.* affectedly pious; whining.

canto (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos (kan'tôz)], a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano. [Italian.]

canto-fermo (kan'tō-fĕr'mō), *n.* plain song. [Italian.]

canton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; one of the Swiss federal States; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops. See billet.

cantonment (kan-ton'ment), *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops: in India, a permanent military station.

cantoon (kan-tōōn'), *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

cantor (kan'tĕr), *n.* an official in a Jewish synagogue who intones the Hebrew canticles, psalms, &c.; a precentor; a chief singer or choir-leader.

Canuck (ka-nuk'), *n.* a Canadian. Also Kanuck.

canvas (kan'vas), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

canvas-back (kan'vas-bak), *n.* a North American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

canvass (kan'vas), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

cany or **caney** (kā'ni), *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

canyon (kan'yun). Same as cañon.

canzona (kan-tzō'na) or **canzone** (kan-tzō'nē), *n.* a song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal. [Italian.]

canzonet (kan-tzō-net'), *n.* a short song.

caoutchin or **caoutchine** (kōō'chin), *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

caoutchouc (kōō'chōōk), *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping], to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete, crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree; match verses with like ones, or finish verses that another has composed.

capability (kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being capable: *pl.* intellectual attainment.

capable (kā'pa-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

capacious (ka-pā'shus), *adj.* roomy; spacious.

capacitate (ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

capacity (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (ka-pas'i-tiz)], the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

cap-à-pie (kap-a-pē'), *adv.* from head to foot. [Old French.]

caparison (ka-par'i-son), *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

caper (kā'pĕr), *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

caper (kā'pĕr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name of capers.

capful (kap'fool), *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

capias (kā'pi-as), *n.* a writ authorizing the arrest of the person named in it. [Latin: "You may take."]

capillarity (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being capillary; capillary attraction.

capillary (kap'il-a-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body: *n.* a tube with a small bore: *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

capillary attraction (a-trak'shun), *n.* the power possessed by porous bodies of drawing up a fluid.

capilliform (ka-pil'i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a hair.

capital (kap'i-tal), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; good, excellent: *n.* the chief city in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

capital (kap'i-tal), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar. [Latin.]

capitalism (kap'i-tal-izm), *n.* the possession of capital, especially its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

capitalist (kap'i-tal-ist), *n.* one who possesses capital.

capitalization (kap-i-tal-ī-zā'shun), *n.* the act of capitalizing.

capitalize (kap'i-tal-īz), *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realize the present value of in money, as a periodical payment; print with a capital.

capitally (kap'i-ta-li), *adv.* in a manner involving the forfeiture of life; in an excellent manner.

capitate (kap'i-tāt), *adj.* growing in a head.

capitation (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Capitol (kap'i-tul), *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S.W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the United States Congress at Washington; the legislative building of a State.

capitular (ka-pit'ū-lar) or **capitulary** (ka-pit'u-lar-i), *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

capitulate (ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

capitulation (ka-pit'ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

capitulator (ka-pit'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who capitulates.

caplin (kap'lin), *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

capon (kā'pon), *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving its flesh for table.

caponière or **caponnière** (kap-on-yār'), *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet. [French.]

capote (ka-pōt'), *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

capouch (ka-pōōsh'), *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

capric (kap'rik), *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

capric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, &c., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

caprice (ka-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak. [French.]

capricious (ka-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

capriform (kap'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a goat.

caprin (kap'rin), *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

caprine (kap'rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

capriole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a capriole. Also called caracole.

capsicin or **capsicine** (kap'si-sin), *n.*

an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Capsicum (kap'si-kum), *n.* a genus of South American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and, when dried and ground, form cayenne pepper. [Latin.]

capsize (kap-sīz'), *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

capstan (kap'stan), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

capsular (kap'sū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, or the nature of, a capsule.

capsulated (kap'sū-lāt-ed), *adj.* furnished with, or enclosed in, a capsule.

capsule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

captain (kap'tin), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; popularly but incorrectly the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side; the chief boy in a school; the head bell-boy in a hotel.

captaincy (kap'tin-si), *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

caption (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest.

captious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

captivate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

captivation (kap-ti-vā'shun), *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

captive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

captivity (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

captor (kap'tēr), *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

capture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

Capuchin (kap'ū-shēn or kap-ōō-chēn'), and **Capucin** (käp-u-sän'), *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order: so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood.

caput (kap'ut), *n.* [*pl.* capita (kap'i-ta)], the head. [Latin.]

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one having only two wheels; a coach running upon rails; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state.

carack or **carrack** (kar'ak), *n.* a large round-built vessel formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the East Indian and American trade.

caracole (kar'a-kōl), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left, without advancing; a spiral staircase: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel. See capriole.

caramel (kar'a-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a kind of sweetmeat, usually made of chocolate.

carapace (kar'a-pās), *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, &c.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

carat (kar'at), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewelry; thus, gold 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver). Also spelled karat. [French and Arabic.]

caravan (kar'a-van or kar-a-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered

wagon or carriage for the conveyance of traveling exhibitions or passengers; a van. [Persian.]

caravaneer (kar-a-van-ēr′), *n.* one who leads the camels, &c., of a caravan.

caravansary (kar-a-van′sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* caravansaries (kar-a-van′sa-riz)], in the East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night. Also caravanserai. [Persian.]

caravel (kar′a-vel) or **carvel** (kär′vel), *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small sixteenth century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails. [Spanish.]

caraway (kar′a-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

carbazotic (kär-bā-zot′ik), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon and nitrogen.

carbazotic acid (as′id), *n.* an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and other vegetable and animal substances: used in dyeing.

carbide (kär′bīd), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal: formerly called a carburet.

carbide of calcium. See calcium carbide.

carbine (kär′bīn), *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry. Also carabine (obsolete). [French.]

carbineer (kär-bi-nēr′), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine. Also carabineer (obsolete).

carbohydrate (kär-bō-hī′drāt), *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

carbohydrous (kär-bō-hī′drus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carbohydrate.

carbolated (kär′bō-lā-ted), *adj.* impregnated or treated with carbolic acid.

carbolic (kär-bol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

carbolic acid (as′id), *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation: largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant.

carbolize (kär′bol-īz), *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

carbon (kär′bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c. [Latin.]

carbon-dioxide (kär′bon-dī-oks′īd), *n.* carbonic acid gas.

carbon-light (kär′bon-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

carbon-point (kär′bon-point), *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

carbonaceous (kär-bō-nā′shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing carbon.

carbonate (kär′bon-āt), *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

carbonated (kär′bon-ā-ted), *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

carbonic (kär-bon′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

carbonic acid (as′id), *n.* (carbon-dioxide), a gaseous colorless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen. It is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

carboniferous (kär-bō-nif′ĕr-us), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

carbonization (kär-bō-ni-zā′shun), *n.* the process of carbonizing organic substances.

carbonize (kär′bō-nīz), *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid.

carboy (kär′boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

carbuncle (kär′bung-kl), *n.* a gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

carbuncular (kär-bung′kū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

carburet, an old form of carbide.

carbureted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p. adj.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide.

carburetter (kär'bū-ret-ēr), *n.* a device which supplies vaporized oil mixed with air to cylinder of a gasoline engine.

carcase or **carcass** (kär'kas), *n.* [*pl.* carcases (kär'kas-ez)], the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, &c.

carcel-lamp (kär'sel-lamp), *n.* a lamp, the oil in which is raised mechanically: used in lighthouses, and as a table-lamp.

carcinology (kär-si-nol'o-ji), *n.* that department of zoölogy which treats of the Crustacea, as crabs, shrimps, &c.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibers of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning.

card-sharper (kärd'shär-pēr), *n.* one who cheats at cards, and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

Cardamine (kär'da-min), *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower, &c.

cardamom (kär'da-mum), *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

cardia (kär'di-a), *n.* the heart; the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it.

cardiac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, and stimulates the spirits: a cordial.

cardialgia (kär-di-al'ji-a), *n.* heart-burn. See heart-burn.

cardigan (kär'di-gan), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or waistcoat. [From Lord Cardigan.]

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental. [Latin.]

cardinal (kär'di-nal), *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope; a woman's short cloak with a hood.

cardinal numbers (num'berz), *n.pl.* the numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in distinction from *first, second, third,* &c., which are called *ordinal numbers.*

cardinal points (pointz), *n.pl.* N., S., E., W.

cardinal signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* Aries, Libra, Cancer, and Capricorn.

cardinal virtues (vēr'tūz), *n.pl.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

cardinal-winds (kär'di-nal-windz), *n. pl.* winds which blow due N., S., E., and W.

carditis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of of the muscular tissue of the heart.

cardol (kär'dol), *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

care (kār), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

careen (ka-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

career (ka-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or ride rapidly. [French.]

careful (kār'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident; thoughtful.

carefully (kār'foo-li), *adv.* in a careful manner.

careless (kār'les), *adj.* lacking care or interest; indifferent; irresponsible; void of anxiety; light-hearted.

carelessly (kār'les-li), *adj.* in a careless, indifferent fashion.

carelessness (kār'les-nes), *n.* the state of being careless.

caress (ka-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

caret (kā'ret or kar'et), *n.* a mark (∧) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added. [Latin, "it is lacking."]

cargo (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes (kär'-gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship.

Carib (kar'ib) or **Caribbee** (kar'i-bē), *n.* a native of the Caribbee Islands, or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of South America.

caribou or **cariboo** (kar'i-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

caricature (kar'i-ka-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque. [Italian.]

caricaturist (kar'i-ka-tūr-ist), *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

caries (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue. [Latin.]

carillon (kar'i-lon), *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells. [French.]

cariole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

carlosity (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carious.

carious (kā'ri-us), *adj.* affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl or **carle** (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

carline (kär'lin), *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

carlock (kär'lok), *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

carminative (kär-min'a-tiv), *n.* a medicine, which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind. [Latin.]

carmine (kär'mīn or kär'min), *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

carnage (kär'nāj), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre. [French.]

carnal (kär'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual; impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular. [Latin.]

carnalism (kär'nal-izm) or **carnality** (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carnal; sensuality.

carnalist (kär'nal-ist), *n.* a sensualist.

carnally (kär'na-li), *adv.* in an animal or fleshly manner.

carnation (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh color; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a flower, usually pink, but also white, crimson, and green. [French.]

carney (kär'ni), *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

carnification (kär-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* tissue so altered as to resemble flesh.

carnival (kär'ni-val), *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries, and in some of the United States; feasting or revelry. [Italian.]

carnivorous (kär-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

carob (kär'ob), *n.* an evergreen tree which yields a nutritious pod known as St. John's bread.

carol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to sing in joy: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song. [Old French.]

carotid (ka-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

carouse (ka-rouz'), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel. Also carousal: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel. [Old French.]

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

carpal (kär'pal), *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

carpel (kär'pel), *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.

carpenter (kär'pen-tẽr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

carpentry (kär'pen-tri), *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.

carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration; reprimand.

carpet-bag (kär'pet-bag), *n.* traveling bag (obsolete).

carpet-bagger (kär'pet-bag-ẽr), *n.* a political adventurer.

carpet-knight (kär'pet-nīt), *n.* one upon whom the honor of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.

carpeting (kär'pet-ing), *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

carriage (kar'ij), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the frame-work of a wooden staircase. [French.]

carrier (kar'i-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; a portion of various machines; a frame for holding photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.

carrier-pigeon (kar'i-ẽr-pij'un), *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, &c.

carrion (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.

carrion-crow (kar'i-on-krō), *n.* the common crow of Europe: also the American crow.

carronade (kar-on-ād'), *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy. [French.]

carron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.

carrot (kar'ot), *n.* the well-known plant with an edible root; the root itself. [French.]

carry (kar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* carried, *p.pr.* carrying], to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; to reach, said of the range of a projectile; hold the head in a particular manner. [French.]

cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

cartage (kärt'āj), *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.

carte (kärt), *n.* a bill of fare. [French.]

carte blanche (kärt blangsh), a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases: hence, unconditional terms or authority. [French.]

carte-de-visite (kärt-de-vi-zēt'), [*pl.* cartes-de-visite], a photograph of a person mounted on a card of a size formerly used as a visiting card.

cartilage (kär'ti-lāj), *n.* an elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

cartilaginous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.

cartographer (kär-tog'ra-fẽr), *n.* one who prepares charts and maps. Also chartographer.

cartographic (kär-to-graf'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to cartography.

cartography (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the art or business of drawing charts or maps.

cartoon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* a study or design executed on strong paper, and of the size to be reproduced in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject. [French.]

cartouch (kär-tōōsh'), *n.* a cartridge (obsolete); an ornament in the form of an open scroll; on Egyptian monuments, &c., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity. [French.]

cartridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of card-

board, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

caruncle (kar'ung'kl), *n.* a small fleshy excrescence; the comb or wattle of a fowl; an appendage surrounding the hilum of a seed.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

caryatid (kar-i-at'id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature. [Greek.]

cascarilla (kas-ka-ril'a), *n.* the bark of a West Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself, from which is obtained a white bitter crystalline substance, cascarillin. [Spanish.]

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types: 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words. [Old French.]

case-harden (kās-här'dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

caseic (kā'sē-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, cheese.

casein (kā'sē-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese. [Latin *caseus*, "cheese."]

casemate (kās'māt), *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow molding.

casement (kās'ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

caseous (kā'sē-us), *adj.* cheesy.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money. [Chinese.]

cash-book (kash'book), *n.* a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

cashew (ka-shōō'), *n.* a tree native of tropical America which produces the cashew-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel.

cashier (kash-ēr'), *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service; discharge.

cashmere (kash'mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls, &c., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Tibet and the Himalayas; a soft woolen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

cash-register (kash-re'jis-tēr), *n.* a cash-box which registers the amounts deposited in it.

casing (kās'ing), *n.* the act of covering with or placing in a case; a covering.

casino (ka-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* English casinos (ka-sē'nōz), Italian casini (ka-sē'nē)], a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

cask (kask), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

casket (kas'ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

casque (kask), *n.* a helmet. [French.]

cassation (kas-ā'shun), *n.* abrogation.

cassava (kas'a-va), *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots, which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made. [French.]

cassia (kash'ia), *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of several species of which constitute the drug senna.

cassia-oil (kash'ia-oil), *n.* oil extracted from cassia-bark and cassia-buds. Called also oil of cinnamon.

cassimere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. Also casimire and kerseymere.

cassinette (kas-i-net'), *n.* a cloth with a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk. Also kerseynette. [French.]

cassiterite (ka-sit'ēr-īt), *n.* native tin dioxide; the principal ore of tin.

cassock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c. [French.]

cassowary (kas'ō-wā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cassowaries (kas'ō-wā-riz)], a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.

cast (kast), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], to throw; hurl; shed; direct or turn; throw down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge.

cast-iron or **-steel** (kast-īrn or -stēl), *n.* iron or steel melted and run into molds.

castanets (kas'ta-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

castaway (kast'a-wā), *n.* one who is cast away or lost; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast; an outcast: *adj.* shipwrecked.

caste (kast), one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahminic religious law; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

castellated (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

caster (kas'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which casts; a computer; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table; a small swiveled wheel. Also castor.

castigate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

castigation (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of castigating.

castigator (kas'ti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who castigates.

castigatory (kas'ti-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* punitive.

Castile-soap (kas-tēl'sōp), a superior kind of refined soap, originally made at Castile in Spain.

Castilian (kas-til'ian), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castile; also by extension, used of any Spaniard.

casting (kast'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cast; the act or process of founding or molding; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, &c.; a worm-cast.

casting-vote (kast'ing-vōt), *n.* the deciding vote of a presiding officer when the votes are equal.

castle (kas'l or käs'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

castrate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch. [Latin.]

castration (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of castrating.

casual (kazh'ū-al), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous: *n.* one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong. [English use.]

casualty (kazh'ū-al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (kazh'ū-al-tiz)], an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

casuist (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* one skilled in casuistry; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience. [French.]

casuistic (kazh-ū-is'tik) or **casuistical** (kazh-ū-is'ti-kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to casuistry.

casuistry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (kazh'ū-ist-riz)], the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the family Felidæ, especially the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica*; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; to raise an anchor to the cat-head; a double tripod which always lands on its eet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.*

catting], to draw up (an anchor) to the cat head.

cat-block (kat'blok), *n.* a two- or three-fold block used to cat the anchor.

cat-boat (kat'bōt), *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

cat-fear ('fēr), *n.* ælurophobia; a nervous and morbid dread of cats such as Napoleon had; an instinctive horror which comes upon the sufferer even when he is not otherwise aware of the cat's presence.

cat-harpings (kat-här'pings), *n.pl.* short ropes or iron clamps used for tightening the shrouds.

cat-o'-nine-tails (kat-o-nīn'tālz), *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used as a punishment in the English army and navy.

cat's-eye (katz'ī), *n.* a hard semi-transparent variety of quartz.

cat's-paw (katz'paw), *n.* a dupe, from the fable of the monkey who used the cat's paw to get the roasted chestnuts from the fire; a light air that slightly ripples the surface of the water.

catabolism (ka-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms. Also katabolism.

cataclysm (kat'a-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

catacomb (kat'a-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead. [Greek.]

catacoustics (kat-a-kous'tiks), *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds. [Greek.]

catadioptric (kat-a-dī-op'trik), *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

catafalque (kat'a-falk), *n.* a temporary structure erected usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral. [Italian.]

Catalan (kat-a-lan'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a former province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

catalepsy (kat'a-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also catalepsis. [Greek.]

cataleptic (kat-a-lep'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

catalogue (kat'a-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in or make, a catalogue of. [Greek.]

catalysis (ka-tal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* catalyses (ka-tal'i-sēz)], a decomposition and new combination supposed to be effected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged. [Greek.]

catamaran (kat-a-ma-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together, the third or middle one being longer than the rest: any vessel with twin hulls; a flat-bottomed boat: a vixen. [Tamil.]

catamount (kat'a-mount), *n.* the wild cat; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion.

cataphonics (kat-a-fon'iks), *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics. [Greek.]

cataphoric (kat-a-for'ik), *adj.* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm: said of a liquid, or electric current.

cataplasm (kat'a-plazm), *n.* a poultice or blister.

cataplexy (kat'a-plek-si), *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

catapult (kat'a-pult), *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

cataract (kat'a-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost. [Greek.]

catarrh (ka-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose; a violent cold in the head. [Greek.]

catarrhal (ka-tär'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

catastrophe (ka-tas'trō-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm. [Greek.]

catawba (ka-taw'ba), *n.* a light-red variety of American grape; a light wine made from it. [Indian.]

catcall (kat'kawl), *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theaters to express disapproval: *v.i.* to express disapproval by a catcall.

catch (kach), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caught (kawt), *p.pr.* catching], to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song, the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catchpenny (kach'pen-i), *n.* [*pl.* catchpennies (kach'pen-iz)], an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

catchup (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also catsup, ketchup.

catechetical (kat-e-ket'ik-al), *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

catechetically (kat-e-ket'i-ka-li), *adv.* by way of question and answer.

catechetics (kat-e-ket'iks), *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer. [Greek.]

catechin (kat'e-kin), *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

catechism (kat'e-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion. [Greek.]

catechist (kat'e-kist), *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechizer.

catechize (kat'e-kīz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

catechu (kat'e-kū), *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine. Called also terra japonica and cutch. [Malay.]

catechumen (kat-e-kū'men), *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge. [Greek.]

categorical (kat-e-gor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

categorically (kat-e-gor'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

category (kat'e-gō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* categories (kat'e-gō-riz)], one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system. [Greek.]

cater (kā'tēr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

caterpillar (kat'ēr-pil-ēr), *n.* the hairy worm-like larva of a butterfly or lepidopterous insect.

caterwaul (kat'ēr-wawl), *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; to utter harsh discordant sounds.

catfish (kat'fish), *n.* a fish remarkable for its voracity; bullhead; pout.

catgut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

cathartic (ka-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

cathedral (ka-thē'dral), *n.* the chief church in a diocese in which is the throne of a bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral. [Græco-Latin.]

catheter (kath'e-tēr), a tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder. [Greek.]

cathion (kath'i-on), *n.* the electropositive ion evolved at the cathode in electrolysis. [Greek.]

cathode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to anode. Written also kathode. [Greek.]

catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind. [Greek.]

Catholic (kath'ō-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.

Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, especially to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

catholicity (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic; liberal.
Catholicize (ka-thol'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic Church.
catkin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c.
catling (kat'ling), *n.* a little cat; kitten; the down or moss resembling cat's hair which grows on certain trees.
catmint (kat'mint), **catnip** (kat'nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats, upon whom it has a stimulating, aphrodisiac effect.
catopsis (ka-top'sis), *n.* morbidly keen vision.
catoptric (ka-top'trik), *adj.* relating to catoptrics.
catoptric light (līt), *n.* form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.
catoptrically (ka-top'tri-ka-li), *adv.* by reflection.
catoptrics (ka-top'triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.
cattle (kat'l), *n. sing.* & *pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.
cattle-plague (kat'l-plāg), *n.* a popular name for the rinderpest.
Caucasian (kaw-kā'shi-an or kaw-kash'i-an), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous range between the Black and the Caspian Seas; of or pertaining to the European Aryans.
caucus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus. [Originally American.]
caudal (kaw'dal), *adj.* pertaining to a tail. [Latin.]
caudate (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail; having a tail-like appendage.
caudle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs &c., for sick persons.
caught (kawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of catch.
caul (kawl), *n.* a net or covering for the head; a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.
cauldron. See caldron.
cauliflower (kaw'li-flou-ēr), *n.* a garden variety of cabbage of which the cluster of young flower stalks and buds is eaten as a vegetable.
caulk. See calk.
causal (kaw'zal), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.
causality (kaw'zal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* causalities (kaw-zal'i-tiz)], the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.
causally (kaw'za-li), *adv.* as a cause.
causation (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.
causative (kaw'za-tiv), *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.
cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; produce. [Latin.]
causeway (kawz'wā) or **causey** (kaw'zi), *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway. [French, chaussée.]
caustic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.
caustic-potash (kaws'tik-pot'ash), *n.* potassium hydrate, a white substance acting as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.
caustic-soda (kaws'tik-sō'da), *n.* sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.
caustically (kaws'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a caustic manner.
causticity (kaws-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being caustic.
cauterant (kaw'tēr-ant), *n.* a cauterizing substance. [Greek.]
cauterization (kaw-tēr-i-zā'shun), *n* the act of cauterizing.
cauterize (kaw'tēr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.

cautery (kaw'tĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cauteries (kaw'tĕr-iz)], a burning or searing.
caution (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn. [Latin.]
cautionary (kaw'shun-a-ri), *adj.* containing a caution; given as a pledge or security.
cautious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.
cautiously (kaw'shus-li), *adv.* in a cautious manner.
cavalcade (kav-al-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback. [French.]
cavalier (kav-a-lēr'), *n.* an armed horseman, especially a knight or gentleman soldier; a gallant; a beau or attendant upon a lady; a partisan of Charles I. in his struggle with the Parliament: *adj.* gay; sprightly; frank; careless; supercilious. [French.]
cavalierly (kav-a-lēr'li), *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.
cavalry (kav'al-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.
cavatina (kav-a-tē'na), *n.* a short simple melody. [Italian.]
cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.
cave-bear (kāv-bār), *n.* a fossil bear belonging to the Quarternary epoch.
cave-man (kāv-man), *n.* a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves.
caveat (kā'vē-at), *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure, except after warning to the caveator; notice of intention to apply for a patent. [Latin, "let him take heed."]
cavern (kav'ĕrn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.
cavernous (kav'ĕr-nus), *adj.* hollow like a cavern; filled with small cavities.
caviare or **caviar** (kav'i-är), *n.* the roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and dried. [Russian].
cavil (kav'il), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caviled, *p.pr.* caviling], to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.
cavity (kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cavities (kav'i-tiz)], a hollow place or part.
cavo-rilievo (kä'vō-rē-li-yä'vō), *n.* a relief in which the highest surface only is level with the plane of the original stone. Also cavo-relievo.
cavort (ka-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly.
caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.
cayenne (kī-ĕn' or kā-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds of various species of the genus Capsicum. [French.]
cayuse (kī-use'), *n.* a small but hardy horse used on the Western prairies.
cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to; end. [Latin.]
cedar (sē'dar), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cedar. [Greek.]
cede (sēd), *v.t.* give up or surrender.
cedilla (sē-dil'a), *n.* a mark placed under *c* to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *leçon*.
ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.
ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.
celandine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* the name of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the greater celandine and lesser celandine.
celebrant (sel'ē-brant), *n.* one who celebrates; especially the principal officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the Communion. [Lat.]
celebrate (sel'ē-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; commemorate; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.
celebration (sel-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony to celebrate anything.
celebrity (sē-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (sē-leb'ri-tiz)], fame; renown; distinction; a renowned person.
celerity (sē-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness. [Latin.]
celery (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.
celeste (sē-lest'), *n.* sky-blue.

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VARIOUS FORMS OF HEAD-

S, ANCIENT AND MODERN

celestial (sē-les'tial), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent. [Latin.]

Celestial (sē-les'tial), *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China.

Celestial Empire (em'pīr), *n.* China, because its emperor is styled "The Son of Heaven."

celestially (sē-les'ti-a-li), *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

celibacy (sel'i-ba-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life. [Latin.]

celibate (sel'i-bat), *n.* one who is unmarried or practices celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element or jar of a galvanic battery; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent; the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof. [Latin.]

cellar (sellar), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

cellarage (sel'ēr-āj), *n.* cellars; the space occupied by cellars; cellars collectively; charge for storage in cellars.

cello (chel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos (chel'ōz), Italian celli (chel'lē)], a violoncello.

cellular (sel'ū-lar), *adj.* formed of cells.

celluloid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cellulose (sel'ū-lōs) or **celluline** (sel'-ū-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

celt (selt), *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli.

Celt (selt) or **Kelt** (kelt), *n.* one of a division of the Indo-European peoples, the chief branches of which are Erse (Irish), Manx, Breton, Highland Scotch, and Welsh. [Latin.]

Celtic (sel'tik) or **Keltic** (kel'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts.

cement (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* to unite with cement; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* become solid.

cementation (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.

cemetery (sem'e-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* cemeteries (sem'e-ter-iz)], a public burial ground.

cenobite (sen'ō-bīt), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

cenotaph (sen'ō-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

censer (sen'sēr), *n.* a covered cup-shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

censor (sen'sēr), *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, &c., prior to publication or performance to ascertain whether there is anything immoral or offensive in them; a critic; at Cambridge University, an academic official similar to a dean.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.

censurable (sen'shūr-a-bl), *adj.* blamable.

censure (sen'shūr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely. [Latin.]

census (sen'sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, occupation, &c., taken in the United States decennially.

cent (sent), *n.* the 1–100th part of a dollar.

cental (sen'tal), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoirdupois.

centare (säng-tār'), *n.* in the metric system, one hundredth part of an are; one square meter.

centaur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.

centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a centenary or of a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.

centenary (sen'te-nä-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (sen'te-nā-riz)], the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of an event: *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century. [Latin.]

centennial (sen-ten'i-al), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a one hundredth anniversary.

centennially (sen-ten'i-a-li), *adv.* once in a hundred years.

center (sen'tēr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between the Conservative party on the *right*, and the Radicals on the *left;* the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus. [Greek.]

center-bit (sen'tēr-bit), *n.* a carpenter's tool turning upon a center for boring holes.

center-board (sen'tēr-bôrd), *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure: it is extensively used by racing craft.

center of gravity (ov grav'i-ti), *n.* that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction will pass.

centering (sen'tēr-ing), *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.

centesimal (sen-tes'i-mal), *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.

centiare (sen'ti-ār, French säng-ti-ār'), *n.* a centare.

centigrade (sen'ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees. A thermometric scale.

centigram or **centigramme** (sen'ti-gram), *n.* a measure of weight = 100th of a gramme (.15432 of a grain troy).

centiliter (sen'ti-lē-tr, French sän'-), *n.* a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a liter (.6102 of an inch).

centime (sän-tēm'), *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.

centimeter (sen'ti-mē-tr, French sän'-), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).

centipede (sen'ti-pēd), *n.* the term applied to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly supposed to have a hundred feet, whence the name. [Latin.]

cento (sen'tō), *n.* [*pl.* centos (sen'tōz)], a literary or musical composition formed by selections from various authors or composers, and arranged in a new order. [Latin, "patchwork."]

central (sen'tral), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center. [Latin.]

centralism (sen'tral-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being central; centralization.

centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being central.

centralization (sen-tral'i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.

centralize (sen'tral-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.

centrally (sen'tra-li), *adv.* in a central manner.

centre (sen'tēr), *n.* same as center.

centric (sen'trik) or **centrical** (sen'-tri-kal), *adj.* placed in the center; central.
centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being centric.
centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gal), *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base. [Greek.]
centrifugally (sen-trif'ū-ga-li), *adv.* from the center.
centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* a tendency to fly off from the center.
centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *adj.* tending or causing to approach the center: opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.
centripetal railway (rāl'wā), *n.* a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.
centripetally (sen-trip'e-ta-li), *adv.* in a centripetal manner.
centumvir (sen-tum'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* centumvirs (sen-tum'vērz); Latin centumviri (sen-tum'vi-rī)], one of a body of 105 Roman judges, appointed annually to try civil causes.
centumvirate (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* the office of a Roman centumvir, or the centumviri; a body composed of a hundred men. [Latin.]
centuple (sen'tū-pl), *adj.* hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.
centurion (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* a Roman military officer commanding a hundred men.
century (sen'tū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (sen'tū-riz)], a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a Roman legion.
century-plant (sen'tū-ri-plant), *n.* a name of the American aloe, from the supposition that it flowers once only in a hundred years.
cephalalgia (sef-a-lal'ji-a), *n.* headache.
cephalic (sef'a-lik or se-fal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the head; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.
cephalitis (sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.
cephalopod (sef'a-lo-pod), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda: *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.
Cephalopoda (sef-a-lop'ō-da), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached. The nautilus and octopus belong to this class.
ceraceous (sē-rā'shus), *adj.* having the texture and color of new wax.
ceramic (se-ram'ik) or **keramic** (ker'-a-mic), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts. [Greek.]
cerate (sē'rāt), *n.* a thick ointment of wax, &c.
ceratin (ser'a-tin), *n.* horny tissue.
ceratoid (ser'a-toid), *adj.* horny.
ceratoplasty (ser'a-tō-plas-ti), *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.
cere (sēr), *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.
cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.
cereal (sē'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain: *n.* edible grain.
cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* cerebella (ser-ē-bel'a)], the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.
cerebral (ser-ē'bral), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.
cerebral hemisphere (hem'is-fēr), *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.
cerebralism (ser-ē'bral-izm), *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.
cerebrate (ser-ē'brāt), *v.i.* to have the brain in action. Also cerebrize.
cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.
cerebric (ser-ē'brik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.
cerebrin (ser'ē-brin), *n.* a name for several nitrogenous substances obtained from brain- and nerve-matter.
cerebritis (ser-ē-brī'tis), *n.* inflammation of cerebrum or brain.
cerebrum (ser-ē'brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (ser-ē'bra)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will. [Greek.]

cerecloth (sēr'kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in. [Lat. and Eng.]
cerement (sēr'ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.
ceremonial (ser-ē-mō'ni-al), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.
ceremonialism (ser-e-mō'ni-al-izm), *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance; ritualism.
ceremonially (ser-e-mō'ni-a-li), *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.
ceremonious (ser-ē-mō'ni-us), *adj.* full of ceremony; punctilious of prescribed formalities; according to prescribed form or usage; fond of using ceremony; precise.
ceremony (ser'e-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (ser'e-mō-niz)], a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.
ceriph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, especially a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter. Also serif. [Danish.]
cerium (sē'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element, discovered in 1803.
cerography (sē-rog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax; wax painting; encaustic painting.
certain (sēr'tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; fixed or stated; indefinite.
certainly (sēr'tin-li), *adv.* surely; without doubt.
certainty (sēr'tin-ti), *n.* [*pl.* certainties (sēr'tin-tiz)], full assurance.
certes (sēr'tēz), *adv.* certainly; assuredly.
certificate (sēr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* a written testimony to the truth of any fact; a testimonial as to character or ability; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.
certification (sēr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of certifying.
certify (sēr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying], to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.
certiorari (sēr-shi-ō-rā'rī), *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below. [Latin.]
certitude (sēr'ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.
certosina-work (chēr-tō-sē'na-wērk), *n.* a kind of inlaid work of light and dark woods, or ivory and wood.
cerulean (sē-rōō'lē-an), *adj.* sky-colored.
cerulin (sē'rōō-lin), *n.* an olive-green dye.
cerumen (sē-rōō'men), *n.* ear-wax.
ceruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment, and from which a cosmetic is prepared.
cervical (sēr-vi'kal), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.
cervine (sēr'vīn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the deer family; of a tawny or fawn color.
cess (ses), *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, especially the land tax.
cessation (ses-sā'shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.
cession (sesh'un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living. [English.]
cessionary (sesh'un-ā-ri), *adj.* a giving or yielding up.
cesspool (ses'pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain, for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.
cestus (ses'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (ses'tūs)], a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.
cetacean (sē-tā'shun), *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea, formerly a group of marine mammalia which included the whales: *n.* a whale; an animal belonging to the order Cete. [Greek.]
Cete (sē'tē), *n.pl.* an order of the mammalia, containing the true whales, dolphins, &c.
cetic acid (sē'tik as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.
cetin (sē'tin), *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.
chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or make sore

by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret.

chafer (chā'fĕr), *n.* the cockchafer.

chaff (chaf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay, cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

chaff (chaf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

chaffer (chaf'ĕr), *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* a bird, so named from its feeding on grain.

chaffweed (chaf'wēd), *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.

chaffy (chaf'i), *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.

chafing-dish (chāf'ing-dish), *n.* a small portable grate for coals; a vessel to hold live coal to keep meat, &c., hot; a cooking-utensil supplied with alcohol or an electric lamp.

chagrin (sha-grin' or -grēn'), *n.* vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links = 66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten, secure, or connect with a chain; enslave; to unite firmly; fasten. [French.]

chain-gang (chān'gang), *n.* a gang of convicts working together in chains.

chain-mail (chān'māl), *n.* flexible armor formed of metal links interwoven.

chain-stitch (chān'stich), *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.

chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph: to install.

chairman (chār'man), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen (chār'men)], the president of an assembly, meeting, public company, &c.

chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage; a carriage in general.

chalcedony (kal'se-dō-ni or kal-sed'-ō-ni), *n.* a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also calcedony.

chaldron (chawl'dron), *n.* a measure for coke = 36 bush. (25½ cwt.).

châlet (sha-lā'), *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style. [French.]

chalice (chal'is), *n.* a cup; a Communion cup.

chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.

chalkiness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being chalky.

chalkstone (chawk'stōn), *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.

chalky (chawk'i), *adj.* containing, or resembling, chalk.

challenge (chal'enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; a duel; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the summons of a soldier on sentry: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to. [French.]

challengeable (chal'enj-a-bl), *adj.* that may be challenged.

challis (shal'ē), *n.* a light all-wool fabric.

chalybeate (ka-lib'ē-āt), *adj.* impregnated with iron. [Greek.]

chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* native carbonate of iron; siderite.

chamber (chām'bĕr), *n.* an apartment, especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose; to furnish as with a chamber. [French.]

chamberlain (chām'bĕr-lan), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation. [Old German.]

chameleon (ka-mē'lē-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile, possessing the power of slightly changing its color. [Greek.]

chamfer (cham'fēr), *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal; a bevel: *v.t.* to groove, channel or flute.

champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing: said of horses.

champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.

champaign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.

champerty (cham'pēr-ti), *n.* the maintenance of a party in a suit on condition that, if successful, the property is to be shared.

champion (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause. [French.]

chance (chans), *n.* an unforeseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk [with *it*].

chancel (chan'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.

chancellor (chan'sel-ēr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; the president of the German Federal Council.

chance-medley (chans-med'li), *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defense.

chancery (chan'sēr-i), *n.* originally, in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice, since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a court of equity.

chandelier (shan-dē-lēr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.

chandler (chand'lēr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.

change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* undergo change; suffer alteration; pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid. [French.]

changeability (chānj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to change.

changeable (chānj'a-bl), *adj.* fickle.

changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

channel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chant), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chanter (chan'tēr), *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a horse-coper.

chantey (chan'ti), *n.* a droning song sung by sailors at their work. It is marked and defined by a strong and regular beat or ictus.

chanticleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* a cock.

chantry (chan'tri), *n.* a memorial chapel attached to a church or monastery.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *adj.* resembling chaos.

chaotically (kā-ot'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a chaotic manner.

chap (chap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chapped, *p.pr.* chapping], to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

chap (chap), *n.* a fellow.

chap (chap or chop), *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

chaparral (chap-a-ral'), *n.* a dense thicket. [Spanish.]

chap-book (chap'book), *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, &c., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

chapeau (sha'pō), *n.* [*pl.* chapeaux (sha'pōz)], a hat or head covering. [French.]

chapel (chap'el), *n.* a subordinate place of public worship; a place of worship in a palace, institution, &c.; a place of religious worship built in

memory of some one now dead; in England, a place of worship for dissenters; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

chapelry (chap'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* chapelries (chap'el-riz)], the district legally assigned to a chapel dependent upon the mother church.

chaperon (shap'ēr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as a chaperon.

chapfallen (chop'faw-len), *adj.* dejected.

chapiter (chap'i-tēr), *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chaplain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army or navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chaplaincy (chap'lin-si), *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

chaplet (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, &c.

chapman (chap'man), *n.* [*pl.* chapmen (chap'men)], formerly a merchant or trader; a hawker.

chappie (chap'i), *n.* familiar for chap.

chapter (chap'tēr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in another's house by the day; do odd jobs.

char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring], burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

character (kar'ak-tēr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

characteristic (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

characteristically (kar-ak-tēr-is'ti-kali), *adv.* in a characteristic manner.

characterization (kar-ak-tēr-ī-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of characterizing.

characterize (kar'ak-tēr-īz), *v.t.* describe by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

characterless (kar'ak-tēr-les), *n.* without character or moral force.

charade (sha-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a firearm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

chargeability (chär-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being chargeable.

chargeable (chär'ja-bl), *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

chargé d'affaires (shär-zhā'da-fār'), *n.* [*pl.* charges], a government official who acts for an ambassador or minister in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador or minister is accredited. [French.]

charger (chärj'ēr), *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

charioteer (char-i-o-tēr'), *n.* the driver of a chariot.

charitable (char'i-ta-bl), *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* charities (char'i-tiz)], the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

charivari (shär-i-vä'ri), *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music. See shivaree.

charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* a quack.

charlatanism (shar'la-tān-izm), *n.* quackery.

charlotte russe (shär'lut rūs), *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

charnel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map. [Latin.]

charter (chär'ter), *n.* a formal document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to establish by charter: to hire or let a ship by charter. See charter-party.

charter-party (chär'ter-pär-ti), *n.* a written agreement relating to the hire of a vessel and its cargo: *v.t.* to let or hire by charter-party.

chartographer (kär-tog'ra-fẽr), **chartographic** (kär-to-graf'ic), **chartography** (kär-tog'ra-fi), same as cartographer, cartographic, etc.

Chartreuse (shär-trēz'), *n.* a celebrated liqueur until lately made by the monks of La Grande Chartreuse, in France, but at present by a company.

chary (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chase (chās), *n.* a groove; an iron frame for securing types; that part of a cannon in front of the trunnions: *v.t.* to work or emboss (precious metals); cut, as the thread of a screw.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep gap or opening in the earth; a void space.

chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* a French breech-loading rifle.

chasseur (sha-sẽr'), *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

chassis (shas-sē'), *n.* the mechanical parts of an automobile, embracing machinery and running gear.

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

chasten (chās'n), *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify; refine.

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chastisement (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* punishment.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

chat (chat), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech. See chin.

château (sha-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux, (sha-tōz')], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various wines, as Château Larouge, &c.

châtelaine (shat'e-lān), *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, &c., worn at the waist by ladies. The mistress of a castle.

chattel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold [usually in *pl.*].

chatter (chat'ẽr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

chatterbox (chat'ẽr-boks), *n.* an incessant talker.

chatty (chat'i), *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

chauffeur (shō-fẽr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile; an automobilist: *fem.* **chauffeuse** (shō-fēz'). [French.]

chauvinism (shō'vin-izm), *n.* blind and unreasoning attachment to a fallen cause; exaggerated political or party fanaticism. [French, from one Nicolas Chauvin, a soldier and intense admirer of Napoleon.]

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value.

cheapen (chēp'en), *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess. [French.]

checker (chek'ẽr), *n.* checker-board; one of the squares of a checkered

pattern; piece with which to play checkers: *pl.* game played on a checker-board; draughts: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers; variegate.

checker-board (chek'ẽr-bôrd), *n.* a board on which the game of checkers is played.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* face in an impudent manner.

cheep (chēp), *n.* a shrill noise, as that of a young chicken, or a mouse: *v.i.* to make such a noise.

cheeper (chēp'ẽr), *n.* a young game bird.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings; luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheerful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.

cheerfully (chēr'foo-li), *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* heartily.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being cheery.

cheerless (chēr'les), *adj.* without comforts; lacking good cheer.

cheery (chēr'i), *adj.* cheerful; gay.

cheese (chēs), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mold; anything resembling cheese.

cheese-cake (chēs'kāk), *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

cheese-paring (-pār'ing), *adj.* niggardly.

cheetah (chē'ta), *n.* the hunting leopard of India. [Hindu.]

cheetal (chē'tal), *n.* the Indian spotted deer. [Hindu.]

chef (shef), *n.* a professional cook or head cook. [French.]

chef-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr), *n.* [*pl.* chefs-d'œuvre (shā-dē'vr)], a masterpiece.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the wall-flower.

chemical (kem'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

chemically (kem'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to chemical principles or operations.

chemico-electric (kem-i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* depending upon electric activity produced by chemical means.

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork. [French.]

chemisette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* a short chemise worn over the breast.

chemist (kem'ist), *n.* a person skilled in chemistry; dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances and the laws which govern their molecular and atomic relations. [French from Arabic.]

chenille (she-nēl'), *n.* tufted cord of silk or worsted for the trimming of ladies' dresses and for embroidery and fringes.

cheque (chek), *n.* See check.

cherish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold as esteem dear; treat with tenderness, protect and aid; encourage; harbor in the mind.

cheroot (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar, through the wrapping of which runs a straw. [Hindu.]

cherry (cher'i), *n.* [*pl.* cherries (cher'-iz)], the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color; ruddy.

cherry-bounce (chēr'i-bouns), *n.* a drink made with cherries or the juice of cherries.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs (cher'ubz), cherubim (cher'ōō-bim)], an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* cherubs].

cherubic (che-rōō'bik), *adj.* angelic.

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with sixteen pieces each on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chested (ches'ted), *adj.* having a chest.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible

fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

chesty (ches'ti), *adj.* conceited; like a braggart who throws forward his chest when he speaks; haughty in a ludicrous or petty way. [Slang.]

cheval-glass (she-val'glas), *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

chevalier (shev-a-lēr'), *n.* a knight; a horseman; a member or knight of an honorable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility.

chevaux-de-frise (shev-ō-de-frēz'), *n.pl.* a fence constructed of a bar armed with long spikes to repel. [French.]

Cheviot (chev'i-ot), *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills; a rough cloth made from its wool.

chevron (shev'ron), *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament. [French.]

chew (chōō), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chiaroscuro (ki-är-os-kōō'rō), *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment. [Italian.]

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish: *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity.

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence a child.

chickadee (chik'a-dē), *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

chicken (chik'en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl.

chicken-hazard (chik'en-haz'ard), *n.* a game played by throwing dice, for very small stakes.

chicken-hearted (chik'en-hart'ed), *adj.* timid.

chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* a plant the roasted seed of which forms the pulse of the East.

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chid, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding], to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chidingly (chīd-ing-li), *adv.* in a chiding manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

chieftain (chēf'tan), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; the head of a class or tribe.

chiffon (shif'un, French shē-fong'), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chiffonier (shif-ō-nēr'), *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves used as a sideboard; a rag gatherer.

chignon (shē-nyông'), *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head. [French.]

chigoe (chig'ō), *n.* a species of West Indian and South American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers. Also jigger.

chikara (chi-kä'ra), *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chil'dren)], a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

childbirth (chīld-bērth), *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

childe (chīld), *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood, as Byron's Childe Harold.

childhood (chīld'hood), *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

childish (chīld'ish), *adj.* like a child; puerile.

childless (chīld'les), *adj.* having no children; barren.

child-like (chīld′-līk), *adj.* same as childish.
children, *pl.* of child.
chiliad (kil′i-ad), *n.* 1,000; a thousand years. [Greek.]
chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.
chilli (chil′i), *n.* [*pl.* chillies (chil′iz)], the dried pod of a capsicum, from which cayenne pepper is made. Also chile, chili. [Mexican.]
chiloplasty (kī′lō-plas-ti), *n.* the transplantation of healthy skin to a diseased lip. [Greek.]
chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t* to cause to sound in harmony.
chimera (ki-mē′ra), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.
chimerical (ki-mer′ik-al), *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.
chimerically (ki-mer′i-ka-li), *adv.* in a chimerical manner.
chimney (chim′ni), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys (chim′niz)], the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.
chimpanzee (chim-pan′zē), *n.* a large West Indian anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla.
chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip: *v.t.* and *i.* to chatter, talk idly to; to talk in an easy-going, familiar manner (to). Same as chat. In Pidgin English, the word is reduplicated,—thus, "chin-chin."
china (chī′na), *n.* a fine kind of porcelain: *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.
chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.
chinchilla (chin-chil′a), *n.* a small South American rodent with a soft fine fur.
chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal (usually a pig) with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.
Chinese (chī-nēz′), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, China.
Chink (chingk), *n.* a name popularly given to a Chinese. [Colloq. American.]
chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.
chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: *v.t.* to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.
chinkapin (ching′ka-pin), *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the United States, or its nut.
chinse (chins), *v.t.* to force oakum or tow in (the chinks or seams between the planking of a ship); calk temporarily.
chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth usually glazed, printed in various colors.
chintz (chints), *n.* a word formed from the Spanish *chincha* and meaning one or more poisonous gnats.
chip (chip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping], to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* break or fly off into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c., cut or broken off; a bonnet, &c., made of thin split wood or Cuban palm leaf.
chipmunk (chip′mungk), *n.* a small squirrel of North America, having dark and light stripes on its back.
chipper (chip′ẽr), *adj.* active; pert.
chirography (kī-rog′ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engrossing; judgment of character by the hand-writing.
chiromancy (kī′rō-man-si), *n.* palmistry. See palmist.
chiropodist (kī-rop′ō-dist), *n.* one who removes corns, bunions, &c., and is skilled in diseases of the feet and hands. [Greek.]
chiropractic (ki-ro-prak′tik), *n.* spinal manipulation to cure disease.
chirp (chẽrp), *n.* a short shrill cheerful note: *v.i* to utter such a note.
chisel (chiz′el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood,

stone, or metal: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chiseled, *p.pr.* chiseling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chit (chit), *n.* a child; a pert forward girl.

chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* familiar talk.

chivalresque (shiv-al-resk'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, chivalry; chivalrous.

chivalrous (shiv'al-rus), *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

chivalry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively: the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for womanly dignity and chastity, &c.; tenure of land by knight's service. [French.]

chloral (klō'ral) or **chloral hydrate** (klō'ral hī'drāt), *n.* a strong narcotic.

chloralism (klō'ral-izm), *n.* the habit of using chloral; a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

chloralize (klō'ral-īz), *v.t.* to bring under the influence of chloral.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chloric (klō-rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

chloric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

chloride (klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chloride of lime (līm), *n.* a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

chlorine (klō'rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* a popular anodyne.

chloroform (klō'rō-fôrm), *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chlorophyll (klō'rō-fil), *n.* the green coloring matter in plants.

chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterized by anemia.

chocolate (chok'ō-lat), *n.* a paste made from the roasted kernels of the cocoa-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or being, chocolate. [Aztec.]

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing. [Old French.]

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

choker (chō'kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

choler (kō'lēr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

cholera (kol'ēr-a), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

choleric (kol'ēr-ik), *adj.* bilious; high-tempered; irascible.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing], to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

chop (chop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping], to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

chop (chop), *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality. [Pidgin English.]

chops (chops), *n.pl.* the sides of the mouth of a river, channel, &c.

chopsticks (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* two small sticks used by the Chinese in place of knives and forks for eating.

chop-suey (chop-sōō'i), *n.* a dish much favored by the Chinese. It is made of stewed meat, meal, and some liquids to make it soft. [Cantonese.]

choral (kō'ral), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

chorale (kō'rāl), *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

chorally (kō'ra-li), *adv.* in the manner of a chorus.

chord (kôrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

chores (chōrz), *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chorister (kôr'is-tēr), *n.* a member of a choir.

chortle (chôr'tl), *v.t.* to chuckle and snort.
chorus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; a concerted piece of music; a band of singers and dancers in a Greek drama.
chosen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice.
chouse (chous), *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.
chow-chow (chou'chou), *adj.* an East Indian mixed pickle. [Chinese.]
chowder (chou'dēr), *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with green corn, chickens, onions, pork, biscuits, &c. [French.]
chrism (krizm), *n.* consecrated oil.
Christ (krīst), *n.* "The Anointed"; a name given to Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with the Hebrew Messiah.
christen (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize and give a Christian name to; to denominate.
Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.
Christian (kris'chan), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.
Christian era (ē'ra), *n.* the present era reckoned from the birth of Christ.
Christian Science (sī'ens), *n.* a system of religion founded by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866; based upon the Scriptures, especially the teachings of Christ Jesus, and fully stated in the text-book, Science and Health. It shows "the scientific relation of man to God," and teaches that moral and physical healing results from the understanding of spiritual law.
Christianity (kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.
Christianize (kris'chan-īz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity. [Greek.]
Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.
Christmastide (kris'mas-tīd), *n.* Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6).
chromascope (krō'ma-skōp), *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of color. [Greek.]
chromate (krō'māt), *n.* a salt of chromic acid.
chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental; *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.
chromatometer (krō-ma-tom'e-tēr), *n.* a scale for measuring colors.
chromatrope (krō'ma-trōp), *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.
chrome (krōm), *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.
chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements.
chromo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos (krō'mōz)], a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography. [Greek.]
chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* the coloring matter of plants.
chromograph (krō'mō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating circulars, oil-paintings, &c.; a hectograph.
chromo-lithography (krō-mō-lith-og'ra-fī), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.
chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* the rose-colored outer envelope of the sun.
chronic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: said of a disease. [Greek.]
chronically (kron'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a chronic manner.
chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.
chronograph (kron'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording minute intervals of time.
chronological (kron-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.
chronologically (kron-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a chronological manner.
chronologist (krō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology. Also chronologer.
chronologize (krō-nol'ō-jīz), *v.t.* to arrange in historical sequence.
chronology (krō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (krō-nol'ō-jiz)], the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.
chronometer (krō-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.

chronopher (krōn′ō-fēr), *n.* an instrument for signaling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.
chronoscope (krōn′ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring by electricity the velocity of a projectile.
chrysalis (kris′a-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state. [Greek.]
chrysanthemum (kris-an′the-mum), *n.* a composite plant with large heads of showy flowers; a flower of this plant.
chrysolite (kris′ō-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.
chrysoprase (kris′ō-prāz), *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green color.
chub (chub), *n.* a fresh-water fish.
chubbiness (chub′i-nes), *n.* plumpness.
chubby (chub′i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to make a noise like a hen calling to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call.
chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned.
chuckle (chuk′l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.
chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; an old or intimate friend: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chummed, *p.pr.* chumming], to occupy the same room.
chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a thick-headed, unintelligent man; a block head.
chunan (chū′nan), *n.* a cement much used for building in the tropic east, composed of lime, cocoanut milk and Para tree juice. [Hindu.]
chunky (chung′ki), *adj.* short and thick.
church (chērch), *n.* a building used for divine worship.
Church (chērch), *n.* the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the clergy.
churchman (chērch′man), *n.* an ecclesiastic or clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things; an Episcopalian.
churchwarden (chērch′wawr-dn), *n.* one of the officers (usually two) in a Protestant Episcopal church, whose duties vary in different dioceses, but relate chiefly to the oversight and management of the temporal affairs of the parish; a clay tobacco pipe with a long stem. [Slang].
churl (chērl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant: a surly ill-bred person; a niggard. [Anglo-Saxon.]
churlish (chērl′ish), *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.
churn (chērn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.
chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switch-back; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou.
chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.
chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to separation of the chyle.
cicada (si-kā′da or si-kä′da), *n.* [*pl.* cicadæ (si-kā′- or kä′dē)], a genus of insects having the power of producing a shrill sound, as the cricket, &c.
cicatrix (sik-ä′triks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (si-ka-trī′sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed.
cicatrize (sik′a-trīz), *v.t.* to heal (a wound) by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.
cicerone (sis-e-rō′ne; Italian chē-chā-rō′ne), *n.* [*pl.* cicerones (chē-chā-rō′-nez), ciceroni (sis-e-rō′nē)], a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place. [Italian.]
Cid (sid), *n.* a chief or commander, especially in Spanish literature; the hero, Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic relating his exploits.
cider (sī′dēr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.
ci-devant (sē-de-väng′), *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held.

cierge (si-ērj'), *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.
cigar (si-gär'), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking. [Spanish.]
cigarette (sig-a-ret'), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.
cilia (sil'i-a), *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs. [Latin.]
ciliated (sil'i-ā-ted), *adj.* covered with cilia.
Cimmerian (kim- or sim-ē'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness: hence intensely dark; gloomy.
cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle-girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold. [Spanish.]
cinchona (sin-kō'na), *n.* a South American tree which yields quinine.
cinchonism (sin'kō-nizm), *n.* a condition of the system characterized by buzzing in the ears, deafness, &c., caused by the excessive use of quinine.
cincture (singk'tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar. [Latin.]
cinder (sin'dēr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.
cinematograph (sin-e-mat'ō-graf), *n.* a French device similar to the biograph, or moving pictures. [Greek.]
cinerary (sin'e-rā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.
cinnabar (sin'a-bär), *n.* red sulphide of mercury. [Latin.]
cinnamon (sin'a-mun), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown. [Latin.]
cinque (singk), *n.* a five. [French.]
cinque-foil (singk'foil), *n.* a plant of the genus Potentilla; five fingers; an architectural ornamentation resembling five leaves.
cipher (sī'fēr), *n.* the symbol 0: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.
circle (sēr'kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; an orb; an enclosure; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle; to revolve. [French.]
circlet (sērk'let), *n.* a small circle.
circuit (sēr'ket), *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electric current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current. [Latin.]
circuitous (sēr-kū'i-tus), *adj.* roundabout.
circular (sēr'kū-lar), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.
circularize (sēr'kū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.
circulate (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.
circulation (sēr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of moving round; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.
circulator (sēr'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* a circulating decimal.
circulatory (sēr'kū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* circulating.
circum (sēr'kum), a Latin prefix = *around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.
circumambient (sēr-kum-am'bi-ent), *adj.* inclosing, or surrounding, on all sides.
circumcise (sēr'kum-sīz), *v.t.* to cut

off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

circumcision (sĕr'kum-sizh-un), *n.* the act of circumcising; spiritual purification. [Latin.]

circumference (sĕr-kum'fĕr-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery. [Latin.]

circumferential (sĕr-kum-fĕr-en'shal), *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

circumferentially (sĕr-kum-fĕr-en'sha-li), *adj.* in a circumferential manner.

circumflect (sĕr'kum-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend around. [Latin.]

circumflection, *n.* Same as circumflexion.

circumflex (sĕr'kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (∧, ∩) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

circumflexion (sĕr-kum-flek'shun), *n.* the act of marking with a circumflex.

circumfuse (sĕr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

circumjacent (sĕr-kum-jā'sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

circumlocution (sĕr-kum-lō-kū'shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

circumlocutionary (sĕr-kum-lō-kū'-shun-a-ri), *adj.* roundabout.

circumlocutory (sĕr-kum-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing few words in many.

circumnavigable (sĕr-kum-nav'i-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.

circumnavigate (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round: usually the globe.

circumnavigator (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who circumnavigates.

circumscribe (sĕr-kum-skrīb'), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

circumscriptive (sĕr-kum-skrip'tiv), *adj.* limiting.

circumspect (sĕr'kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.

circumspection (sĕr-kum-spek'shun), *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.

circumstance (sĕr'kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in *p.p.*].

circumstantial (sĕr-kum-stan'shal), *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.

circumstantiality (sĕr-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being circumstantial; fullness of detail.

circumstantially (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-a-li), *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.

circumstantiate (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to verify in every particular.

circumvallation (sĕr-kum-val-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or trenches surrounding a fortified place.

circumvent (sĕr-kum-vent'), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.

circumvention (sĕr-kum-ven'shun), *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.

circumventive (sĕr-kum-ven'tiv), *adj.* deceiving by artifice.

circumvolution (sĕr-kum-vō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round.

circus (sĕr'kus), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (sĕr'-kus-ez)], a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space. [Latin.]

cisalpine (sis-al'pīn), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps; opposed to transalpine, across or beyond the Alps. [Latin.]

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean. [Latin.]

cistern (sis'tĕrn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir. [Latin.]

citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* a fortress, a castle. [French.]

citation (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court, especially an ecclesiastical court; a quotation. [Latin.]

citatory (sī'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the form or nature of a citation; citing.

cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.

cithara (sith'a-ra), *n.* an ancient lyre.

cithern (sith'ĕrn), *n.* a Medieval lute or guitar with wire strings.
citizen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges; a tradesman. [French.]
citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* a salt of citric acid.
citric acid (sit'rik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the lemon and orange.
citron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon. [French.]
city (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* cities (sit'iz)], a large and important town; a corporate town. [French.]
civic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.
civil (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; well-bred.
civil service (sĕr'vis), *n.* the paid service of the state not exclusively naval or military.
civil war (wawr), *n.* war between two factions of the same country.
civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life; not a soldier or sailor: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits. [Old French.]
civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (si-vil'i-tiz)], good breeding; courtesy. [French.]
civilization (siv-i-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being civilized; culture; refinement. [French.]
civilize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.
civilly (siv'il-li), *adv.* in a civil manner.
clack (klak), *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve; a mechanical contrivance in a corn-mill.
clad (klad), *p.t.* of clothe.
claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining laws.
claimant (klā'mant), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.
clairaudience (klār-aw'di-ens), *n.* the supposed power of hearing in a trance sounds otherwise inaudible. [French.]
clairvoyance (klār-voi'ans), *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible. [French.]
clairvoyant (klār-voi'ant), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance: *fem.* clairvoyante.
clam (klam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming], to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.
clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk.
clam-bake (klam'bāk), *n.* clams baked with sea-weed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish. See chowder.
clamber (klam'bĕr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.
clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* the state of being clammy.
clammy (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.
clamor (klam'ĕr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* make importunate demands. [Latin.]
clamorous (klam'ĕr-us), *adj.* vociferous.
clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.
clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname. [Scottish.]
clandestine (klan-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private. [Latin.]
clandestinely (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* in a secret manner.
clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.
clangor (klang'gĕr), *n.* a sharp clang.
clank (klangk), *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.
clannish (klan'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.
clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

clapped, *p.pr.* clapping], to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

clapboard (klab'ōrd), *n.* a thin, narrow board, used for the covering of the sides of frame houses.

clapper (klap'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

claque (klak), *n.* an organized body of men who are paid to applaud or disapprove at theaters: hence interested admirers or critics. [French.]

claquer (kla-kēr'), *n.* a member of a claque.

claret (klar'et), *n.* a light bodied wine of a dark-red color, called by the French "Bordeaux wine" from the district where it is chiefly made; blood: *adj.* claret-colored.

clarification (klar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of clarifying.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying], to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clarinet (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also clarionet.

clarion (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

clasp (klasp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

class (clas), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify. [French.]

classic (klas'ik), *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also classical: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek or Latin literature. [Latin.]

classically (klas'i-ka-li), *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

classification (klas-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art of forming or dividing into classes.

classificatory (klas'i-fi-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* relating to, or forming the basis of, classification.

classifier (klas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who classifies.

classify (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* classified; *p.pr.* classifying], to arrange in classes; systematize.

classman (klas'man), *n.* [*pl.* classmen (klas'men)], a student who has gained honors at an examination: opposed to passman. [English.]

class meeting (klas'mēt-ing), *n.* a class, under a class-leader, for religious instruction.

clatter (klat'ēr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, or a sentence; a special proviso in a document. [French.]

claustral (klaws'tral), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister. [French.]

clavate (klā'vāt), *adj.* club-shaped.

clavichord (klav'i-kôrd), *n.* a mediæval stringed instrument. Also clarichord. [Late Latin.]

clavicle (klav'i-kal), *n.* the collar-bone. [Latin.]

clavier (kla-vēr'), *n.* the key-board of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium. [French.]

claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or foot-stalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* a Highland broad-sword. [Gaelic, "great sword."]
clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.
clean-cut (klēn-kut'), *adj.* clear-cut; well-shaped.
cleanliness (klen'li-nes), *n.* the state of being clean.
cleanly (klen'li), *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.
cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.
cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral taint or guilt.
clear (klēr), *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention, as imported goods: *v.i.* leave a port; exchange cheques, &c., at a bank. [French.]
clear-cut (klēr-kut'), *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiseled.
clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* the act of clearing.
clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.
clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* an establishment arranged by bankers in a city to interchange and adjust balances.
cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat. [Danish.]
cleavable (klē'va-bl), *adj.* divisible.
cleavage (klē'vāj), *n.* the act of splitting; the property of some rocks of being broken in one or more directions.
cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to adhere to; be attached strongly to.
cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft, clove (klōv), *p.p.* cleft (kleft), cloven (klō'vn), cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to divide with violence; part naturally.
cleaver (klē'vēr), *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.
cleavers (klē'vērz), *n.* goose-grass.
clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space. [French.]
cleft, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of cleave, to split.
cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack; crevice.
clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family. [Latin.]
clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (klem'en-siz)], compassion; remission. [Latin.]
clement (klem'ent), *adj.* compassionate; forgiving; gentle; forbearing.
clergy (klēr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church.
clergyman (klēr'ji-man), *n.* [*pl.* clergymen (klēr'ji-men)], a minister.
clerical (kler'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.
clerical error (kler'i-kal ĕr'ĕr), *n.* an error in copying.
clerk (klērk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.
clever (klev'ĕr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.
clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; a hint or aid to discovery [see clue]; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship.
click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.
click-languages (klik-lang'gwej-ez), *n.* certain languages of the negroes in South Western Africa, of which the sounds are sharp clicks rather than such as can be easily recorded in writing.
client (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage. [Latin.]
clientage (klī'en-tij), *n.* the condition of being a client; clients collectively.
cliff (klif), *n.* high steep rock or bank.
climacteric (klī-mak'tĕr-ik), *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution,

such as, in men, about 68, and, in women, about 50. [Latin.]

climate (klī'mat), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country, &c. [French.]

climatic (klī-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to, or connected with, climate.

climatize (klī'ma-tīz), *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.

climatography (klī-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* a description of climates.

climatology (klī-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* meteorology.

climatometer (klī-ma-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for recording variations of temperature in any given region.

climax (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.

climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend, as by the hands and feet: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.

clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.

clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by folding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast; to settle a dispute or to come to an agreement: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes.

cling (kling), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clung, *p.pr.* clinging], to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing or entwining.

clinic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients. [Greek.]

clinical (klin'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to a clinic.

clinically (klin'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a clinical manner.

clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise; in soldiers' parlance, a military prison or guard-house.

clinker (klingk'ēr), *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick; slag. [Danish.]

clip (klip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clipped, clipt: *p.pr.* clipping], to cut with shears or scissors; cut off; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the edges: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.

clipper (klip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, clips; an instrument for cutting the hair of horses; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas; a person or animal that runs swiftly; a first-rate person or thing.

clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.

cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes: hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.

clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

clock (klok), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.

clockwise (klok'wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.

clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.

clog (klog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clogged, *p.pr.* clogging], to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.

clogginess (klog'i-nes), *n.* the state of being clogged.

cloggy (klog'i), *adj.* clogging; adhesive.

cloister (klois'tēr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery: *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in a cloister or convent; seclude from the world. [French.]

cloistral (klois'tral), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; secluded.

close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; unite together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) hav-

ing no outlet; confined; without ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.

close corporation (klōs kôr-pō-rā'-shun), *n.* a corporation in which vacancies are filled by its members.

close-hauled (klōs'hawld), *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.

close port (klōs' pōrt), *n.* a river port.

close-reef (klōs'rēf), *n.* the last reef in a sail.

close season (sē'zun), *n.* certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill game, protected wild birds, fish, &c.

closet (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *adj.* private; secluded: *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation. [French.]

closure (klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of shutting up; that which closes; the end; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture): *v.t.* to end (a debate) by closure. [French.]

clot (klot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], to coagulate: *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klôthz)], a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klō*th*), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klō*th*z), *n.pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

clothier (klō*th*'yēr), *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

clothing (klō*th*'ing), *n.* garments in general.

clôture (klō-tūr'). See closure.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark markings in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy (usually with *over*).

cloud-burst (kloud'bērst), *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

clough (kluf), *n.* a ravine in a rock or hillside; a gorge; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

clove (klōv), *p.t.* of cleave.

clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent aromatic spice. [Spanish.]

cloven (klō'ven), *p.adj.* divided into two parts.

clover (klō'vēr), *n.* a species of grass.

clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

clownish (kloun'ish), *adj.* like a clown.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cloyed, *p.pr.* cloying], to fill to repletion; surfeit.

club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clubbed, *p.pr.* clubbing], to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense (with *together*).

clubbable (klub'a-bl), *adj.* having the qualities which fit a man to associate in a club.

club-foot (klub'foot), *n.* a deformed foot.

club-haul (klub'hawl), *v.t.* to tack (a ship) by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.

club-moss (klub'mos), *n.* the lycopodium.

cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.

clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.

clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.; a thick sole: *pl.* a social game: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.

clumsy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.

clung (klung), *p.t.* of cling.
cluster (klus'tĕr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.
clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl* hands; claws.
clyster (klis'tĕr), *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema. [Greek.]
co- (kō), a prefix, meaning *with, together*, entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee. [Latin.]
coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, &c.
coagulant (kō-ag'ū-lant), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.
coagulate (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.
coagulation (kō-ag-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated. [Latin.]
coagulative (kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* causing coagulation.
coagulator (kō-ag'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* that which causes coagulation.
coagulum (kō-ag'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* coagula (kō-ag'ū-la)], a clot of blood; a curdled mass.
coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coal: *v.i.* take in coal; *pl.* coals. [English.]
coal-oil (kōl'oil), *n.* petroleum.
coal-tar (kōl'tär), *n.* a thick opaque liquid, distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colors are obtained, as well as medicines, all known as "coal-tar products."
coalesce (kō-a-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite. [Latin.]
coalescence (kō-a-les'ens), *n.* the act of coalescing.
coalescent (kō-a-les'ent), *adj.* growing together
coalition (kō-a-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.
coamings (kōm'ings), *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.
coaptation (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another; the fitting of one bone to another by a sort of gliding process or movement; same as close corporation, where members fill vacancies by their own votes. [Latin.]
coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; rude; indelicate.
coarse-grained (kōrs'grānd), *adj.* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.
coarsely (kōrs'li), *adv.* in a coarse manner.
coarseness (kōrs'nes), *n.* the quality of being coarse.
coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.
coaster (kōst'ĕr), *n.* a home-trading vessel; one who coasts on a sled.
coastguard (kōst'gärd), *n.* a member of the service for watching the sea, originally to check smuggling.
coasting-trade (kōst'ing-trād), the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.
coastwise (kōst'wīz), *adv.* by, or along, the coast.
coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.
coat-card (kōt'kärd), *n.* a court-card.
coatee (kō-tē'), *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails. [Obsolete.]
coat of arms (ärmz), *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.
coat of mail (māl), *n.* suit of chain-armor.
coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole.
coaxial (kō-ak'si-al), *adj.* having a common axis.
cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thickset pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's

thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing], to punish with a strap; break (ore).

cobalt (kō′bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.

cobble (kob′l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* work clumsily.

cobbler (kob′ler), *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, sherry, sugar, &c., usually drunk through a straw.

cobra-di-capello (kō′bra-di-ka-pel′ō), *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake found in India. For the poison in its fangs no cure has yet been discovered. The same is true of a very small Indian snake, the kerait.

cobweb (kob′web), *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.

coca (kō′ka), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic. [S. American.]

cocaine (kō-kān′), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.

cocainism (kō-kān′izm), *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.

cocainize (kō-kān′īz), *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by cocaine.

cocculus Indicus (kok′ū-lus in-di′-kus), *n.* an East Indian climbing shrub possessing acrid narcotic properties.

cochineal (koch′i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect. [Spanish.]

cochlea (kok′lē-a), *n.* a snail: [*pl.* cochleæ (kok′lē-ē)], the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.

cochleate (kok′lē-āt), *adj.* screw-like.

cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl; the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for regulating the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay.

cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect: *n.* the action of the verb to cock.

cock-eyed (kok′īd), *adj.* having squinting eyes.

cockade (kok-ād′), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat. [French.]

cockatoo (kok-a-tōō′), *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family. [Australian.]

cockatrice (kok′a-tris or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous scorpion said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.

cockboat (kok′bōt), *n.* a small boat.

cockchafer (kok′chā-fēr), *n.* the May-bug.

cockcrow (kok′krō), *n.* early morning.

cockee (kok-ē′), *n.* the spot where a curling player stands to hurl.

cockerel (kok′ēr-el), *n.* a young cock.

cockfight (kok′fīt), *n.* the illegal sport of pitting two or more game cocks, armed with long steel spurs, against each other, as a show.

cockle (kok′l), *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.

cockle (kok′l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.

cockney (kok′ni), *n.* a Londoner: traditionally one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.

cockneydom (kok′ni-dum), *n.* London and its suburbs.

cockpit (kok′pit), *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting.

cockroach (kok′rōch), *n.* a black beetle.

cocktail (kok′tāl), *n.* a mixed drink of which the base may be whiskey (a Manhattan), gin (a Martini), &c.

cocoa (kō′kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut. [Spanish.]

cocoa (kō′kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; also the beverage made from it.

cocoanut (kō′kō-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.

cocoon (ko-kōōn′), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.

cocoonery (ko-kōōn′ēr-i), *n.* a building where silk-worms are fed when forming cocoons.

cocotte (ko-kot′), *n.* a courtezan. [French.]

cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.

cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland.

coddle (kod'l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged, pampered person.

code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals. [French.]

codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.

codex (kō'deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices (kō'di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures or of the classic writers, Greek and Roman.

codger (koj'ēr), *n.* a miser; a peevish, unreasonable old man.

codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.

codify (kō'di- or kod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* codified, *p.pr.* codifying], to reduce to a code or digest

codling (kod'ling), *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.

coefficient (kō-e-fish'ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity. [Latin.]

coerce (kō-ērs'), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel. [Latin.]

coercible (kō-ērs'i-bl), *adj.* able to be coerced.

coercion (kō-ēr'shun), *n.* the act of coercing.

coercive (kō-ēr'siv), *adj.* having power to coerce.

coeval (kō-ē'val), *adj.* contemporaneous. [Latin.]

coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *adj.* equally extensive.

coffee (kof'ē), *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage. [Turkish.]

coffer (kof'ēr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffer.

coffin (kof'in), *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof: *v.t.* inclose in a coffin.

cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cogged, *p.pr.* cogging], to furnish with cogs; wheedle; to load (dice) in order to cheat.

cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: *v.t.* to devise or plan. [Latin.]

cogitation (koj-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cogitating.

cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* a French brandy distilled near Cognac from grapes grown in the valley of the Charente.

cognate (kog'nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock, nature, or quality.

cognition (kog-nish'un), *n.* knowledge.

cognitive (kog'ni-tiv), *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.

cognizable (kon'iz-a-bl), *adj.* that may be known.

cognizance (kon'i-zans), *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception.

cognizant (kon'i-zant), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.

cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* a surname.

cohabit (kō-hab'it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.

cohere (kō-hēr), *v.i.* to stick together.

coherence (kō-hēr'ens), *n.* the state or quality of cohering. Also coherency.

coherent (kō-hē'rent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.

coherer (kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* a device for detecting electro-magnetic waves, used in wireless telegraphy.

cohesion (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.

cohesive (kō-hē'siv), *n.* causing to cohere.

cohort (kō'hôrt), *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion. See legion.

coiffeur (kwä-fēr'), *n.* a hairdresser.

coiffure (koif'ūr), *n.* a head dress; manner of arranging the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* a corner.

coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap

coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent.
coinage (koin'aj), *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.
coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v.i.* correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.
coincidence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* the act of coinciding.
coincident (kō-in'si-dent), *adj.* coinciding.
coiner (koin'ẽr), *n.* one who stamps coins; especially one who makes counterfeit money.
coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husks of cocoanuts. [Malay.]
coition (kō-ish'un), *n.* copulation; conjunction: said of the moon.
coke (kōk), the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.
colander (kul'an-dẽr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.
cola-nut (kō'la-nut), *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree; combined with coca, it forms an ingredient of a tonic drink.
colchicum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* the meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.
cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.
cold-blooded (kōld-blud'ed), *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature; indifferent.
coldish (kold'ish), *adj.* somewhat chilly.
cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage plants in general.
cole-slaw (kōl'slaw), *n.* cabbage salad.
Coleoptera (kol-e-op'tẽr-a), *n.pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.
colewort (kōl'wẽrt), *n.* young cabbage.
colic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels: *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels. [French.]
colicky (kol'ik-i), *adj.* pertaining to colic.
Coliseum. See Colosseum.
collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.
collaboration (ko-lab-ō-ra'shun), *n.* united labor.
collaborator (ko-lab'ō-rā-tẽr), *n.* one who assists another, especially in literary or scientific work: [often collaborateur (ko-lab-ō-ra-tẽr'), the French form of the word].
collapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.
collapsible (kol-ap'si-bl), *adj.* collapsing; capable of collapsing.
collar (kol'ẽr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; roll up.
collarette (kol-ẽr-et'), *n.* a fichu of lace, &c.
collate (kol-āt'), *v.t.* compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; place in an ecclesiastical benefice.
collateral (kol-at'ẽr-al), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line; same as collateral security, or a security (stocks, bonds, &c.), pledged to secure a loan in cash.
collaterally (kol-at'ẽr-a-li), *adv.* in a collateral manner.
collation (kol-ā'shun), *n.* comparison; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron. [English-Latin.]
collator (kol-ā'tẽr), *n.* one who collates manuscripts or books; the bishop who collates. [English.]
colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.
collect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.
collect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together: accumulate. [Latin.]
collected (kol-ekt'ed), *adj.* self-possessed.

collection (kol-ek'shun), *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, &c.; a contribution to a special object; a private college examination.
collective (kol-ek'tiv), *adj.* accumulative.
collectivism (kol-ek'tiv-izm), *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively. Opposed to individualism.
collectivist (kol-ek'tiv-ist), *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.
collector (kol-ek'tẽr), *n.* one who collects.
college (kol'ej), *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house or buildings founded for such a society.
collegian (kol-ē'ji-an), *n.* a member of a college.
collegiate (kol-ē'ji-at), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a college; instituted like a college.
college ice (īs), the same as sondhi.
collet (kol'et), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.
collide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.
collie (kol'i), *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.
collier (kol'yẽr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.
colliery (kol'yẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* collieries (kol'yẽr-iz)], a coal mine.
collision (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.
collocation (kol-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.
collodion (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.
colloquial (kol-ō'kwi-al), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.
colloquialism (kol-o'kwi-al-izm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.
colloquy (kol'ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (kol'-ō-kwiz)], a conversation; a dialogue.
collusion (kol-ū'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.
collusive (kol-ū'siv), *adj.* fraudulently concerted.
collusory (kol-ū'so-ri), *adj.* carrying on fraud by secret agreement.
cologne water (ko-lōn' waw'tẽr). *n.* eau-de-cologne; a perfume, first made in the city of Cologne.
colon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:], almost a full stop; the largest of the intestines.
colonel (kẽr'nel), *n.* the commanding officer of a regiment. [French.]
colonelcy (ker'nel-si), *n.* the rank of a colonel.
colonial (ko-lō'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to a colony. [Latin.]
colonialism (ko-lō'ni-al-izm), *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.
colonialize (ko-lō'ni-al-īz), *v.t.* to render colonial in character.
colonist (kol'ō-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.
colonization (kol-ō-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors.
colonize (kol'ō-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.
colonnade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns. [French.]
colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (kol'ō-niz)], a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.
color (kul'ẽr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint; complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show: *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible. [Latin.]
color-blind (kul'er-blīnd), *adj.* a defect in the vision which makes the afflicted unable to distinguish one color from another; as, blue from yellow, green from red, &c.
Colorado-beetle (kol-o-rä'dō-bēt'l), *n.* a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal

black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.

coloring (kul'ĕr-ing), *n.* the act or art of giving a color to; the color so applied.

colorist (kul'ĕr-ist), *n.* an artist whose works are characterized by beauty of color.

colossal (ko-los'al), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.

Colosseum (kol-o-sē'um), *n.* the Flavian amphitheater in ancient Rome. Also, incorrectly, Coliseum.

colossus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (ko-los'-ī)], a statue of gigantic size. Such a statue at Rhodes was in ancient times one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

colportage (kol'pôr-taj), *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, &c., by colporteurs.

colporteur (kol'pôr-tĕr), *n.* one engaged in colportage. [French.]

colt (kōlt), *n.* a young horse; a young foolish fellow; a knotted rope's end formerly used as an instrument of punishment in the navy.

colter (kōl'ter), *n.* a ploughshare. Also coulter.

coltish (kōlt'ish), *adj.* like a colt; frisky.

colt's foot (kōlts'foot), *n.* a medicinal herb.

Columbian (kō-lum'bi-an), *n.* a size of printing-type. See type.

Columbine (kol'um-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* a plant with flowers of five petals: in pantomime the beautiful lady who is pursued by Harlequin and accompanied by Pantaloon, Pantomime or the clown.

column (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files. [Latin.]

columnar (kō-lum'nar), *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.

coma (kō'ma) *n.* insensibility; stupor. [Greek.]

coma (kō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* comæ (kō'mē)], the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree.

comatose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.

comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honeycomb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.

combat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle. [French.]

combatant (kom'bat-ant), *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.

combative (kom-bat'iv), *adj.* pugnacious.

combination (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.

combine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* (Slang), a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes. [Latin.]

combustibility (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being combustible.

combustible (kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* inflammable: *n.* an inflammable substance. [Latin.]

combustion (kom-bust'yun), *n.* the act of burning; the state of being burnt; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c., producing light and heat.

come (kum), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], to move towards; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state or condition: *v.t.* to act or play the part of.

comedian (ko-mē'di-an), *n.* an actor or player in comedy: *fem.* comédienne (ko-mā-di-en').

comedy (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (kom'e-diz)], dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life. [Greek.]

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* grace; beauty.

comely (kum'li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.

comet (kom'et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail. [Greek.]

cometary (kom'e-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a comet.
comfit (kum'fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.
comfort (kum'fẽrt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.
comfortable (kum'fẽr-ta-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort. [French.]
comforter (kum'fẽr-tẽr), *n.* one who comforts; a long woolen scarf.
comfortless (kum'fẽrt-les), *adj.* cheerless; lacking comfort.
comfrey (kum'fri), *n.* a rough hairy plant.
comic (kom'ik) or **comical** (kom'ik-al), *adj.* exciting mirth.
comicality (kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being comical.
comically (kom'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a comical manner.
coming (kum'ing), *n.* an arrival: *adj.* expected; future.
comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* a comic actor or singer. [French.]
comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.
comma (kom'a), *n.* a punctuation point [,]. [Greek.]
command (kom-and' or -änd'), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.
commandant (kom-an-dänt'), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.
commandeer (kom-man-dēr'), *v.t.* to seize by military force and by alleged military necessity. [Dutch.]
commander (kom-and'ẽr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.
commandment (kom-and'ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.
commando (kom-an'dō), *n.* a military expedition by private individuals; the quasi-military expeditions of the English farmers and Boers of South Africa against the natives; South African militia. [Dutch.]
commemorate (kom-em'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.
commemoration (kom - em - ō - ra'-shun), *n.* the act of commemorating; a day of academic celebration at Oxford, when degrees are conferred.
commemorative (kom-em'ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* preserving the memory of.
commemorator (kom-em'ō-ra-tẽr), *n.* one who commemorates.
commence (kom-ens'), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* enter upon; perform the first act of.
commencement (kom-ens'ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at American colleges; like Commemoration Day at Oxford.
commend (kom-end'), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise; bring to mind. [Latin.]
commendation (kom-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.
commendatory (kom-end'a-to-ri), *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.
commensurability (kom-en-sū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being commensurable.
commensurable (kom-en'sū-ra-bl), *adj.* having, or reducible to, a common measure.
commensurate (kom-en'sū-rāt), *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.
comment (kom'ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author. [Latin.]
commentary (kom'en-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commentaries (kom'en-ta-riz)], a series of explanatory notes or annotations.
commentative (kom'en-ta-tiv), *adj.* making commentaries.
commentator (kom'en-ta-tẽr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.
commerce (kom'ẽrs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse. [Latin.]
commercial (kom-ẽr'shal), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.

commercialism (kom-ēr'shal-izm), *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.
commercially (kom-ēr'sha-li), *adv.* in a commercial manner.
commingle (kō-ming'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.
comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.
commiserate (kom-iz'ēr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress. [Latin.]
commiseration (kom-iz-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* pity.
commiserator (kom-iz'ēr-a-tēr), *n.* one who pities.
commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c. [French.]
commissary (kom'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commissaries (kom'i-sa-riz)], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.
commission (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* empower; send with authority.
commissioner (kom-ish'un-ēr), *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service. [French.]
commissure (kom'ish-ūr), *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.
commit (kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to poison.
commitment (kom-it'ment), *n.* the act of committing. Also committal.
committee (kom-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter. [French.]
commode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high headdress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.
commodious (kom-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.
commodity (kom-od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* commodities (kom-od'i-tiz)], that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.
commodore (kom'o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.
common (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.
common council (koun'sil), *n.* the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.
common law (law), *n.* the unwritten law of England, based on immemorial usage and followed in the United States whenever it has not been set aside by statute law.
commonage (kom'un-āj), *n.* the right of pasturing on common land.
commonalty (kom'un-al-ti), *n.* the common people.
commoner (kom'un-ēr), *n.* one not a peer; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land; at Oxford, a student not on the foundation.
commonly (kom'un-li), *adv.* usually; meanly.
commonplace (kom'un-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common; neither new nor striking.
common-sense (kom'un-sens'), *adj.* characterized by sound practical judgment.
commonweal (kom'un-wēl), *n.* the public good or welfare.
commonwealth (kom'un-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.
commotion (kom-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.
communal (kom'ū-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a commune.
communalism (kom'ū-nal-izm), *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts; one of these districts [French]; the uprising and sway of one great Commune, as in Paris in 1871.
commune (kom-ūn'), *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; par-

take of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion. [French.]

communicability (kom-ū-ni-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being communicable.

communicable (kom-ū'ni-ka-bl), *adj.* impartible.

communicant (kom-ū'ni-kant), *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, especially of the Eucharist.

communicate (kom-ū'ni-kat), *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.

communication (kom-ū-ni-kā'shun), *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.

communicative (kom-ū'ni-kā-tiv), *adj.* unreserved.

communicator (kom-ū'ni-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or anything which, communicates.

communicatory (kom-ū'ni-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* imparting knowledge.

communion (kom-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.

communism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.

communist (kom'ū-nist), *n.* a supporter of communism; a socialist; a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).

communistic (kom-ū-nis'tik), *adj.* relating to communism.

community (kom-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* communities (kom-ū'ni-tiz)], a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation: society generally; common character.

commutability (kom-ū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being commutable.

commutable (kom-ū'tā-bl), *adj.* interchangeable. [Latin.]

commutation (kom-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of commuting.

commutation-ticket (kom-ū-tā'-shun-tik'et), a ticket by which one who regularly passes over a certain part of a railway commutes his normal fares by paying a lump sum, at a lower rate, thus allowing him the privilege of making the same journey as often as he pleases.

commutator (kom'ū-tā-tĕr), *n.* a device to change the electric motor so as to make an alternating current continue, or opposite; a plan for changing or varying the strength of such a current.

commute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount; to travel regularly as a commuter.

commuter (kom-ūt'ĕr), *n.* one who exchanges; the user of a commutation ticket in traveling.

compact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate.

companion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the hut over a ship's ladder: *adj* attendant.

companionship (kom-pan'yun-ship), *n.* fellowship.

company (kum'pä-ni), *n.* [*pl.* companies (kum'pa-niz)], an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment.

comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.

comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.

compare (kom-pār'), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison : *v.i.* to bear a comparison.

comparison (kom-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.

compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.

compass (kum'pas) *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

compassion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others; sympathy; pity.

compassionate (kom-pash'un-āt), *v.t.*

to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *adj.* congruous; suitable.

compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot), *n.* a fellow countryman. [French.]

compeer (kom'pēr), *n.* an equal.

compel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling], to urge irresistibly; force.

compend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.

compendious (kom-pen'di-us), *adj.* succinct.

compendium (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* an abridgment.

compensate (kom'pen- or kom-pen'-sāt), *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for : *v.i.* to make compensation for. [Latin.]

compensation (kom-pen-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.

compensation-balance (kom-pen-sa'-shun-bal'ans), *n.* a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.

compensative (kom-pen'sā-tiv), *adj.* making compensation. Also compensatory.

compensator (kom'pen-sā-tēr), *n.* one who compensates.

compete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* enter into competition with another; rival.

competence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also competency.

competent (kom'pe-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified; moderate.

competition (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* rivalry.

competitive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.

competitor (kom-pet'i-tēr), *n.* a rival.

compilation (kom-pi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.

compile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together in fresh form existing materials.

complacence (kom-plā'sens), *n.* inward satisfaction. Also complacency.

complacent (kom-plā'sent), *adj.* affable.

complain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.

complainant (kom-plān'ant), *n.* a plaintiff.

complaint (kom-plānt'), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.

complaisance (kom-plā-sans'), *n.* courtesy. [French.]

complaisant (kom-plā-sant'), *adj.* courteous.

complected (kom-plek'ted), *adj.* interwoven; complexioned.

complement (kom'ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set; *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.

complemental (kom-ple-ment'al), *adj.* completing. Also complementary.

complete (kom-plēt), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish. [French.]

completely (kom-plēt'li), *adv.* in a complete manner.

completion (kom-plē'shun), *n.* accomplishment.

complex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate. [Latin.]

complexion (kom-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially the face; aspect. [French.]

complexioned (kom-plek'shund), *adj.* having a complexion.

complexity (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex. Also complexness.

complexly (kom-pleks'li), *adv.* in a complex manner.

compliable (kom-plī'a-bl), *adj.* compliant.

compliance (kom-plī'ans), *n.* acquiescence.

compliant (kom-plī'ant), *adj.* yielding.

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together. [Latin.]

complication (kom-pli-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.

complicity (kom-plis'i-ti) *n.* partnership in crime.

complier (kom-plī'ēr), one who complies.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy;

delicate flattery : *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.

complimentary (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also complimental.

comply (kom-plī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* complied, *p.pr.* complying], to yield assent; agree to.

compo (kom'pō), *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.

component (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound. [Latin.]

comport (kom-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree; harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.

compose (kom-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.

composed (kom-pōzd'), *adj.* tranquil; quiet.

composer (kom-pōz'ẽr), *n.* one who composes; a musical author; one who calms.

composing (kom-pōz'ing), *adj.* tending to calm; pertaining to, or used in, composition.

composite (kom-poz'it or kom'poz-it), *adj.* compound.

composition (kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences. [Latin.]

compositor (kom-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who sets types.

compost (kom'pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to cover with compost, plaster or stucco.

composure (kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquillity.

compote (kom'pōt), *n.* stewed fruit.

compound (kom-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* (kom'-pound), a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients.

compounder (kom-pound'ẽr), *n.* one who compounds medicines, &c.; one who overlooks a debt or felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.

comprehend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive. [Latin.]

comprehensibility (kom-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being comprehensible.

comprehensible (kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* intelligible.

comprehension (kom-pre-hen'shun), *n.* the act of comprehending; extent, understanding.

comprehensive (kom-pre-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.

compress (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense [Latin]: *n.* (kom'-pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure. [French.]

compressibility (kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of yielding to pressure.

compressible (kom-pres'i-bl), *adj.* condensable.

compression (kom-presh'un), *n.* condensation.

compressive (kom-pres'iv), *adj.* that compresses.

compressor (kom-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.

comprisal (kom-prī'zal), *n.* the act of comprising.

comprise (kom-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.

compromise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.

comptroller (kon-trōl'ẽr). See controller.

compulsion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.

compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *adj.* forcible.

compulsorily (kom-pul'so-ri-li), *adv.* forcibly.

compulsory (kom-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.

compunction (kom-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition. [Latin.]

compurgation (kom-pẽr-gā'shun), *n.* the practice of justifying one man's veracity by the testimony of another.

computable (kom-pūt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be computed. [Latin.]

computation (kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; estimate.

compute (kom-pūt'), *v.t.* to number; reckon.
comrade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.
Comtist (con'tist), *n.* a follower of Auguste Comte, the French philosopher (1798–1857) who taught that we can have no knowledge except of physical things and by the senses—a doctrine called Positivism.
con (kon), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conned, *p. pr.* conning], to peruse carefully; fix in the mind by constant repetition; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.
conation (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire. [Latin.]
conative (kō'na- or kon'a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavor or effort.
concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* a series of things united like links.
concave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved. [Latin.]
concave lens (lenz), *n.* a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.
concavity (kon-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (kon-kav'i-tiz)], the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.
concavo-concave (kon-kā'vō-kon'-kāv), *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.
concavo-convex (kon-kā'vō-kon'veks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other. [Latin.]
conceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret; disguise. [Latin.]
concealment (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.
concede (kon-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.
conceit (kon-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an overestimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy. [Old French.]
conceivability (kon-sēv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conceivable.
conceivable (kon-sēv'a-bl), *adj.* imaginable.
conceive (kon-sēv'), *v.t.* imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant. [French.]
concentrate (kon-sen' or kon'sen-trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state. [Latin.]
concentration (kon-sen-trā'shun), *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.
concentration camp (kon-sen-trā'-shun kamp), *n.* in war, a camp where prisoners are held.
concentrator (kon'sen-trā-tēr), *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.
concentric (kon-sen'trik), *adj.* having a common center.
concentricity (kon-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being concentric.
concept (kon'sept), *n.* an abstract general notion or conception. [Latin.]
conceptacle (kon-sep'ta-kl), *n.* a follicle or double follicle; a receptacle.
conception (kon-sep'shun), *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.
conceptive (kon-sep'tiv), *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.
conceptualist (kon-sep'tū-al-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory (conceptualism) that the mind can form for itself general conceptions.
concern (kon-sērn'), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a firm.
concerning (kon-sērn'ing), *prep.* relating to.
concernment (kon-sērn'ment), *n.* solicitude; affair.
concert (kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sērt), a musical entertainment; co-operation; mutual agreement. [French.]
concerted (kon-sērt'ed), *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.
concertina (kon-sēr-tē'na), *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.
concertino (kon-sēr-tē'nō), *n.* a small concerto.
concerto (kon-sēr'tō, Italian kon-chār'to), *n.* [*pl.* concertos (kon-sēr'-tōz)], a musical composition for a solo instrument with an orchestral accompaniment. [Italian.]
concession (kon-sesh'un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a

government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose. [French.]

concessionaire (kon-sesh-un-ār'), *n.* a person holding a concession.

concessive (kon-ses'iv), *adj.* implying concession.

concessory (kon-ses'o-ri), *adj.* conceding.

conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.

concha (kong'ka), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (kong'kē)], the outer ear; auricle the dome of an apse. [Latin.]

concho-grass (kong'kō-gras), *n.* a valuable forage grass of the southern United States.

conchoid (kon'koid), *n.* a shell-like curve.

conchology (kong-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.

concierge (kông-si-ārzh'), *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.

conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.

conciliator (kon-sil'i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who conciliates. [Latin.]

conciliatory (kon-sil'i-a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile. Also conciliative.

concise (kon-sīs'), *adj.* condensed, terse. [Latin.]

concisely (kon-sīs'li), *adv.* tersely; briefly.

conciseness (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* brevity.

conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope. [Latin.]

conclude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference. [Latin.]

conclusion (kon-klū'zhun), *n.* a final determination; result; end.

conclusive (kon-klū'siv), *adj.* decisive; final.

concoct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.

concoction (kon-kok'shun), *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.

concomitance (kon-kom'i-tans), *n.* the state of being concomitant. Also concomitancy.

concomitant (kon-kom'i-tant), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.

concord (kong' or kon'kôrd), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.

concordance (kon-kôr'dans), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur in certain works, especially in the Bible or in Shakespeare.

concordant (kon-kôr'dant), *adj.* harmonious.

concordat (kon-kôr'dat), *n.* a compact or agreement, especially between Church and State. [French.]

concourse (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.

concrete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand, gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.i.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles. [Latin.]

concretion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.

concretionary (kon-krē'shun-a-ri), *adj.* characterized by concretions.

concretive (kon-krē'tiv), *adj.* producing concretes.

concubinage (kong-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* the act of living as man and wife without being legally married.

concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married. [Latin.]

concupiscence (kon-kū'pi-sens), *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.

concupiscent (kon-kū'pi-sent), *adj.* lustful.

concur (kon-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring], to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.

concurrence (kon-kur'ens), *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.

concurrent (kon-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause. [Latin.]

concussion (kon-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.

condemn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited. [Latin.]

condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shun), *n* the act of condemning.

condemnatory (kon-dem'na-tō-ri), *adj.* implying condemnation.

condensability (kon-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being condensable.
condensable (kon-den'sa-bl), *adj.* capable of condensation.
condensation (kon-den-sā'shun), *n.* compression.
condense (kon-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.
condenser (kon-dens'ēr), *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity; a lens for concentrating light. [Latin.]
condescend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.
condescension (kon-de-sen'shun), *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation. [Latin.]
condign (kon-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable. [Latin.]
condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning, such as pepper, mustard, horseradish, &c.
condition (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.
conditionally (kon-dish'un-a-li), *adv.* with certain limitations.
condolatory (kon-dō'la-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing condolence.
condole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*]. [Latin.]
condolence (kon-dol'ens), *n.* sympathy.
condonation (kon-dō-nā'shun), *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.
condone (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.
condor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture. [Spanish.]
conduce (kon-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.
conducible (kon-dū'si-bl), *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.
conducive (kon-dū'siv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].
conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'dukt), personal behavior or practice; management.
conductance (kon-duk'tans), *n.* power or capacity for conducting electricity.
conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being conducted.
conductible (kon-duk'ti-bl), *adj.* capacity of being conducted.
conduction (kon-duk'shun), *n.* transmission by a conductor. [Latin.]
conductive (kon-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.
conductivity (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conductive.
conductor (kon-duk'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; one who has charge of a car or train; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces.
conduit (kon'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.
cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure broad, round, and broad at the bottom and lessening the circumference towards the top; the fruit of the fir pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.
coney (kō'ni), another form of cony.
confab (kon'fab), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* confabbed, *p.pr.* confabbing], to chat.
confabulation (kon-fab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a chat. [Latin.]
confection (kon-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat. [Latin.]
confectioner (kon-fek'shun-ēr), *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, &c.
confectionery (kon-fek'shun-e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* confectioneries (kon-fek'shun-e-riz)], sweetmeats cakes, preserves, &c.
confederacy (kon-fed'ēr-a-si), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (kon-fed'ēr-a-siz)], persons, states, or nations united in a league.
confederate (kon-fed'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.
confederation (kon-fed-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; an alliance of states previously independent.
confederative (kon-fed'ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* of, or belonging to, a confederation.
confer (kon-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring], to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.
conference (kon'fēr-ens), *n.* the act of

consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.

confess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.

confession (kon-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.

confessional (kon-fesh'un-al), *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confession; the practice of auricular confession.

confessor (kon-fes'ẽr), *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution. [Latin.]

confetto (kon-fet'tō), *n.* [*pl.* confetti (kon-fet'ti)], a sweetmeat; a plaster pellet used for pelting at carnivals.

confidant (kon'fi-dant), *n.* a confidential or bosom friend: *fem.* confidante. [French.]

confide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.

confidence-game (kon'fi-dens-gām), *n.* a scheme by which a swindler gets money from a stranger by winning his confidence and then taking advantage of it. Same as bunco-game.

confident (kon'fi-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical. [Latin.]

confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

confidentially (kon-fi-den'sha-li), *adv.* in a confidential manner.

configuration (kon-fig-u-rā'shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

confine (kon'fīn), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn'), to restrict within limits; imprison. [Latin.]

confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

confirm (kon-fẽrm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation. [Latin.]

confirmation (kon-fẽr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

confirmatory (kon-fẽr'ma-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to confirm.

confiscate (kon-fis' or kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited. [Latin.]

confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.

confiscator (kon'fis-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who confiscates.

confiscatory (kon-fis'ka-tō-ri), *adj.* characterized by, or attended with, confiscation.

conflagration (kon-fla-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire. [Latin.]

conflict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision. [Latin.]

conflicting (kon-flikt'ing), *adj.* opposing.

confluence (kon'flu-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

confluent (kon'flu-ent), *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream. [Latin.]

conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

conform (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with. [Latin.]

conformability (kon-fôrm-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being conformable.

conformable (kon-fôrm'a-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

conformation (kon-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

conformist (kon-fôrm'ist), *n.* a member of the Established Church of England.

conformity (kon-fôrm'i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

confound (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow. [Latin.]

confrère (kôn-frār'), *n.* an associate. [French.]
confront (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose, compare.
confuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; jumble up; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex. [Latin.]
confusion (kon-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.
confutation (kon-fū-tā'shun), *n.* disproof.
confute (kon-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.
con-game (kon'gām). *n.* same as confidence-game.
congeal (kon-jēl'), *v.t.* to freeze; to make stiff and harden by the influence of cold: *v.i.* to become frozen by the influence of cold; to change from a liquid to a solid by reason of cold.
congelation (kon-je-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congealing.
congener (kon'je-ner), *n.* one that is of kin together.
congenial (kon-jē'ni-al), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.
congeniality (kon-jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.
congenital (kon-jen'i-tal), *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.
conger (kong'gẽr), *n.* a large sea-eel.
congeries (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a collection of particles into one mass; a gathering. [Latin.]
congest (kon-jest'), *v.t.* to accumulate.
congested (kon-jest'ed), *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.
congestion (kon-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels.
congestive (kon-jes'tiv), *adj.* implying congestion. [Latin.]
conglomerate (kon-glom'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks. [Latin.]
conglomeration (kon-glom-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.
conglutinate (kon-glōō'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.
conglutination (kon-glōō-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the act of gluing or joining together; coalescence.
conglutinative (kon-glōō'ti-na-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.
congratulate (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].
congratulation (kon-grat-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congratulating.
congratulator (kon-grat'ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who congratulates.
congratulatory (kon-grat'ū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing congratulations.
congregate (kong'grē-gāt). *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.
congregation (kong-grē-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.
congregational (kong-grē-gā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation.
Congregationalism (kong-grē-gā'shun-al-izm), *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.
Congregationalist (kong-grē-gā'shun-al-ist), *n.* an adherent of Congregationalism: *adj.* pertaining to Congregationalism.
congress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs.
Congress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.
Congressional (kon-gresh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to Congress.
Congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.* a member of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.
congruence (kon'grōō-ens), *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency. Also congruency.
congruent (kon'grōō-ent), *adj.* suitable; agreeing.
congruity (kon-grōō'i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.
congruous (kon'grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.
conic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or

shaped like, a cone. Also conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.

coniferous (kō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing cones.

coniform (kō'ni-fôrm), *adj.* cone-shaped.

conine (kō'nin), *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.

conjectural (kon-jek'tūr-al), *adj.* doubtful.

conjecturally (kon-jek'tūr-a-li), *adv.* doubtfully.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess; *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.

conjoin (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.

conjoint (kon-joint'), *adj.* united; cooperating.

conjugal (kon'ju-gal), *adj.* of, of pertaining to, marriage; connubial.

conjugality (kon-ju-gal'i-ti), *n.* the married state.

conjugate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin.

conjugation (kon-ju-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.

conjunction (kon-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.

conjunctive (kon-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the conjunctive mood.

conjunctive mood (mōōd), *n.* the mood which expresses contingency or condition.

conjunctively (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* in union.

conjuncture (kon-jungk'tur), *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.

conjuration (kon-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; an incantation; an enchantment; solemn entreaty.

conjure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jer), influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.

conjurer (kun'jĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; a pretended enchanter: (kon-jūr'ĕr), *n.* one who solemnly enjoins.

conjuror (kon-jū'rĕr), *n.* one bound by an oath with others. [Latin.]

con-man (kon'man), *n.* a man who plays the confidence-game or buncogame as already described.

connate (kon'nāt), *adj.* united at the base. [Latin.]

Connaught (kon'awt), a kind of cotton cloth. (Named from Connaught, one of the four Irish provinces.)

connect (kon'nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.

connected (kon-nekt'ed), *adj.* linked together.

connection or **connexion** (kon-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; acquaintance; one's customers, &c.

connective (kon-nek'tiv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.

connectively (kon-nek'tiv-li), *adv.* by connection.

connector (kon-nek'tĕr), *n.* one who or that which connects.

conning (kon'ing), *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.

conning-tower (kon'ing-tou'ĕr), *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armored vessel.

connivance (kon-ni'vans), *n.* the act of conniving: passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.

connive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].

connoisseur (kon-ā-sĕr'), *n.* a critical judge. [French.]

connotation (kon-nō-tā'shun), *n.* inference from an object to a quality.

connotative (kon-nō'ta-tiv), *adj.* attributive.

connote (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.

connubial (kon-ū'bi-al), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the marriage state; nuptial. [Latin.]

conoid (kōn'oid), *adj.* cone-like.

conoidal (kōn-oid'al), *adj.* almost conical.

conquer (kong'kẽr), *v.t.* gain by conquest; overcome; subdue: *v.i.* to get the victory. [French.]
conqueror (kong'kẽr-ẽr), *n.* a victor.
conquest (kon'kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.
consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* related by blood or birth.
consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* blood relationship. [Latin.]
conscience (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which distinguishes right from wrong. [Latin.]
conscientious (kon-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.
conscious (kon'shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions; sensible.
consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.
conscript (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: (kon'skript), *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled. [Latin.]
conscription (kon-skrip'shun), *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.
consecrate (kon'se-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred. [Latin.]
consecration (kon-se-krā'shun), *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.
consecrator (kon'se-krā-tẽr), *n.* one who consecrates.
consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive; following. [Latin.]
consecutively (kon-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adj.* successively.
consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement.
consent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur. [Latin.]
consentient (kon-sen'shent), *adj.* agreeing.
consequence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.
consequent (kon'se-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.
consequential (kon-se-kwen'shal), *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.
conservable (kon-sẽrv'a-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.
conservation (kon-sẽr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.
conservative (kon-sẽr'va-tiv), *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.
conservatoire (kon-sẽr-va-twär'), *n.* a public institution for instruction, especially singing, music, &c. [French.]
conservator (kon'sẽr-vā-tẽr), one who preserves or takes charge.
conservatory (kon-sẽr'va-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.
conserve (kon-sẽrv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: (kon'sẽrv), *n.* preserved or candied fruit. [Latin.]
consider (kon-sid'ẽr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect. [Latin.]
considerable (kon-sid'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.
considerably (kon-sid'ẽr-a-bli), *adv.* in a considerable manner.
considerate (kon-sid'ẽr-āt), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.
consideration (kon-sid-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.
considering (kon-sid'ẽr-ing), *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for: *n.* doubt; consideration.
consign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods. [French.]
consignee (kon-sīn-ē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.
consignment (kon-sīn'ment), *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.

consignor (kon-sīn'ẽr), *n.* the person who consigns goods to another. Also consigner.

consist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*]. [Latin.]

consistence (kon-sis'tens), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony. Also consistency.

consistent (kon-sis'tent), *adj.* solid; uniform; not contradictory.

consol (kon-sol'), *n.* See consols.

consolable (kon-sōl'a-bl), *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.

consolation (kon-sō-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace. [Latin.]

consolatory (kon-sol'a-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.

console (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.

console (kon'sōl), *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.

consolidate (kon-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.

consolidation (kon-sol-i-dā'shun), *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.

consols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for consolidated fund.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.

consonance (kon'sō-nans), *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.

consonant (kon'sō-nant), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.

consort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t.* & *v.i.* (kon-sort'), to associate; keep company [with *with*].

conspectus (kon-spek'tus), *n.* a general sketch or digest of some subject; a synopsis.

conspicuous (kon-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.

conspiracy (kon-spir'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* conspiracies (kon-spir'a-siz)], a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.

conspirator (kon-spir'a-tẽr), *n.* one who conspires.

conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose. [Latin.]

constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a policeman.

constabulary (kon-stab'ū-lẽr-i), *adj.* pertaining to constables: *n.* constables collectively.

constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* firmness; stability; fidelity.

constant (kon'stant), *adj.* steadfast; firm, continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.

constellation (kon-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors. [Latin.]

consternation (kon-stẽr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.

constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v.t.* to make costive. [Latin.]

constipation (kon-sti-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness; inactivity of the bowels.

constituency (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* constituencies (kon-stit'ū-en-siz)], the body of electors voting for a member of Congress, &c.

constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.

constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish. [Latin.]

constituted authorities (aw-thor'i-tiz), *n.pl.* government officers collectively.

constitution (kon-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the fundamental law of a nation, state or society, whether unwritten as in Great Britain, or written as in the United States. [Latin.]

constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shun-al), *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental: *n.* a walk taken for the benefit of the health.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū'shun-al-ist), *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.

constrain (kon-strān') *v.t.* to hold

down or keep back by force; restrain.

constraint (kon-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.

constrict (kon-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp. [Latin.]

constriction (kon-strikt'shun), *n.* compression; contraction.

constrictive (kon-strikt'tiv), *adj.* that constricts.

constrictor (kon-strik'tēr), *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent, the boa-constrictor of South America.

constringent (kon-strin'jent), *adj.* contracting or binding.

construct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

construction (kon-struk'shun), *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence. [Latin.]

constructive (kon-struk'tiv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

constructively (kon-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* by construction.

constructiveness (kon-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* the faculty to construct.

constructor (kon-struk'tēr), *n.* one who constructs.

construe (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret. [Latin.]

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shal), *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* participation in the same nature or essence: said of the Holy Trinity.

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration. Also transubstantiation. [Latin.]

Consul (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic, and of the French Republic (1799–1804); an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects. A consul is not a diplomatic officer. [Latin.]

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'ēr-al), *n.* a chief consul at a chief city.

consular (kon'sul-ar), *adj.* pertaining to a consul.

consulate (kon'sū-lāt), *n.* the office or official residence of a consul.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; regard: *v.i.* to take counsel together. [Latin.]

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shun), *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.

consultative (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *adj.* deliberative.

consume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted. [Latin.]

consummate (kon'sum-āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'āt), perfect.

consummately (kon-sum'āt-li), *adv.* perfectly.

consummation (kon-sum-ā'shun), *n.* completion.

consumption (kon-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary disease; phthisis.

consumptive (kon-sump'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

contact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union. [Latin.]

contagion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

contagious (kon-ta'jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.

contain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence. [Latin.]

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.

contamination (kon-tam-i-nā'shun), *n.* pollution.

contemn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.

contemplate (kon'tem, or kon-tem'plāt), *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā'shun), *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention. [Latin.]

contemplative (kon-tem'plā-tiv), *adj.* thoughtful.

contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tĕr), *n.* one who contemplates.
contemporaneous (kon-tem-po-rā'-nē-us), *adj.* contemporary; at the same time.
contemporary (kon-tem'pō-ra-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.
contempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, &c., of a court.
contemptible (kon-temp'ti-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.
contemptibly (kon-temp'ti-bli), *adv.* in a contemptible manner.
contemptuous (kon-temp'tū-us), *adj.* disdainful.
contend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.
content (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (kon'tent), generally plural, that which is comprised in anything.
contented (kon-tent'ed), *p.adj.* gratified; satisfied.
contention (kon-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.
contentious (kon-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.
contentment (kon-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.
conterminous (kon-tĕr'mi-nus), *adj.* contiguous.
contest (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test), a struggle for superiority; dispute.
contestant (kon-tes'tant), *n.* one who contests, especially an election, or a will.
context (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.
contexture (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* structure.
contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.
contiguous (kon-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent.
continence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation. Also continency.
continent (kon'ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division, as North America with South America.
continental (kon-ti-nent'al), *adj.* pertaining to a continent.
contingence (kon-tin'jens), *n.* [*pl.* contingencies (kon-tin'jen-siz)], a chance or possible occurrence. Also contingency.
contingent (kon-tin'jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.
continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
continually (kon-tin'ū-a-li), *adv.* without intermission.
continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.
continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.
continue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* continuities (kon-ti-nū'i-tiz)], uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.
continuous (kon-tin'ū-us), *adj.* uninterrupted.
contort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist.
contortion (kon-tôr'shun), *n.* a twist; flexure.
contortionist (kon-tôr'shun-ist), *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.
contour (kon'tōōr), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.
contraband (kon'tra-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.
contraband of war (wawr), *n.* certain commodities used in warfare, and the traffic in them with belligerent States.
contrabandist (kon'tra-band-ist), *n.* a smuggler. [Spanish.]
contrabasso (kon-tra-bas'sō), *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class: *n.* the largest instrument of the violin class, the double-bass.
contract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* draw closer together; shorten; condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt), a compact; a written agreement.

contractibility (kon-trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.
contractile (kon-trak'til), *adj.* having the power of shortening itself. Also contractible.
contractility (kon-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* the power of contracting.
contraction (kon-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.
contractor (kon-trak'tẽr), *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.
contra-dance (kon'tra-dans), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance. Also contre-dance.
contradict (kon-tra-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of; gainsay; deny.
contradiction (kon-tra-dik'shun), *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.
contradictory (kon-tra-dik'tō-ri), *adj.* contrary.
contradistinction (kon-tra-dis-tingk'-shun), *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.
contradistinctive (kon-tra-dis-tingk'-tiv), *adj.* characterized by contra-distinction.
contradistinguish (kon-tra-dis-ting'-gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.
contralto (kon-tral'tō), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*counter-tenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*); also the lowest female voice.
contrariety (kon-tra-rī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* contrarieties (kon-tra-rī'i-tiz)], opposition; inconsistency.
contrarily (kon'tra-ri-li), *adv.* in a contrary manner.
contrariness (kon-trā'ri-nes), *n.* contrariety.
contrariwise (kon'tra-ri-wīz), *adv.* conversely.
contrary (kon'tra-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.
contrast (kon-trast'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trast), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.
contravallation (kon-tra-val-ā'shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies. [Latin.]
contravene (kon-tra-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.
contravention (kon-tra-ven'shun), *n.* opposition; violation.
contre-dance, same as contra-dance.
contretemps (kông-tr-tąng'), *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch. [French.]
contribute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.
contribution (kon-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.
contributive (kon-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* contributing.
contributor (kon-trib'ū-tẽr), *n.* one who contributes.
contributory (kon-trib'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* promoting the same end.
contrite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.
contritely (kon-trīt'li), *adv.* penitently.
contriteness (kon-trīt'nes), *n.* penitence; sorrow.
contrition (kon-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.
contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.
contrive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.
control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* controlled: *p.pr.* controlling], to restrain; govern; regulate.
controllable (kon-trōl'a-bl), *adj.* subject to control.
controller (kon-trōl'ẽr), *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials. Also comptroller.
controversial (kon-trō-vẽr'shal), *adj.* polemical.
controversialist (kon-trō-vẽr'shal-ist), *n.* a disputant.
controversially (kon-trō-vẽr'sha-li), *adv.* in a controversial manner.
controversy (kon'trō-vẽr-si), *n.* [*pl.*

controversies (kon'trō-vēr-siz)], agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.

controvert (kon-trō-vērt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.

controvertible (kon-trō-vēr'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vērt'i-bli), *adv.* in a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vēr'tist), *n.* a disputant.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *adj.* perverse; obstinate.

contumacy (kon'tū-ma-si), *n.* [*pl.* contumacies (kon'tū-ma-siz)], obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *adj.* haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.

contumely (kon'tū-me-li), *n.* [*pl.* contumelies (kon'tū-me-liz)], haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.

contuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.

contusion (kon-tū'zhun), *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused. [Latin.]

conundrum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle. [Dubious Latin.]

convalesce (kon-va-les'), *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.

convalescence (kon-va-les'ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness. Also convalescency.

convalescent (kon-va-les'ent), *adj.* recovering health.

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet together: *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

convenience (kon-vē'ni-ens), *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.

convenient (kon-vē'ni-ent), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; a nunnery; monastery.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* an assembly for worship [usually implying schism].

convention (kon-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

conventional (kon-ven'shun-al), *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.

conventionalism (kon-ven'shun-al-izm), *n.* that which is received as established by usage, &c.

conventionality (kon-ven-shun-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* conventionalities (kon-ven-shun-al'i-tiz)], adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shun-a-līz), *v.t.* to bring into harmony with ordinary usage; to render conventional.

conventionally (kon-ven'shun-a-li), *adv.* in a conventional manner.

converge (kon-vērj'), *v.i.* tend to one point.

convergence (kon-vērj'ens), *n.* [*pl.* convergencies (kon-vērj'en-siz)], tendency to one point.

convergent (kon-vērj'ent), *adj.* tending to one point.

conversable (kon-vērs'a-bl), social; inclined to converse. Also conversible.

conversant (kon'vēr-sant), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

conversation (kon-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk.

conversational (kon-vēr-sā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to conversation.

conversationist (kon-vēr-sā'shun-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation. Also conversationalist.

conversazione (kon-vēr-sat-zē-ō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* conversazioni (kon-vēr-sat-zē-ō'nē)], a meeting for conversation, especially on literary or scientific topics. [Italian.]

converse (kon-vērs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon'vērs), reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.

conversely (kon-vērs'li), *adv.* reciprocally.

conversion (kon-vēr'shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.

convert (kon-vērt'), *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another; cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'vērt), one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change. [Latin.]

converter (kon-vĕrt'ĕr), *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel by the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.
convertibility (kon-vĕrt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being convertible.
convertible (kon-vĕr'ti-bl), *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.
convex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface: opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body. [Latin.]
convexity (kon-veks'i-ti), *n.* roundness.
convexo-concave (kon-veks'ō-kon'kāv), *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.
convexo-convex (kon-veks'ō-kon'vex), *adj.* having a convex shape on one side, and also another on the opposite; the direct antithesis of concavo-concave.
convey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying], to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to (property).
conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.
conveyancer (kon-vā'ans-ĕr), *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, &c., transferring property.
conveyancing (kon-vā'ans-ing), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, &c., and investigating titles to property.
convict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt), a criminal sentenced to penal servitude. [Latin.]
conviction (kon-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.
convince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.
convivial (kon-viv'i-al), *adj.* festive; jovial.
conviviality (kon-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* good fellowship.
convivially (kon-viv'i-a-li), *adv.* festively.
convocation (kon-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.
convocational (kon-vō-ka'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to a convocation.
convoke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.
convolute (kon'vō-lūt), *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted. Also convoluted.
convolution (kon-vō-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.
convolve (kon-volv'), *v.t.* to roll together.
convoy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying], to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'voi), a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.
convulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.
convulsion (kon-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.
convulsive (kon-vuls'iv), *adj.* producing convulsions.
cony or **coney** (kō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* conies (kō'niz)], a rabbit.
coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing], to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner : *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.
cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.
cookery (kook'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cookeries (kook'ĕr-iz)], the art or practice of cooking.
cooky (kook'i), *n.* [*pl.* cookies (kook'iz)], a small flat sweet cake. Also cookie. [Dutch.]
cool (kōōl), *adj.* [*compar.* cooler, *superl.* coolest], slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.
cooler (kōōl'ĕr), *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, &c.
coolie (kōō'li), *n.* an East Indian or Chinese porter: *adj.* pertaining to coolies. [Anglo-Indian.]
coolly (kōōl'li), *adv.* in a cool manner.
coolness (kōōl'nes), *n.* the state of being cool.
coom (kōōm), *n.* matter which collects

at the naves of wheels, &c.; soot; coal-dust.

coon (kōōn), *n.* abbreviation of raccoon; a sly, knowing person; slang name for a negro. [Amer.-Indian.]

coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

cooper (kōōp'ẽr), *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, &c.; a beverage, half stout and half porter; a vessel that sells spirits, tobacco, &c., to fishermen, especially on the North Sea.

cooperage (kōōp'ẽr-āj), *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.

cooperant (kō-op'ẽr-ant), *adj.* cooperating.

cooperate (kō-op'ẽr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

cooperation (kō-op-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrence.

cooperative (kō-op'ẽr-ā-tiv), *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.

cooperator (kō-op'ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who acts or labors conjointly with others.

coördinate (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

coördinately (ko-ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* in the same rank, &c.

coördination (ko-ôr-di-nā'shun), *n.* state of being coördinate.

coot (kōōt), *n.* a short-tailed waterfowl; a term used in contempt.

cop (kop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* copped, *p.pr.* copping], to seize as a prisoner: *n.* a policeman. From *copper*, referring to the copper buttons on the uniform.

copaiba (kō-pā'ba), *n.* a resinous balsam from various South American and West Indian trees: used as a medicine. Also copaiva.

copal (kō-pal), *n.* a gum-resin: used in varnishes.

coparcener (ko-par'se-nẽr), *n.* a confederate; one who shares with another in an act, usually wrong.

cope (kōp), *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend (followed by *with*).

copeck (kō'pek), *n.* a Russian coin. = 1-100th rouble. Also kopeck.

Copernican (kō-pẽr'ni-kan), *adj.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Copernicus, which conceived the sun to be its center.

copier (kop'i-ẽr), *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

coping (kō'ping), *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

copious (kō'pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

copper (kop'ẽr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also copperize.

copper (kop'ẽr), *n.* a policeman.

copperhead (kop'ẽr-hed), *n.* a venomous American serpent.

copperplate (kop'ẽr-plāt), *n.* a polished copper plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.

coppice (kop'is), *n.* same as copse.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brushwood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.

copula (kop'ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* copulas or æ (kop'ū-laz, kop'ū-lē)], a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse. [Latin.]

copulation (kop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.

copulative (kop-ū-lā'tiv), *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction, as *and*, *with*, etc.

copy (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* copies (kop'iz)], an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* imitate.

copyist (kop'i-ist), *n.* one who copies.

copyright (kop'i-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

coquet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

coquetry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [*pl.* coquetries (kō'ket-riz)], the act of coquetting; flirtation.
coquette (kō-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration. [French.]
coral (kor'al), *n.* the hard calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.
coralline (kor'al-in), *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a color like coral: *n.* an orange-red dye stuff.
corbeil (kôr'bēl), *n.* a little basket filled with earth, massed in sieges to shelter troops. [French.]
corbel (kôr'bel), *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with grotesque figures; a sculptured basket of flowers, fruits, &c.
cord (kôrd), *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood = 128 cub. ft. (8 ft. long, 4 ft. high, 4 ft. broad); a moral influence: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with cord.
cordage (kôrd'āj), *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.
cordate (kôr'dāt), *adj.* heart-shaped.
cordial (kôr'jal), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.
cordiality (kôr-jal'i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.
cordiform (kor'di-fôrm), *adj.* heart-shaped.
cordilla (kor-dil'a), *n.* coarse German hemp.
cordillera (kor-dil-yā'ra), *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains. [Spanish.]
cording (kôrd'ing), *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.
cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, used for military purposes.
cordon (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts; an elongated body of troops. [French.]
cordon bleu (blōō), *n.* the highest distinction in any profession; a first-class male cook. [French.]
cordonnet (kor-do-nā'), *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.
cordovan (kor'dō-van), *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin, or split horsehide tanned and dressed. Also cordwain.
corduroy (kor'dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; piled fustian: *v.t.* to construct (a corduroy road).
corduroy road (rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, &c.
cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nēr), *n.* a worker in leather; a shoemaker.
core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.
co-respondent (kō-re-spond'ent), *n.* a joint respondent in a divorce suit.
coriaceous (kō-ri-ā'shus), *adj.* like leather.
coriander (kōr-i-an'dēr), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative, or medicine which expels wind.
Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-an), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; conducted by amateurs; noting the Corinthian order of architecture: *n.* formerly a man about town; a gentleman yachtsman, or sportsman.
Corinthian bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of fine quality originally produced at Corinth.
Corinthian order (ôr'dēr), *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, ornamented with sculptured acanthus leaves.
corium (kō'ri-um), *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle. [Latin.]
cork (kôrk), *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.
corker (kôr'ker), *n.* an adept at anything; one who excites admiration by his skill or courage.
corky (kôrk'i), *adj.* made of, or like, cork.

cormorant (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.

corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; maize, or Indian corn; plants that yield grain; breadstuff; a horny excrescence on the toe or foot; *v.t.*, to preserve and season with salt or brine; as, to corn beef; to corn a tongue.

corn-cob (kôrn'kob), *n.* the spike of an ear of Indian corn.

cornea (kôr'ne-a), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.

cornelian (kôr-nē'lian), *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony. Also carnelian.

corner (kôr'nēr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape.

corner the market, to buy up a commodity so as to monopolize it.

corner-stone (kôr'nēr-stōn), *n.* the principal stone at the corner of a building; a part of the base of a monument.

cornet (kôr-net'), *n.* a kind of trumpet; formerly, the lowest in rank among cavalry officers, corresponding to a midshipman in the navy.

cornflower (kôrn'flour), *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, especially the bluette.

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

cornstarch (kôrn'stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, &c.

cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-a), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ē) or -as (-az)], the horn of plenty represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c. [Latin.]

cornuted (kôr-nūt'ed), *adj.* horned.

corolla (ko-rol'a), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.

corollaceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.

corollary (kor'ol-a-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.

corona (ko-rō'na), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ (ko-rō'nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant. [Latin.]

coronal (kor'o-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the corona: *n.* a crown, or garland.

coronation (kor-ō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

coroner (kor'o-nēr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

coronet (kor'o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental head-dress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.

coronium (kō-rō'ni-um), *n.* a recently discovered element, lighter than hydrogen.

corporal (kor'po-ral), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a corporal; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

corporate (kor'po-rāt), *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.

corporation (kor-po-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; a protuberant stomach.

corporator (kor'po-rā-tēr), *n.* a member of a corporation, especially an original member.

corporeal (kor-pō're-al), *adj.* having a material body; physical.

corporeality (kor-pō-re-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being corporal.

corporeally (kor-pō're-a-li), *adv.* in the body; physically.

corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.

corps diplomatique (dip-lo-mä-tēk'), *n.* the ambassadors and ministers accredited to a government. [French.]

corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.

corpulence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also corpulency.

corpulent (kor'pū-lent), *adj.* bulky; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

corpus (kor'pus), *n.* [*pl.* corpora (kor'pō-ra)], a body; collection of works or writings; the chief part of an organ.

Corpus Christi (kris'tī), (Latin, the body of Christ), a Roman Catholic festival (the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday) in honor of the Eucharist.

corpuscle (kor'pus-l), *n.* a minute particle usually of blood.

corpuscular (kor-pus'kū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

corral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an enclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling], to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner. [Spanish.]

correct (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate; free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.

correction (ko-rek'shun), *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.

correctional (ko-rek'shun-al), *adj.* tending to correct.

corrective (ko-rek'tiv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

corrector (ko-rek'tẽr), *n.* one who corrects.

correlate (kor'e-lāt), *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *v.t.* to make clear the existence of reciprocal relations: *adj.* reciprocally related.

correlation (kor-e-lā'shun), *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.

correlative (kor-el'a-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.

correlatively (kor-el'a-tiv-li), *adv.* in a correlative relation.

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

correspondence (kor-e-spond'ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

correspondent (kor-e-spond'ent), *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.

corridor (kor'i-dôr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.

corrigible (kor'ij-i-bl), *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.

corroborate (kor-rob'ōr-āt), *v.t.* confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.

corroboration (kor-rob-ō-rā'shun), *n.* verification.

corroborative (kor-rob'ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* verifying; confirmative.

corroboratory (kor-rob'ō-rā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to corroborate.

corrode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.

corrosion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.

corrosive (kor-ō'siv), *adj.* capable of being corrosive.

corrugate (kor'oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.

corrugated iron (īrn), *n.* sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanized.

corrugation (kor-oo-gā'shun), *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.

corrupt (kor-upt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* altered; depraved; putrid; spoiled; open to bribery.

corruptibility (kor-up-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.

corruptible (kor-up'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.

corruption (kor-up'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.

corsage (kôr'säzh), *n.* a bodice; waist. [French.]

corsair (kôr'sār), *n.* a pirate. [French.]

corse (kôrs), *n.* poetic for corpse.

corset (kôr'set), *n.* a bodice: *pl.* a pair of stays: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.

corslet (kôrs'let), *n.* light body-armor.

cortège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession. [French.]

Cortes (kôr'tez), *n.pl.* the national and legislative assemblies of Spain and Portugal. Literally "the Courts."

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices (kôr'-ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), *adj.* consisting of, or like, bark; external.

corundum (ko-run'dum), *n.* a mineral of extreme hardness.

coruscate (kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.
coruscation (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.
corvette (kôr-vet'), *n.* a sloop of war.
corvine (kôr'vin), *adj.* pertaining to a crow.
cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* snugly.
cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.
cosmic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also cosmical.
cosmism (koz'mizm), *n.* Herbert Spencer's evolutionary philosophy. See evolution.
cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.
cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe: it includes geography, astronomy, and geology.
cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.
cosmopolitan (koz-mō-pol'i-tan), *n.* one who by much travel has become a citizen of the world. Also cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.
cosmorama (koz-mō-rä'ma), *n.* an exhibition of views, &c., of various parts of the world realistically produced.
cosmos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos*.
Cossack (kos'ak), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.
cost (kôst), *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labor: *pl.* law charges.
costa (kos'ta), *n.* [*pl.* costæ (kos'tē)], a rib. [Latin.]
costal (kos'tal), *adj.* pertaining to a rib.
costate (kos'tāt), *adj.* ribbed.
costermonger (kos'tēr-mung-gēr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.
costive (kos'tiv), *adj.* constipated.
costume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm'), to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.
cosy (kō'zi), *adj.* and *n.* incorrectly written *cosey*. Same as cozy.
cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.
cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.
cote (kōt), *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.
cotemporary, cotemporaneous, &c., same as contemporary, &c.
coterie (kō'te-rē), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.
coterminous. Same as conterminous.
cotillion (kō-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons; music for such a dance; a black and white woolen skirt material. Also cotillon.
cottage (kot'āj), *n.* a small dwelling.
cotter (kot'ēr), cottier, cottar, abbreviations for cottager: *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a wedge for tightening machinery.
cotton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* (with *to*), to make up [to] another; seek his intimacy; fall in with his whims.
cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton fiber.
couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size, paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.
couchant (kouch'ant), *adj.* in heraldry, crouching or lying down.
couch grass (gras), *n.* quitch grass.
cougar (kōō'gär and kow'gar), *n.* the puma.
cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended

with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

could (kood), *p.t.* of can.

coulomb (kōō-lom'), *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current of one ampere per second.

coulter (kōl'tēr), *n.* see colter.

council (koun'sil), *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.* [*pl.* councilmen (koun'sil-men), a member of a municipal council.

councilor (koun'sil-ēr), *n.* a member of a common council.

counsel (koun'seĭ), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister, attorney: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* counseled, *p.pr.* counseling], to give advice to; advise. [Latin.]

counselor (koun'sel-ēr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.

count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.

count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained; a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm. [French.]

countenance (koun'te-nans), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.

counter (koun'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

counter (koun'tēr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

counteract (koun-tēr-akt'), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.

counterblast (koun'ter-blast), *n.* a bugle or number of bugles blowing in answer or defiance to another blast.

countercharge (koun'ter-chärj), *n.* a charge of cavalry in reply to one that has been received; an accusation in place of another and refuting it.

counterfeit (koun'tēr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* eigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery. [French.]

counterfeiting (koun'tēr-fit-ing), *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or bank-notes.

counterfoil (koun'tēr-foil), *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, or draft, retained by the drawer; a stub.

counterfort (koun'tēr-fōrt), *n.* a buttress built at right angles to a wall or terrace; a spur of a mountain.

counter-light (koun'tēr-līt), *n.* a light opposite any object, causing it to appear to disadvantage.

countermand (koun-tēr-mand'), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

countermark (koun-tēr-märk'), *n.* an additional mark placed on goods for greater security; the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company in London, to indicate the standard quality of gold or silver: *v.t.* to place a countermark upon.

counterpane (koun'tēr-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.

counter-parole (koun-tēr-pa-rōl'), *n.* a word given in addition to the password.

counterpart (koun'tēr-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.

counterpoint (koun'tēr-point), *n.* the science of harmony.

counterscarp (koun'tēr-skärp), *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp. See scarp.

counter-sea (koun'tēr-sē), *n.* a sea running in an opposite direction to the wind.

counterseal (koun'tēr-sēl), *v.t.* to seal with others: *n.* the reverse side of a pendent seal attached to a document.

countersign (koun-tēr-sin'), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* (koun'tēr-sīn), an addi-

tional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.

countersink (koun'tĕr-singk), *v.t.* to drill (a conical depression) in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.

countervail (koun-ter-vāl'), *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counterbalance.

countess (koun'tes), *n.* the wife of an earl or count. [French.]

counting (kount'ing), *n.* reckoning.

counting-house (kount'ing-hous), *n.* the room where accounts or mercantile transactions are carried on.

country (kun'tri), *n.* [*pl.* countries (kunt'rēz)], a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* 'rural; rustic; unpolished. [French.]

county (koun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* counties (koun'tiz)], a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.

coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow, a master-stroke. [French.]

coupé (kōō-pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach; a small first-class carriage. [French.]

couple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite. [French.]

couplet (kup'let), *n.* two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.

coupon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theater, &c. [French.]

courage (kĕr'āj), *n.* fortitude; valor.

courageous (kĕr-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.

courageously (kĕr-ā'jus-li), *adv.* to act with courage; bravely; boldly.

courier (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a special messenger for a government or monarch; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements. [French.]

course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia; the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing. [French.]

courser (kōrs'ĕr), *n.* a swift and spirited horse; a war-horse; one who courses; a running bird of the ostrich family.

coursing (kōrs'ing), *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.

court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved space surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, &c., engaged there; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit. [French.]

courteous (kĕr'te-us), *adj.* polite; obliging.

courtesan (kĕr'te-zan), *n.* a prostitute.

courtesy (kĕr'te-si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (kĕr'te-siz)], politeness combined with kindness; civility. [French.]

courtesy (kĕrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (kĕrt'siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* courtesied, *p.pr.* courtesying], to make a courtesy.

courtier (kôrt'yĕr), *n.* one who frequents or attends court; one who solicits the favor of another; one having courtly manners. [French.]

courtliness (kôrt'li-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.

courtly (kôrt'li), *adj.* refined; elegant.

court-martial (kôrt-mär'shal), *n.* [*pl.* courts-martial], a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offenses.

court-plaster (kôrt'plas-tĕr), *n.* a superior kind of black sticking-plaster, originally used by ladies at court for ornamental patches on the face.

courtship (kôrt'ship), *n.* the act of wooing.

courtyard (kôrt'yärd), *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.

cousin (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to certain noblemen. [French.]

cousin-german (kuz'in-jĕr'man), *n.* a first cousin. [French.]

couvade (kōō-väd'), *n.* a peculiar custom in Brazil among the Indians by which, when a woman bears a child, her husband is put to bed and attended to with great solicitude. See matriarchate. [French.]

cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow molding; a fellow: *v.i.* to arch over.

covenant (kuv'e-nant), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract. [Old French.]

covenanter (kuv'e-nant-ẽr), *n.* one who enters into a covenant; especially of the Holy League and Covenant in Scotland about 1650.

cover (kuv'ẽr), *v.t.* to overspread, as the top of anything, with something else; hide; save from punishment; shelter; clothe: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table furniture for one person: *pl.* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game. [French.]

covering (kuv'ẽr-ing), *n.* that which covers or protects; dress.

coverlet (kuv'ẽr-let), *n.* a bed quilt.

covert (kuv'ẽrt), *adj.* concealed; covered; disguised; insidious; under authority or protection; said of a married woman: *n.* a place that protects or shelters; a thicket; shelter for game. [French.]

coverture (kuv'ẽr-tūr), *n.* a cover; shelter; the status of a married woman. [French.]

covet (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire. [French.]

covetous (kuv'et-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.

covetousness (kuv'et-us-ness), *n.* the state of being covetous; greed.

covey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.

coving (kōv'ing), *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.

cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz)], the mature female of the genus bos, or ox; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c. [Anglo-Saxon]: *n.* a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear. [Icelandic.]

coward (kou'ard), *n.* one without courage; a dastard; poltroon.

cowardice (kou'ard-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.

cow-bird (kou'bẽrd), *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.

cowboy (kou'boi), *n.* a boy who looks after cows; a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman who looks after the cattle while grazing.

cow-catcher (kou'kach-ẽr), *n.* a wedge-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions from the rails.

cower (kou'ẽr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear. [Icelandic.]

cowherd (kou'hẽrd), *n.* a tender of cattle.

cowhide (kou'hīd), *n.* the tanned and dressed skins of cows; a stout flexible whip made of raw hide: *adj.* made of cowhide leather: *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.

cowlick (kou'lik), *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.

cowpox (kou'poks), *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles: from these the vaccine matter is obtained for inoculation against smallpox.

cowrie (kou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* cowries (kou'-riz)], a small glossy shell, used as money by some African tribes, and in Siam. Also cowry.

cowslip (kou'slip), *n.* a species of primrose.

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

coxswain (kok'sun), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.

coy (koi), *adj.* modest; bashful; demure. [Old French.]
coyly (koi'li), *adv.* in a coy manner.
coyness (koi'nes), *n.* reserve; demureness.
coyote (koi-ōt' or ko-yō'tā), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* (koi-ōt'), to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance. [Spanish, from Mexican.]
cozen (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.
cozy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm. [Gaelic.]
crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crab-apple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs; to back out.
crabbed (krab'ed), *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.
crabby (krab'i), *adj.* crabbed.
crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle; to commit burglary: *adj.* of superior excellence.
cracked (krakt), *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.
cracker (krak'ẽr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.
crackerjack (krak'ẽr-jak), *n.* the same as a corker; an adept at whatever he tries; a strong and skilful man. [American Slang.]
crackle (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.
crackling (krak'ling), *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig.
cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* a hard fancy biscuit. [Danish.]
cracksman (kraks'man), *n.* [*pl.* cracksmen (kraks'men)], a burglar.
cradle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle. [Irish.]
cradling (krā'dling), *n.* the open timbers or ribs of a vaulted ceiling.
craft (kraft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.
craftily (kraft'i-li), *adv.* cunningly.
craftiness (kraft'i-nes), *n.* cunning.
craftsman (krafts'man), *n.* [*pl.* craftsmen (krafts'men)], a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.
crafty (kraf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.
crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.
craggy (krag'i), *adj.* abounding in crags; pertaining to a crag or crags; rugged.
cram (kram), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming], to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to: *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination; to eat greedily: *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie. [Icelandic.]
cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding: *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp. [Danish.]
crampit (kram'pit), *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard, or staff. [Gaelic.]
crampoons (kram'pōōnz), *n.pl.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights.
cranberry (kran'bẽr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cranberries (kran'bẽr-riz)], the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.
crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for

raising heavy weights: *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane.

cranial (krā′ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to the skull.

craniology (krā-ni-ol′ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

cranium (krā′ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* crania], the skull. [Græco-Latin.]

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis, or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania: *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize.

crank-case (krangk′kās), *n.* a piece of metal which, in an automobile, holds the piston-rod to the body.

crankiness (krangk′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

crank-pin (krangk′pin), *n.* a pin parallel to a shaft, carried at the end of a crank.

crank-shaft (krangk′shaft), *n.* a shaft bearing a crank.

cranky (krangk′i), *adj.* full of crotchets or cranks; liable to be upset; loose and rickety.

crannied (kran′id), *adj.* full of chinks.

cranny (kran′i), *n.* [*pl.* crannies (kran′-iz)], a chink. [French.]

crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed: *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence: *v.i.* to make a loud, clattering noise [Swedish]: *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric. [French.]

crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse. [French, from Latin.]

crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper.

crater (krā′tēr), *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

cratur (krā′tēr), *n.* whiskey. "The comfortable creature." "The creature that does you no harm." [Irish.]

craunch. See crunch.

cravat (kra-vat′), *n.* a neckcloth.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

craven (krā′vn), *adj.* cowardly; base: *n.* a coward; recreant.

craving (krā′ving), *n.* a strong desire.

craw (kraw), *n.* a bird's crop.

crawfish (kraw′fish) or **crayfish** (krā′fish), *n.* the common name of a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster: *v.i.* to move slowly backward; to retreat.

crawl (krawl), *v.i.* move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the sea-coast for fish, turtles, &c.

crayon (krā′un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.

crayonist (krā′un-ist), *n.* one who draws or sketches with crayons.

craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

crazily (krā′zi-li), *adv.* in a crazy manner.

craziness (krā′zi-nes), *n.* the state of being crazy.

crazy (krā′zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager. [Swedish.]

crazy-work (krā′zi-wērk), *n.* patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, &c.

creak (krēk), *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

creaky (krēk′i), *adj.* apt to creak.

cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

cream of tartar (tär′tar), *n.* purified tartar or argol.

creamery (krēm′ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* creameries (krēm′ēr-iz)], a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream is sold.

cream-laid (krēm′lād), *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white color, showing the lines of the mold impressed on it: opposed to *cream-wove*, which has no such lines.

crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* make a crease in.
creasote. Another form of creosote.
creatable (krē-āt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be created.
create (krē-āt'), *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function.
creatine (krē'a-tin), *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue. Also kreatine.
creation (krē-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe
creative (krē-a'tiv), *adj.* constructive.
creator (krē-a'tēr), *n.* one who creates.
Creator, *n.* the Supreme Being.
creature (krē'tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.
crêche (krāsh), *n.* a public nursery.
credence (krē'dens), *n.* belief; trust.
credenda (krē-den'da), *n.pl.* articles of faith. [Latin.]
credential (krē-den'shal), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.
credibility (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being credible.
credible (kred'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.
credibly (kred'i-bli), *adv.* in a credible manner.
credit (kred'it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold. [Latin.]
creditor (kred'it-ēr), *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.
credulity (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* ready belief.
credulous (kred'ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.
creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief. [Latin.]
creek (krēk, *colloq.* krik), *n.* a small bay; cove.
creel (krēl), *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.
creep (krēp), *v.i* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crept (krept), *p.pr.* creeping], to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously; fawn.
creeper (krēp'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.
creepy (krēp'i), *adj.* shivering; chilled.
cremate (krē-māt'), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.
cremation (krē-mā'shun), *n.* the act of cremating.
cremator (krē-mā'tēr), *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, &c
crematory (krē'ma-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cremation: *n.* [*pl.* crematories (krē'ma-tō-riz)], a place for burning the dead.
crenate (krē'nāt), *adj.* notched.
crenellated (kren'el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings (crenelles).
creole (krē'ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America, Louisiana, or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish or French) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.
creosol (krē'ō-sol), *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.
creosote (krē'ō-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic, also as a wood preservative.
crepitate (krep'i-tāt), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.
crepitation (krep-i-tā'shun), *n.* a low, crackling noise.
crépon (krē'pon), *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.
crept (krept), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of creep.
crescent (kres'ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.
cresol (krē'sol), *n.* a phenol obtained from coal- and wood-tar.
cress (kres), *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the watercress.
cresset (kres'et), *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's implement.

crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit; *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.

crestfallen (krest'fawl-n), *adj.* dejected.

cretaceous (krē-tā'shus), *adj.* composed of, or like, chalk; chalky. [Latin.]

crétin (krē'tn), *n.* a person who suffers from cretinism.

cretinism (krē'tn-izm), *n.* an incurable, endemic malady, generally accompanied by goître, which occurs among the inhabitants of mountainous districts, as in Switzerland, and is supposed to be caused by drinking snow-water.

crétonne (krē-ton'), *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.

crevasse (krev-as'), *n.* a deep fissure in a glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river. [French.]

crevice (krev'is), *n.* a crack; fissure.

crew (krōō), *p.t.* of crow.

crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.

crewel (krōō'el), *n.* fine twisted worsted, &c., used in fancy work.

crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing], to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* make notes for dishonest use in an examination.

cribbage (krib'āj), *n.* a card game. See pony.

crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

cricket (krik'et), *n.* the well-known game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* a kind of fine twilled flannel.

crier (krī'ēr), *n.* one who makes a public proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrong-doing.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* guilt.

criminate (krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* accusation.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals. See penology.

crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson; *v.i.* to blush.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.

crinkle (kring'kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

crinoline (krin'ō-lin), *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

cripple (krip'l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame.

crippling (krip'ling), *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.

crisis (krī'sis), *n.* [*pl.* cri'ses (krī'sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling: *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

crispate (krisp'āt), *adj.* curled.

crispin (kris'pin), *n.* a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

criss-cross (kris'krôs), *n.* an intersection; a child's game played with O's and X's: *adj.* going backwards and forwards.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (krī-tē'ri-a)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed. [Greek.]

crith (krith), *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 liter of hydrogen.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

critical (krit'i-kal), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

critically (krit'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a critical manner.

criticise (krit'i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

critique (kri-tēk'), *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production. [French.]

croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven, &c.; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok), *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge.

crockery (krok'ēr-i), *n.* earthenware.

crocket (kroch'et), *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, &c.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.

crocodile (krok'ō-dil or -dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail. [French, from Latin.]

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* a genus of iridaceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

crofter (kroft'ēr), *n.* a small farmer of Western Scotland, who rents and tills a small farm.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones in a circle and usually surrounding a lofty pillar of stone. Such are found at Stonehenge and Avebury in England; and, less notably, in many other places. They were long believed to have been erected by the Druids or Celtic priests, but this is doubtful, as they are probably older than Druidism. On the other hand they should not be confounded, as they often are, with dolmens. See dolmen and Druid.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

crony (krō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* cronies (krō'-niz)], a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow, continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping], to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* appear unexpectedly [with *up*].

cropper (krop'ēr), *n.* an expression used in England for "a fall."

cropping-out (krop'ing-out), *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

croquet (kro-kā'), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent's ball, after placing one's own in contact with it.

croquette (kro-ket'), *n.* ball of mincemeat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown. [French.]

crosier (krō'zhēr), *n.* a bishop's staff.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross, of which there are many kinds, *i.e.* the Greek cross, St. Andrew's cross, St. George's cross, the Maltese cross, &c.; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon [French]; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

cross-bill (krôs'bil), *n.* a bill brought by a defendant against a plaintiff

praying for relief; a bird with a cross-shaped bill.

crossbow (krôs'bō), *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

cross-breed (krôs'brēd), *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

cross-buttock (krôs-but'ok), *n.* a throw in wrestling where, when the pair are back to back, one of them throws his opponent across his hip.

cross-examination (krôs-eg-zam-i-nā'shun), *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *adj.* having eyes that squint in different directions: *n.* a squint-eyed person; one having cross-eyes.

cross-grained (krôs'grānd), *adj.* with an irregular grain or fiber; contrary or awkward in temper.

crossing (krôs'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cross; a path across; intersection; opposition.

cross-jack (krō'jak), *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

crossly (krôs'li), *adj.* athwart; peevishly.

cross-purpose (krôs-pēr'pus), *n.* a contrary purpose: *pl.* a game of questions and answers.

cross-question (krôs-kwes'chun), *v.t.* to cross-examine.

cross-sea (krôs'sē), *n.* a chopping sea in which the water runs in different directions.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *n.* a stitch formed of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.

cross-tie (krôs'tī), *n.* a railroad sleeper.

cross-trees (krôs'trēz), *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.

cross-wind (krôs'wind), *n.* a side, or unfavorable, wind.

cross-wise (krôs'wīz), *adv.* across; cross-shaped.

crotch (kroch), *n.* a hook or fork.

crotchet (kroch'et), *n.* a musical note of 1-4th a semibreve, a quarter note; a bracket; a whim or fancy.

crotchety (kroch'et-i), *adj.* whimsical; odd.

croton-bug (krō'tun-bug), *n.* a small light-colored cockroach.

croton-oil (krō'tun-oil), *n.* a viscid vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of a tropical plant.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low; cringe.

croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; the place behind the saddle [French]; inflammation of the trachea and larynx, with a hoarse cough and difficult breathing. [Scottish.]

croupier (krōō'pi-ā), *n.* one who presides at a gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman. [French.]

croupy (krōōp'i), *adj.* affected with croup.

crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing], to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *v.t.* to "eat crow," to submit to an act of humiliation: *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill.

crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* an iron lever.

crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.

crown (kroun), *n.* a royal head-dress of jewels and gold worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin ($1.25); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.

crown-glass (kroun'glas), *n.* the finest window-glass.

crow's-foot (krōz'foot), *n.* the ranunculus; a caltrop; an arrangement of cords to suspend an awning: *pl.* wrinkles under the eyes.

crow's-nest (krōz'nest), *n.* a look-out, or watch-tower, on the main-top-mast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.

crucial (krōō'shial), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; searching. [Latin.]

crucible (krōō'si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.

crucifer (krōō'si-fēr), *n.* one who in an ecclesiastical procession carries the cross; a cross-bearer.

crucifier (krōō'si-fī-ēr), *n.* one who crucifies.

crucifix (krōō'si-fiks), *n.* [*pl.* crucifixes (krōō'si-fiks-ez)], a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.

crucifixion (krōō-si-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.

cruciform (krōō'si-fôrm), *n.* cross-shaped.

crucify (krōō'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying], to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24). [Latin.]

crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; raw; uncultured; harsh in color, or half-digested. [Latin.]

crudely (krōōd'li), *adv.* in a crude manner.

crudeness (krōōd'nes), *n.* the quality of being crude.

crudity (krōōd'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* crudities (krōōd'i-tiz)], the state or condition of being crude.

cruel (krōō'el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; unrelenting.

cruelly (krōō'el-li), *adv.* in a cruel manner.

cruelty (krōō'el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cruelties (krōō'el-tiz)], inhumanity; savagery.

cruet (krōō'et), *n.* a small glass vial.

cruise. Same as cruse.

cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place for warlike purposes, or for pleasure. [Danish.]

cruiser (krōōz'ēr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; a fast warship, either armored, unarmored, belted, &c. An armored cruiser is practically the same as a battle-ship. See battleship.

crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.

crumble (krum'bl), *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.

crumby (krum'i), *adj.* having crumbs; soft. Also crummy.

crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* a soft tea-cake.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.

crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.

crupper (krup'ēr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on. [French.]

crural (krōō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.

crusade (krōō-sād'), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross headed by any one of the Christian powers, to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause, as total abstinence, woman suffrage, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade. [French.]

cruse (krōōz), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids; a vial. [Icelandic.]

crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.

crush-hat (krush'hat), *n.* a collapsible hat. Also called an opera hat.

crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering. [Latin.]

Crustacea (krus-tā'shi-a), *n.pl.* a prime division of the Orthropoda, comprising crabs and lobsters.

crustacean (krus-tā'shi-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shi-us), *adj.* shelly.

crusty (krus'ti), *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly; snappish.

crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle

cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying], to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lam-

entation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

crying (krī'ing), *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.

cryolite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminium: the source of aluminium.

crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church: sometimes used as a chapel or shrine. [Greek.]

cryptic (kript'ik), *adj.* hidden; secret

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-a), *n.pl.* in the Linnean system, a class of flowerless plants, as mosses, ferns, &c.

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.

cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

crypton (krip'ton), *n.* an element of the atmosphere recently discovered.

cryptonym (krip'tō-nim), *n.* a secret name.

crystal (kris'tal), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent. [Greek.]

crystalline (kris'ta-līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.

crystallization (kris-ta-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act of crystallizing.

crystallize (kris'tal-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

crystallography (kris-ta-log'ra-fi), *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.

cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* the act of determining the contents of a solid; the contents so measured.

cubby-hole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* a snug place.

cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, cube of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube. [Græco-Latin.]

cube root (kūb'root), *n.* the first power of a cube, as 5 of 125.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper; Java pepper. [Arabic, through Latin.]

cubic (kū'bik), *adj.* having the form or properties of a cube. Also cubical.

cubically (kū'bi-ka-li), *adv.* in a cubic manner.

cubit (kū'bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist. [Latin.]

cubo-cube (kū'bō-kūb), *n.* the square of the cube, or the sixth power of a number, as $729 = 3^6$.

cucking-stool (kuk'ing-stool), *n.* a kind of chair in which disorderly females, common scolds, &c., were placed and ducked, down to a century or more ago. Also ducking-stool.

cuckold (kuk'ōld), *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the burdock.

cuckoo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill: so named from its characteristic note.

cucumber (kū'kum-bẽr), *n.* a creeping plant, the elongated fruit of which is used as a salad, and as a pickle.

cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth and chewed again. See quid.

cuddle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cudgeled, *p.pr.* cudgeling], to beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hint; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line, the tapering rod used in billiards.

cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.

cuirass (kwē-ras'), *n.* a breastplate.

cuirassier (kwē-ras-ēr′), *n.* a. cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.
cuisine (kwē-zēn′), *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, &c.; style or quality of cooking. [French.]
cul-de-sac (kūl′de-säk), *n.* [*pl.* culs-de-sac], a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in and no exit but in front. [French.]
culinary (kū′li-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.
cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.
culminate (kul′mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian.
culmination (kul-mi-nā′shun), *n.* the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet through the meridian.
culpability (kul-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* liability to blame.
culpable (kul′pa-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.
culpatory (kul′pa-tō-ri), *adj.* censuring.
culprit (kul′prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.
cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration. [Latin.]
cultch (kulch), *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters; oyster-spawn. [Origin unknown.]
cultivate (kul′ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.
cultivation (kul-ti-vā′shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage; culture.
cultivator (kul′ti-vā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates; a farmer; an agricultural implement.
cultural (kul′tūr-al), *adj.* pertaining to culture.
culture (kul′tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.
culverin (kul′vēr-in), *n.* a long cannon of the sixteenth century, with serpent-shaped handles.
culvert (kul′vērt), *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.
cumber (kum′bēr), *v.t.* to hinder; embarrass; oppress; perplex.
cumbersome (kum′bēr-sum), *adj.* burdensome; unwieldy.
cumbrous (kum′brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.
cumin (kum′in), *n.* a plant, with warm aromatic bitterish seeds. Also cummin. [Hebrew.]
cumulative (kū′mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.
cumulative vote (vōt), *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.
cumulus (kū′mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* cumuli (kū′mū-lī)], a cloud in round woolly masses. [Latin.]
cuneate (kū′nē-āt), *adj.* wedge-shaped.
cuneiform (kū-nē′i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also arrowhead. [Latin.]
cunning (kun′ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness; the natural instinct of an animal.
cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping], to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.
cupboard (kub′ērd), *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, &c.
cupel (kū′pel), *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupeled, *p.pr.* cupeling], to refine (precious metals) from lead in a cupel.
cupellation (kū-pel-ā′shun), *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.
cupful (kup′fool), *n.* [*pl.* cupfuls (kup′foolz)], as much as a cup will contain.
cupidity (kū-pid′i-ti), *n.* covetousness.

cupola (kū'pō-la), *n.* [*pl.* cupolas (kū'pō-laz)], a spherical cup-shaped roof; a revolving shot-proof turret.
cupreous (kū'prē-us), *adj.* coppery.
cupric (kū'prik), *adj.* pertaining to copper.
cupriferous (kū-prif'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding copper.
cuprite (kū'prīt), *n.* red oxide of copper.
cupule (kū'pūl), *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn; a small cup-shaped organ.
cur (kẽr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.
curable (kūr'a-bl), *adj.* remediable.
curacy (kū'ra-si), *n.* the office or district of a curate.
curari (kū-rä'ri), *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a South American tree, used by the natives for poisoning their arrows: it is a powerful anæsthetic.
curarine (kū-rä'rin), *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.
curarize (kū'rä'rīz), *v.t.* to poison by curari.
curate (kū'rāt), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.
curative (kū'ra-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure. [Latin.]
curator (kū-rā'tẽr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.
curb (kẽrb), *v.t.* restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.
curbing (kẽrb'ing), *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.
curbstone (kẽrb'stōn), *n.* the stone-edge of a path.
curd (kẽrd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle. [Irish.]
curdiness (kẽrd'i-nes), *n.* the state of being curdy.
curdle (kẽr'dl), *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.
curdy (kẽrd'di), *adj.* like, or full of, curd.
cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; preserve by salting.
curé (kū-rā'), *n.* in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.
curfew (kẽr'fū), *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p. m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished. [French, *couvre-feu.*]
curia (kū'ri-a), *n.* the Papal Court, called specifically the Roman Curia.
curio (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* curios (kū'ri-ōz)], bric-à-brac; a curiosity.
curiosity (kū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* curiosities (kū-ri-os'i-tiz)], inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.
curioso (kū-ri-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* curiosi (kū-ri-ō'si)], a virtuoso. [Italian.]
curious (kū'ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something new or strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.
curl (kẽrl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.
curler (kẽrl'ẽr), *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling; an instrument for curling the hair.
curlew (kẽrl'lū), *n.* migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.
curling (kẽrl'ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.
curly (kẽrl'li), *adj.* having curls; wavy.
curmudgeon (kẽr-mud'jin), *n.* an avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard.
currant (kẽr'ant), *n.* a small variety of dried grape, imported from the Levant; the well-known shrub and its berry.
currency (kẽr'en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating money medium of a nation.
current (kẽr'ent), *adj.* widely circulated; now passing as time; generally accepted or credited: *n.* a flow: said of fluids; body of air or water

flowing in a certain direction; general tendency. [French.]

curricle (kĕr'i-kl), *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

curriculum (kĕr-ik'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (kĕr-ik'ū-la)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c. [Latin.]

currier (kĕr'i-ĕr), *n.* a leather dresser.

currish (kĕr'ish), *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.

curry (kĕr'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).

curry (kĕr'i), *n.* [*pl.* curries (kĕr'iz)], a highly-spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice, fowl, &c., flavored with curry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to cook or flavor with curry.

curry-comb (kĕr'i-kōm), *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.

curse (kĕrs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.

cursed (kĕr'sed), *p.adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.

cursorial (kĕr-sō'ri-al), *adj.* adapted for running or walking.

cursorily (kĕr'sō-ri-li), *adv.* hastily.

cursory (kĕr'sō-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.

curst (kĕrst), *p.p.* of curse.

curt (kĕrt), *adj.* abrupt; short.

curtail (kĕr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.

curtailment (kĕr-tāl'ment), *n.* the act of curtailing.

curtain (kĕr'tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

curtain-lecture (kĕr'tin-lek'tūr), *n.* long talks given to their husbands by sharp-tongued wives after bed-time.

curtsy (kĕrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* curtsies (kĕrt'siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees. Also curtsey: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying], to make a curtsy.

curvate (kĕr'vāt), *adj.* bent; curved.

curvation (kĕr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of bending.

curvature (kĕr'vā-tūr), *n.* a bending.

curve (kĕrv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.

curvet (kĕr'vet or kĕr-vet'), *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.i.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.

curvilineal (kĕr-vi-lin'e-al) or **curvilinear** (kĕr-vi-lin'e-ar), *adj.* consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

curving (kĕr'ving), *n.* a curve; bend.

cushion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard-table: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.

cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.

cuspidal (kus'pi-dal), *adj.* ending in a point.

cuspidate (kus'pi-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.

cuspidor (kus'pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon. [Spanish.]

custard (kus'tĕrd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.

custodian (kus-tō'di-an), *n.* one who has the care of anything.

custody (kus'tō-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security. [Latin.]

custom (kus'tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed. [French.]

custom house (hous), *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.

customer (kus'tum-ĕr), *n.* a purchaser.

cut (kut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; divide (a pack of cards) at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles

to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant; *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned.

cut-glass (kut'glas), *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.

cut-off (kut'ôf), *n.* a short or straight road; a new shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.

cut-out (kut'out), *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit.

cut-throat (kut'thrōt), *n.* a murderer; ruffian.

cutaneous (kū-tā'ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to the skin. [Latin.]

cutaway (kut'a-wā), *adj.* cut back from the waist: *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.

cutch (kuch), *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.

cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.

cuticle (kūt'i-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.

cutify (kū'ti-fi), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cutified, *p.pr.* cutifying], to form, or become covered with, skin.

cutlass (kut'las), *n.* a broad cutting sword.

cutler (kut'lēr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.

cutlery (kut'lēr-i), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.

cutlet (kut'let), *n.* a slice of meat.

cutter (kut'ēr), *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons; a small fast-sailing vessel, with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.

cutting (kut'ing), *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision.

cuttle (kut'l), *n.* the cuttle-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.

cut-up (kut'up), *v.i.* to act in a frivolous fashion: *n.* to make a buffoon of one's self; to caper.

cutwater (kut'waw-tēr), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.

cutweed (kut'wēd), *n.* a coarse marine alga.

cutworm (kut'wērm), *n.* a destructive larval moth.

cyanate (sī'an-āt), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.

cyaneous (sī-ā'nē-us), *adj.* azure blue.

cyanic (sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to cyanogen. [Greek.]

cyanic acid (as'id), *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

cyanide (sī'a-nīd), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal.

cyanogen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* a colorless, poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odor of peach blossoms.

cyanosis (sī-a-nō'sis), *n.* a condition of the body in which its surface becomes blue, due to the insufficient aëration of the blood.

cyanotype (sī-an'ō-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue.

cycle (sī'kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling], to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

cyclic (sik'lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes. Also cyclical.

cyclist (sī'klist), *n.* a bicyclist.

cycloid (sī'kloid), *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.

cyclometer (sī-klom′e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

cyclone (sī′klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally round towards a center.

cyclonic (sī-klon′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone.

cyclonoscope (sī-klō′nō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.

Cyclopean (sī-klō-pē′an), *adj.* pertaining to the Cyclops: hence huge and rough; terrific, vast; massive.

cyclopedia or **cyclopædia** (sī-klō-pē′-di-a), abbreviation of encyclopedia.

cyclorama (sī-klō-rä′ma), *n.* a series of moving pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the center.

cyclostyle (sī′klō-stīl), *n.* an apparatus for producing manifold copies by means of a small toothed wheel.

cygnet (sig′net), *n.* a young swan.

cylinder (sil′in-dẽr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

cylindric (sil-in′drik), *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder. Also cylindrical.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris′i-ti), *n.* the state or character of being cylindrical.

cylindroid (sil′in-droid), *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical: *adj.* having the form of a cylindroid.

cymbal (sim′bal), *n.* one of a pair of circular disk-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.

cyme (sīm), *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.

cynic (sin′ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers. The word means "dog-like." [Greek.]

cynical (sin′i-kal), *adj.* like a cynic.

cynicism (sin′i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.

cynosure (sī′nō- or sin′ō-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction. [Greek.]

cypress (sī′pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.

cyprian (sip′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to Venus: hence wanton; lascivious.

cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch, usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

cystic (sis′tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.

cystocele (sis′tō-sēl), *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.

cystoplast (sis′to-plăst), *n.* a nuclear and enveloping cell.

cystoscopy (sis-tos′kō-pi), *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.

cystose (sis′tōs), *adj.* full of cysts.

cystotænia (sis-tō-tē′ni-a), *n.* a tapeworm.

cystotome (sis′tō-tōme), *n.* an instrument for operating on the bladder.

cystotomy (sis-tot′ō-mi), *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.

cytoblastema (sī-tō-blas-tē′ma), *n.* the protoplasm in which animal and vegetable cells are produced.

cytococcus (sī-tō-kok′us), *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.

cytode (sī′tōd), *n.* a cell.

cytogenesis (sī-to-jen′e-sis), *n.* cell formation.

cytula (si-tū′la), *n.* a parent cell; an impregnated ovum.

cyule (sī′ūle), *n.* a keel boat; sailing vessel.

Czar (zar) or **Tzar** (tsär), *n.* the title of the Russian Emperor.

czardas (zär′das), *n.* an Hungarian national dance. [Magyar.]

Czarevitch (zär′e-vich) or **Tsarevitch** (tzär′-), *n.* the eldest son of the Czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.

Czarevna (zä-rev′na) or **Tzarevna** (tzä-), *n.* imperial Russian princess: applied to the wife of the Czarevitch.

Czarina (zä-rē′na) or **Tsarina** (tsä-), *n.* an empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar.

Czech (chek), *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavic family, including Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks.

D

D, the fourth letter in the Greek and Latin alphabets, as in English and others of Western Europe. It was formed from a West Greek *delta* in which that letter Δ was rounded at the right side. The name *delta,* derived from the Phœnician, means "a door," or the flap of a tent. D (d), as an abbreviation in Great Britain, meaning a penny, is from the Latin *denarius,* a small coin.

dab (dab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.* dabbing], to strike or touch lightly: *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an alleged expert: *adj.* clever; handy.

dabber (dab'ẽr), *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

dabble (dab'l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

dabster (dab'stẽr), *n.* an alleged expert.

dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach. [English.]

dachshund (däks'hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

da capo (dä kä'pō), a musical term, meaning "from the beginning," over again. Abbreviated D.C. [Italian.]

dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* a bandit in Burmah, who attacks the English troops, raids villages, and commits acts of depredation.

dacoity (da-koit'i), *n.* the profession or act of a dacoit. [Burmese.]

dactyl (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short (– ⏑ ⏑). [Greek, "a finger."]

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the dactyl.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of engraving on gems.

dactylitis (dak-til-ī'tis), *n.* an inflammation of the fingers or the toes.

dactylology (dak-til-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers. [Greek.]

dad (dad), *n.* a child-name for *father.* Also daddy.

daddle (dad'l), *v.t.* to walk unsteadily like a child; waddle; trifle.

daddy-long-legs (dad-i-long'legs), *n.* a name for a sort of crane-fly.

dado (dā'dō), *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room, &c.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly. [Gaelic.]

dagger (dag'ẽr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

dago (dā'gō), *n.* [*pl.* dagos (dā'gōz)], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

Dagon (dā'gon), *n.* a god of the Phœnicians and Egyptians, represented as half man and half fish.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silver plate, called from its inventor, M. Daguerre, who gave to the world this, the first form of photograph, in 1839.

dahabiyah (dä-hä-bē'yä), *n.* a native boat on the Nile resembling a house-boat.

dahlia (dal'ya), *n.* [*pl.* dahlias (dal'yaz)], a composite plant, with large bright-colored flowers.

daily (dā'li), *n.* [*pl.* dailies (dā'liz)], a

newspaper or periodical published each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day: diurnal; *adv.* day by day.

daimio (dī′mi-ō), *n.* one of the Japanese feudal lords who were required to possess 10,000 measures of grain. They surrendered their political power to the Mikado in 1871.

daintiness (dān′ti-nes), *n.* the quality of being dainty.

dainty (dān′ti), *n.* [*pl.* dainties (dān′-tiz)], something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dairy (dā′ri), *n.* [*pl.* dairies (dā′riz)], a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

dairy - produce (dā′ri-prō′dūs), *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

dairying (dā′ri-ing), *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

daïs (dā′is), *n.* a raised platform.

daisied (dā′zid), *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

daisy (dā′zi), *n.* [*pl.* daisies (dā′ziz)], a low composite herb with a yellow disk, and white or rose-colored rays; in colloquial language, a pretty girl.

dal or **dhal** (däl), *n.* a food much used by the poorer classes in India. It consists of split pulse mixed with rice.

dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.

dalliance (dal′i-ans), *n.* the act of dallying.

dally (dal′li), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying], to trifle away time; to loiter; procrastinate; to consume in neglect; to toy with; act voluptuously (with); to waste time in frivolous talk.

dalmatic (dal-mat′ik), *n.* a tunic worn by a deacon over alb and cassock during mass or the celebration of the Eucharist.

Daltonism (dawl′tun-izm), *n.* color-blindness; inability to distinguish one color from another; a disease named from the English chemist, Dr. John Dalton (1788–1844), who was much afflicted by it.

dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a water-course; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or a gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming], to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain [usual with *in* or *up*].

damage (dam′āj), *n.* injury or harm; harm wilfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.

damask (dam′ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a variegated design; Damascus steel or work; deep pink: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask: *v.t.* to work flowers upon; ornament (metals) with wavy, silvery devices.

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn′), *v.t.* to apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel, &c.).

damassé (da-ma-sā′), *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask; decorated with white on a white ground; said of porcelain.

dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress, written Mrs.; the mistress of an elementary school; an elderly woman. Originally, however, like the French *dame*, it denoted a lady of position, and usually the wife or widow of a knight.

damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment judicially; consign to a certain fate; condemn as bad or as a failure; to invoke a malediction upon: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.

damnation (dam-nā′shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

damnatory (dam′na-tō-ri), *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.

damned (damd), *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad; used sometimes adverbially as an intensive [printed d—d].

damnify (dam′ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* damnified, *p.pr.* damnifying], to cause loss or damage to.

damnum (dam′num), *n.* loss or damage capable of assessment by a jury.

damosel (dam′ō-zel), *n.* formerly, a damsel. [French, *demoiselle*.]

damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist; foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of: *p.p.* sometimes dampen.

damper (damp'ẽr), *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibration of a musical instrument; or one regulating the heat of stoves.

dampness (damp'nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.

damsel (dam'zel), *n.* a maiden.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* a small purple oval-shaped plum.

dance (dans), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party.

dandelion (dan'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.

dander (dan'dẽr), *n.* dandruff; anger.

dandle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.

dandruff (dan'druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.

dandy (dan'di), *n.* [*pl.* dandies (dan'-diz)], a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim.

dandyism (dan'di-izm), *n.* foppishness.

danger (dān'jẽr), *n.* hazard; peril.

dangerous (dān'jẽr-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.

dangle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to dangle.

dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp.

danseuse (däng-sēz'), *n.* a female professional dancer. [French.]

dapper (dap'ẽr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.

dapple (dap'l), *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.

darbies (där'bēz), *n.* a cant word for handcuffs; also nippers.

Dardanelles (dar'dan-els), *n.* a fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea, separating the Gallipoli Peninsula from Asia Minor; in 1915 scene of attacks by the Allies in the European War.

dare (dār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], to have courage; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge.

dare-devil (dār'dev-l), *adj.* reckless: *n.* a reckless fellow.

daric (dar'ik), *n.* an ancient Persian gold coin named after King Darius. Value in U. S. money, $5.52.

daring (dār'ing), *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.

dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.

Dark Ages (ā'jez), *n.pl.* the mediæval period from about 600 to 1300 A.D.

darken (därk'en), *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.

darkening (därk'en-ing), *n.* twilight; gloaming.

darkish (därk'ish), *adj.* somewhat dark.

darkling (därk'ling), *adj.* dimly seen.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* absence of light, partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.

darksome (därk'sum), *adj.* gloomy.

darky and **darkey** (därk'i), *n.* [*pl.* darkies (därk'iz)], a negro.

darling (där'ling), meaning "little dear," *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.

darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the hole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.

darnel (där'nel), the popular name of a grass, *Lolium tremulens*, formerly supposed to be poisonous.

dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Charles Darwin, the naturalist (1809–1882), or Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* the theory of natural selection advocated by Darwin.

dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* a splash-board; a paddle-wheel float.

dastard (das'tard), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

dastardliness (das'tard-li-nes), *n.* mean timidity.

dastardly (das'tard-li), *adv.* cowardly

data (dā'ta), *pl.* of datum (q.v.).

date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; the inscription which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration; the edible oval fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.

date-tree (dāt'trē), *n.* a species of palm.

dative (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case in Greek and Latin.

datum (dā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* data (dā'ta)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usually in *pl.*].

daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely-executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.

daubing (dawb'ing), *n.* a coarse painting; the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

daughter (daw'tēr), *n.* the female offspring of a man or woman; a female in a childlike relation; something conceived of as feminine.

daughter-in-law (daw'tēr-in-law), *n.* a son's wife.

daunt (dawnt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

dauntless (dawnt'les), *adj.* fearless.

Dauphin (dō-fang'), *n.* the title of the eldest son of the King of France from 1349 to 1830. The word in French means "dolphin" which was the crest of the great nobles of Viennois in the province of Dauphiny (*Dauphiné*). When they ceded their province to the King of France, it was on the express condition that the heir to the French throne should bear the title and crest which had been theirs. *Feminine*, Dauphiness; in French Dauphine (dō-fēn').

davenport (dav'en-pōrt), *n.* a small writing-desk: a sofa-bed or couch.

davit (dav'it), *n.* one of a pair of **f**-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

davy (dā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* davies (dā'viz)], a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire, invented by Sir H. Davy, as a protection against fire-damp; a sailor's word for "affidavit."

Davy Jones (jōnz), *n.* a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil. Sailors speak of his abode at the bottom of the sea as "Davy Jones's locker."

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

dawdle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

dawning (dawn'ing), *n.* daybreak; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day); in the East, a distance that can be traveled in twenty-four hours; a specified time or period.

daybook (dā'book), *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

daybreak (dā'brāk), *n.* the dawn.

daydream (dā'drēm), *n.* a visionary fancy.

days of grace (grās), *n.pl.* the customary period (three days) allowed for the payment of a note of hand after it becomes due. In many States, these days of grace are now illegal.

dayspring (dā'spring), *n.* the dawn (Luke i. 78).

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

dazzle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light; overpower by splendor: *v.i.* to be overpowered by light: *n.* excess of light.

deacon (dē'kn), *n.* a person in the lowest degree of holy orders; an officer in Christian churches appointed or elected to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church.

deaconess (dē'kn-es), *n.* a minor clerical order of women in the Protestant Episcopal church performing the same limited functions as are assigned to a deacon. Unlike deacons, however, they cannot be advanced to the priesthood.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

dead-beat (ded'bēt), *adj.* making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil: *n.* a petty swindler who borrows small sums, or gets his living from hand to mouth; a tramp; a loafer.

dead-center (ded-sen'tēr), *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

dead-coloring (ded-kul'ēr-ing), *n.* the first broad outlines of a picture.

deaden (ded'n), *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigor of; retard; blunt; render non-conductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill (trees) by girdling.

deadeye (ded'ī), *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards: used for setting up rigging.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, &c.; a wooden buoy: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment.

dead letter (ded let'ĕr), *n.* an unclaimed letter, the owner for which cannot be found; any statute or legal precedent which has lost its authority.

dead-lift (ded'lift), *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

dead-lights (ded'līts), *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over the cabin windows in stormy weather.

deadliness (ded'li-nes), *n.* the state of being deadly.

dead-load (ded'lōd), *n.* a constant motionless load.

deadlock (ded'lok), *n.* a lock worked on one side by a handle, and on the other side by a key; a situation in which progress is impossible.

deadly (ded'li), *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.

deadman (ded'man), *n.* [*pl.* deadmen (ded'men)], a name jocularly given to a bottle of wine or other strong drink after it has been drained.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* the lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* absence of life; inactivity.

dead-reckoning (ded-rek'un-ing), *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses, allowing for drift, leeway, &c.

dead-set (ded'set), *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

dead-water (ded'waw-ter), *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

dead-weight (ded-wāt'), *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* a wind

blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

dead-work (ded'wĕrk), *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

deaf (def), *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

deafen (def'n), *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

deafening (def'ning), *p.adj.* making impervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

deaf-mute (def-mūt'), *n.* one who can neither hear nor speak.

deafness (def'nes), *n.* the state of being deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dealt, *p.pr.* dealing], to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

dealer (dēl'ĕr), *n.* one who deals at cards; a trader.

dealing (dēl'ing), *n.* conduct towards others; business intercourse; traffic [frequently *pl.*].

dealt (delt), *p.t.* of deal.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches, in his own jurisdiction the superior of a bishop; the chief officer of any faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president; the senior member of a diplomatic corps; the oldest and most distinguished representative of the literature of a country. [French.]

dean and chapter (chap'tĕr), the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, or prebendaries.

deanery (dēn'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deaneries (dēn'ĕr-iz)], the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* the office of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favorite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.

dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* affection; high price; dearth.

dearth (dĕrth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

deary, dearey, or **dearie** (dēr'i), *n.* a darling.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay; destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* a passing bell, *i.e.* one that marks by its tolling the passing away of life.

death-point (deth'point), *n.* the degree of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned per thousand, among the population of a country, city, &c., for a given period.

death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* a vigil beside a dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound, superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

deathless (deth'les), *adj.* immortal.

deathly (deth'li), *adj.* mortal; fatal.

débâcle (dā-bäk'l), *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it débris in great masses; a terrible defeat in war. [French.]

debar (de-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring], to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

debark (de-bärk'), *v.i.* to disembark.

debarkation (de-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

debase (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

debasement (de-bās'ment), *n.* act of debasing.

debatable (de-bā′ta-bl), *adj.* admitting of question or debate.
debate (de-bāt), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; controversy; discussion.
debauch (de-bawch′), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *v.i.* to engage in debauchery or riot: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.
debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* a drunkard and rake.
debauchery (de-baw′chēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* debaucheries (de-baw′chēr-iz)], excesssive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.
debenture (de-ben′tūr), *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.
debilitate (de-bil′i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.
debilitation (de-bil-i-tā′shun), *n.* enervation.
debility (de-bil′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* debilities (de-bil′i-tiz)], abnormal functional weakness; languor.
debit (deb′it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger: opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.
debonair, also **debonnaire** (deb-ō-nār′), *adj.* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant.
debouch (de-bōōsh′), *v.i.* to march out of a confined space into open ground. [French.]
débouché (dā-bōō-shā′), an opening; an opening in military works for troops. [French.]
débris (dā-brē′), *n.* fragments; broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock at the base of a mountain.
debt (det), *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass. [Latin.]
debtor (det′ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.
début (dā-bū), *n.* a first appearance in society, or before the public. [French.]
débutant (dā-bū-täng′), *n.* one who makes a debut: *Feminine,* débutante (dā-bū-tänt′).
decade (dek′ād), *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years.
decadence (de-kā′dens), *n.* a state of decay. Also decadency.
decadent (dek-ā′dent), *adj.* deteriorating.
decagon (dek′a-gon), *n.* plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.
decagonal (dek-ag′ō-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a decagon. [Greek.]
decagramme (dek′a-gram), *n.* a weight of ten grammes. Also decagram.
decahedron (dek-a-hē′dron), *n.* [*pl.* decahedra (dek-a-hē′dra)], a solid bounded by ten plane faces.
decaliter (dek′a-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 liters = 2 1-5 imperial gallons.
decalogue (dek′a-log), *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law. [Greek.]
decameter (dek′a-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length of 10 meters = 32.8 feet.
decamp (de-kamp′), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.
decant (de-kant′), *v.t.* to pour off gently.
decanter (de-kant′ēr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.
decapitate (de-kap′i-tāt), *v.t.* to behead.
decapitation (de-kap-i-tā′shun), *n.* beheading.
decapod (dek′a-pod), *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.
Decapoda (de-kap′ō-da), *n.pl.* the order of Crustacea which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c., and cephalopods with ten arms.
decarbonate (de-kär′bon-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon. Also decarbonize (de-kär′bon-īze).
decare (dek-ār′), *n.* a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. meters = ¼ acre (nearly). [Greek.]
decastere (dek′a-stēr), *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic meter = 13 cubic yards (nearly).
decay (de-kā′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decayed, *p.pr.* decaying], to become

impaired; rot; decline or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness.

decease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.

deceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.

deceitful (de-sēt'fool), *adj.* full of deceit.

deceitfully (de-sēt'foo-li), *adv.* in a deceitful manner.

deceitfulness (de-sēt'fool-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.

deceivable (de-sēv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.

deceive (de-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.

December (dē-sem'bĕr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.

decemvir (des-em'vĕr), *n.* [*pl.* decemviri (des-em'vi-rī)], one of ten Roman magistrates, especially one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome (451–449 B.C.), and edited the laws known as the Twelve Tables.

decemviral (des-em'vi-ral), *adj.* pertaining to the decemviri.

decemvirate (des-em'vi-rāt), *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.

decency (dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* decencies (dē'sen-siz)], the state of being decent, or modest.

decennial (des-en'i-al), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.

decent (dē'sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.

deception (de-sep'shun), *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.

deceptive (de-sep'tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.

deciare (des-i-ār'), *n.* a unit of superficial measurement, the tenth part of an are, = 107.6 square feet.

decidable (de-sīd'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being decided.

decide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.

decided (de-sīd'ed), *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.

deciduous (de-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically. [Latin.]

decigram (des'i-gram), *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gram = 1.54 grains troy (nearly). Also decigramme.

deciliter (des'i-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a liter = 3.52 fluid ounces.

decillion (de-sil'yun), *n.* in France and the United States a unit followed by 33 ciphers; in England a unit followed by 60 ciphers.

decilux (des'i-luks), *n.* 1-10th of a lux.

decimal (des'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.

decimal place (plās), *n.* the place of a figure after the decimal point.

decimal point (point), *n.* a dot separating a decimal fraction from a whole number, also indicating when standing alone its fractional character.

decimal system (sis'tem), *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.

decimally (des'i-ma-li), *adv.* by tens.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.

decimation (des-i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches.

decipher (de-sī'fĕr), *v.t.* to read (secret writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.

decision (de-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.

decisive (de-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.

decistère (des-i-stār'), *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stère = 3.532 cubic feet.

deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the flooring of a ship.

decker (dek'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, decks; a ship having decks.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut: said of books.

declaim (de-klām′), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

declamation (dek-la-mā′shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

declamatory (de-klam′a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, reclamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.

declaration (dek-la-rā′shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.

Declaration of Independence. See in Appendix.

declarative (de-klar′a-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.

declaratory (de-klar′a-tō-ri), *adj.* affirmative.

declare (de-klār′), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration; avow [with *for* or *against*].

declension (de-klen′shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

declinable (de-klīn′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being declined.

declinate (dek′li-nāt), *adj.* curved downwards.

declination (dek-li-nā′shun), *n.* the act or state of bending, or moving, downwards; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the equator; non-acceptance.

declinator (dek′li-nā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determinating the declination and inclination of a plane.

decline (de-klīn′), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downwards; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downwards; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.

declinograph (de-klin′ō-graf), *n.* an automatic registering instrument for recording astronomical declinations.

declinometer (dek-li-nom′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

declivitous (de-kliv′i-tus), *adj.* moderately steep.

declivity (de-kliv′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* declivities (de-kliv′i-tiz)], a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line: opposed to acclivity.

decoct (de-kokt′), *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

decoction (de-kok′shun), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.

decollate (de-kol′āt), *v.t.* to behead.

decollation (de-kol-ā′shun), *n.* the act of beheading.

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā′), *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress. Décolletée, *fem.* (same pron.), wearing a low-necked dress.

decomposable (de-kom-pōz′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

decompose (de-kom-pōz′), *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed; putrefy.

decomposite (de-kom-poz′it or de-kom′poz-it), *adj.* compounded a second time.

decomposition (de-kom-pō-zish′un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

decompound (de-kom-pound′), *v.t.* to compound things already compounded: *adj.* compounded more than once.

decorate (dek′ō-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.

decoration (dek-ō-rā′shun), *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honor.

Decoration Day (dā), *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861–65) are decorated. Also called Memorial Day.

decorative (dek′ō-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to decoration.

decorator (dek′ō-rā-tēr), *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, &c.

decorous (de-kō′ or dek′ēr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.
decorticate (de-kôr′ti-kāt), *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk, or peel from.
decorum (de-kō′rum), *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.
decoy (de-koi′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying], to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of a decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed.
decoy-duck (de-koi′duk), *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck used to allure wild fowl: hence a person who entraps others.
decrease (de-krēs′), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of the moon. [Latin.]
decree (de-krē′), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.
decrement (dek′re-ment), *n.* diminution.
decrepit (de-krep′it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out. [Latin.]
decrepitate (de-krep′i-tāt), *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a crackling sound.
decrepitude (de-krep′i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.
decrescent (de-kres′ent), *adj.* growing less.
decretal (de-krē′tal), *n.* a papal decree; a book of edicts.
decretive (de-krē′tiv), *adj.* having the authority of a decree.
decretory (dek′rē-tō-ri), *adj.* judicial; settled.
decrial (de-krī′al), *n.* clamorous censure.
decrier (de-krī′ĕr), *n.* one who censures.
decry (de-krī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying], to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.
decumbent (de-kum′bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.
decuple (dek′ū-pl), *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated ten times: *v.t.* increase tenfold.
decurrent (de-kur′ent), *adj.* running, or extending, downward: said of a plant.
decursive (de-kur′siv), *adj.* running down.
decussate (de-kus′at), *v.i.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected. [Latin.]
dedicate (ded′i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work. [Latin.]
dedication (ded-i-kā′shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.
dedicator (ded′i-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who dedicates.
dedicatory (ded′i-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to composing, or constituting, a dedication.
deduce (de-dūs′), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].
deduct (de-dukt′), *v.t.* to take away.
deduction (de-duk′shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction; in logic, the process of reasoning from a single fact by a general law through a series of related facts to a conclusion; syllogistic reasoning. See induction.
deductive (de-duk′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to deduction.
deductively (de-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* by deduction.
deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* convey by deed.
deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge. [Gothic.]
deemster (dēm′stĕr), *n.* a judge or umpire; the title of either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also dempster.
deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; pen-

etrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.

deepen (dēp'en), *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *adj.* well-concerted.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* depth; profundity.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* & *pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.

deerhound (dēr'hound), *n.* a staghound.

deer-lick (dēr'lik), a spot of salt ground, resorted to by deer to lick the earth; where salt is found. Also salt-lick. The plural is also used.

deer-stalking (dēr'stawk-ing), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

deface (de-fās'), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.

defacement (de-fās'ment), *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.

defalcation (de-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.

defalcator (de-fal'kā-tēr), *n.* an embezzler.

defamation (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.

defamatory (de-fam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.

defame (de-fām'), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.

default (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect: *v.i.* to make a default.

defaulter (de-fawlt'ēr), *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge.

defeasance (de-fēz'ans), *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.

defeat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; frustration; overthrow.

defecate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to clarify: *v.i.* to become clear; discharge excremental matter from the bowels.

defecation (def-e-kā'shun), *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.

defecator (def'ē-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, &c.

defect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.

defection (de-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.

defective (de-fek'tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.

defend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.

defendant (de-fend'ant), *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.

defense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.

defensibility (de-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *adj.* the quality of being defensible.

defensible (de-fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being defended.

defensive (de-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.

defer (de-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring], to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.

deference (def'ēr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard, as shown in act or manner.

deferent (def'ēr-ent), *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.

deferential (def-ēr-en'shal), *adj.* characterized by, or expressing, deference.
deferentially (def-ēr-en'sha-li), *adv.* respectfully.
deferment (de-fēr'ment), *n.* delay.
defiance (de-fī'ans), *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.
defiant (de-fī'ant), *adj.* characterized by defiance.
deficiency (de-fish'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* deficiencies (de-fish'en-siz)], the state of being deficient; incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.
deficient (de-fish'ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.
deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.
defilade (def-i-lād'), *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.
defile (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass.
defilment (de-fīl'ment), *n.* moral or physical pollution.
definable (de-fīn'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being defined.
define (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.
definite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.
definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* certainly; distinctly.
definition (def-i-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.
definitive (de-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.
deflagrate (def'la-grāt), *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.
deflagrator (def'la-grā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.
deflect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside.
deflection (de-flek'shun), *n.* a bending.
deflective (de-flek'tiv), *adj.* causing deflection.
deflector (de-flek'tēr), *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.
deflexure (de-flek'shūr), *n.* a bending down.
deflower (de-flour'), *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.
defluent (def'lū-ent), *adj.* running downward: *n.* a river rising in a lake.
deforest (de-for'est), *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.
deform (de-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.
deformity (de-form'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deformities (de-form'i-tiz)], physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.
defraud (de-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.
defray (de-frā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying], to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.
deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.
defunct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).
defy (de-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying], to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.
degeneracy (de-jen'ēr-a-si), *n.* the state of being degenerate.
degenerate (de-jen'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* deteriorated; degraded: *n.* a degenerate person or organism.
degenerately (de-jen'ēr-āt-li), *adv.* in a degenerate manner.
degeneration (de-jen-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.
deglutition (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* swallowing.
degote (de-gōt'), *n.* oil distilled from

the white birch: used for Russian leather.

degradation (deg-ra-dā′shun), *n.* the act of degrading.

degrade (de-grād′), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.

degree (de-grē′), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount or interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle, 60 geographical miles.

dehiscence (de-his′ens), *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.

dehiscent (de-his′ent), *adj.* opening.

dehorn (de-horn′), *v.t.* to deprive of horns.

dehypnotize (de-hip′nō-tīz), *v.t.* to awaken from hypnotism.

deification (dē-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the act of defying; apotheosis.

deify (dē′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying], to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.

deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.

deism (dē′izm), *n.* the creed of a deist.

deist (dē′ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.

deistic (dē-ist′ik), *adj.* pertaining to deism, or deists.

deity (dē′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deities (dē′i-tiz)], a god, goddess, or person worshipped as a divine being.

Deity, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God, the Godhead.

deject (de-jekt′), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.

dejection (de-jek′shun), *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.

déjeûner (dā-zhē-nā′), *n.* the first formal meal of the day. [French.]

delaine (de-lān′), *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.

delay (de-lā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying], to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.

dele (dē′lē), *v.t.* to take out (a letter, &c.) in proof reading: *n.* a mark (δ) that a letter, &c., is to be deleted.

delectability (de-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being delectable.

delectable (de-lek′ta-bl), *adj.* pleasing; delightful.

delectably (de-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* delightfully.

delectation (de-lek-tā′shun), *n.* delight; pleasure.

delegate (del′e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.

delegation (del-e-gā′shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.

delete (de-lēt′), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

deleterious (del-e-tēr′i-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

deletion (de-lē′shun), *n.* the act of deleting.

Delft or **Delf** (delf), *n.* glazed earthenware, made largely in Delft, Holland, from which it is named.

deliberate (de-lib′ēr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

deliberately (de-lib′ēr-āt-li), *adv.* with careful consideration.

deliberateness (de-lib′ēr-āt-nes), *n.* circumspection.

deliberation (de-lib-ēr-ā′shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

deliberative (de-lib′ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or acting with, deliberation.

delicacy (del′i-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* delicacies (del′i-ka-siz)], the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n.pl.* table delicacies. [German.]

delicious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

delight (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased [with *in*]: *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

delightful (de-līt'fool), *adj.* affording delight.

delimit (de-lim'it), *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.

delineate (de-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

delineation (de-lin-e-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, &c.

delineator (de-lin'e-ā-tẽr), *n.* one who delineates.

delinquency (de-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [*pl.* delinquencies (de-ling'kwen-siz)], neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.

delinquent (de-lin'kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ens), *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes'ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

delirious (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

delirium (de-lir'i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.

delirium tremens (trē'mens), *n.* a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

deliver (de-liv'ẽr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.

deliverance (de-liv'ẽr-ans), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

delivery (de-liv'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deliveries (de-liv'ẽr-riz)], the act of delivering; a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.

Delphic (del'fik), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo with its priestess, or the games celebrated there in honor of Apollo.

delta (del'ta), *n.* [*pl.* deltas (del'taz)], an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ formed at the mouth of a river; any triangular surface. The most famous delta in the world is that at the mouth of the river Nile.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a delta.

deltoid (del'toid), *adj.* shaped like a delta (Δ); pertaining to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

delude (de-lūd') *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile deceive.

deluge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah (Genesis vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

delul (de-lōōl'), *n.* a female dromedary. [Arabic.]

delusion (de-lū'zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.

delusive (de-lū'siv), *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive. Also delusory.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; penetrate.

demagnetize (de-mag'net-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

demagogic (dem-a-gō'jik), *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue. Also demagogical.

demagogism (dem'a-gog-izm), *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

demagogue (dem'a-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority. [Greek.]

demand (de-mand'), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a per-

emptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

demantoid (de-man'toid), *n.* an emerald green garnet: used as a gem.

demarcation (de-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

demean (de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave [with *self*].

demeanor (de-mēn'ẽr), *n* behavior; deportment.

dement (de-ment'), *v.t.* to make insane.

dementia (de-men'shi-a), *n.* insanity.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

demi, a prefix signifying *half*, used in composition, as *demi*-quaver, a note equal in duration to *half* a quaver. In the same way *semi* is used.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* an inferior deity; one whose nature is partly divine; the offspring of a god and a human being; a deified hero.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

demise (de-mīz'), *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture; death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

demobilize (de-mō'bi-līz), *v.t.* to disband or dismiss (troops that have been mobilized); change from a war to a peace footing.

democracy (de-mok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* democracies (de-mok'ra-siz)], government by the people collectively by elected representatives; political or social equality.

Democracy, *n.* the Democratic party or its principles.

democrat (dem'ō-krat), *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy.

Democrat, *n.* a member of the Democratic party.

democratic (dem-ō-krat'ik) or **democratical** (dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to democracy.

democratically (dem-ō-krat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a democratic manner.

demoiselle (dem-wä-zel'), *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman; the Numidian crane; a handsome small dragon-fly. [French.]

demolish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate. [Latin.]

demolition (dem-ō-lish'un), *n.* the act or process of demolishing; destruction.

demon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.

demonetize (de-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.

demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or influenced by, demons; characteristic of a demon. Also demoniacal: *n.* a lunatic.

demonism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons; the nature of a demon.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'a-tri), *n.* devil worship. See Satanism.

demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.

demonstrable (de-mon'stra-bl), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.

demonstrate (de-mon' or dem'on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.

demonstration (dem-on-strā'shun), *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, especially anatomy.

demonstrative (dem-on'stra-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

demonstrator (dem'on-stra-tẽr), *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.

demoralize (de-mor'al-īz), *v.t.* to cor-

rupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

demountable (de-mount'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being unmounted; applied especially to the rims and tires of automobiles.

demulcent (de-mul'sent), *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.

demur (de-mur'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring], to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer: *n.* an objection or exception.

demure (de-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

demurely (de-mūr'li), *adv.* in a demure manner.

demureness (de-mūr'nes), *n.* the quality of being demure.

demurrage (de-mur'āj), *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.

demurrer (de-mur'ēr), *n.* an issue on a point of law.

demy (de-mī'), *n.* [*pl.* demies (de-mīz')], a particular size of writing and printing paper, 16 x 21 inches.

demy (dem-ī'), *n.* at Magdalen College, Oxford, a "half-fellow" or one who holds a scholarship rather than a fellowship.

den (den), *n.* the cave of a wild beast; lair; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.

denationalize (de-nash'un-al-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

denaturalize (dē-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

denatured (dē-nā'tūrd), *adj.* changed in nature or character; unfitted for its ordinary use by addition of other materials, as *denatured alcohol*, which is alcohol so altered or produced as to be fatal as a beverage.

dendrite (den'drīt), *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.

dendroid (den'droid), *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.

dendrology (den-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the natural history of trees. [Greek.]

dendrometer (den-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.

denial (de-nī'al), *n.* the act of denying; refusal; contradiction; non-compliance.

denizen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

denominate (de-nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to designate; characterized by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind. [Latin.]

denomination (de-nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

denominational (de-nom-i-nā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a sect.

denominationalism (de-nom-i-nā'-shun-al-izm), *n.* a denominational or class spirit, or policy; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

denominationally (de-nom-i-nā'shun-a-li), *adv.* by sects.

denominative (de-nom'i-na-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

denominator (de-nom'i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

denotable (de-nōt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be denoted.

denotative (de-nō'ta-tiv), *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

denote (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

dénouement (dā-nōō'mäng), *n.* the act of unraveling or solving a plot; outcome.

denounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize; lay claim to (as a new, or an abandoned, mine); to give notice to a government that the government

of another nation intends to terminate a treaty.

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

dental (den'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

dental-surgery (den'tal-sĕr'jĕr-i), *n.* the profession of surgery as applied to the teeth and the adjacent parts of the human head.

dentate (den'tāt), *adj.* toothed. Also dentated.

denticulate (den-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* furnished with small teeth. Also denticulated.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

dentil (den'til), *n.* one of the small square blocks or projections in cornices. Also dentel.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips, as the sound of the letter *v*.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue, as the two aspirates *th*, and th, in English—thin, and *th*is.

dentine (den-tēn'), *n.* the hard, dense, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* an audiphone.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* a dental surgeon.

dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* dental surgery.

dentition (den-tish'un), *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.

dentoid (den'toid), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

denudation (de-nū- or den-ū-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

denude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.

denunciation (de-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

denunciator (de-nun'si-ā-tĕr), *n.* a denouncer.

denunciatory (de-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, a denunciation. Also denunciative.

deny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict; refuse to grant; abjure.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* anything which has caused death, and has been given to God (forfeited to the Crown for pious uses). [Latin.]

deodar (de-ō-dar'), *n.* a variety of cedar known as Indian cedar, because grown largely in Northwestern India; held sacred by the natives.

deodorant (de-ō'dĕr-ant), *n.* a deodorizer.

deodorize (de-ō'dĕr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.

depart (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

department (de-pärt'ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

department-store (dē-pärt'ment-stōr), *n.* a large retail store carrying on many different lines of business.

departmental (de-pärt-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to a department; governed by departments. [Latin.]

departure (de-pär'chūr), *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.

depend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely for support; trust; hang down.

dependence (de-pend'ens), *n.* the state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. Also dependency (de-pen'den-si), [*pl.* dependencies (de-pen'den-siz)], a colony.

dependent (de-pend'ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one dependent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

depict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

depilatory (de-pil'a-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* a hair-remover.

depletion (de-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

deplorable (de-plōr'a-bl), *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.
deplore (de-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.
deploy (de-ploi'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying], to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also deployment.
depolarize (de-pō'lar-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of polarity. See polarity.
deponent (de-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.
depopulate (de-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.
deport (de-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).
deportment (de-port'ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.
depose (de-pōz'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office; *v.i.* testify on oath.
deposit (de-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.
depositary (de-poz'i-tā-ri), *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.
deposition (dep-ō-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.
depositor (de-poz'i-tēr), *n.* one who deposits.
depository (de-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (de-poz'i-tō-riz)], the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.
depôt (dē'pō or dep'ō), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.
depravation (dep-ra-vā'shun), *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.
deprave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.
depraved (de-prāvd'), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.
depravity (de-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.
deprecable (dep're-ka-bl), *adj.* that which is, or should be, deprecated.
deprecate (dep're-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.
deprecation (dep-re-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil. [Latin.]
deprecatory (dep're-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* apologetic.
depreciate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.
depreciation (de-prē-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.
depredate (dep're-dāt), *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.
depredation (dep-re-dā'shun), *n.* the act of depredating.
depredator (dep're-dā-tēr), *n.* a plunderer.
depress (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.
depressed (de-prest'), *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position; flattened from above, or vertically.
depression (de-presh'un), *n.* the act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; dejection of spirits; debility; diminution or dullness of trade.
depressor (de-pres'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.
deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss; the deposition of a cleric from his office or functions.
deprive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.
depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; extent of penetration; richness of tone or color. [Gothic.]
deputation (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.
depute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an

agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

deputize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy.

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deputies (dep'ū-tiz)], one appointed to act for another; a delegate; in the French Parliament a member of the lower house.

derail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.

derange (de-rānj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

derangement (de-ranj'ment), *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.

Derby (där'bi), *n.* [*pl.* derbies (där'biz)], a race, founded, 1780, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom, England.

derby (dēr'bi and in England där'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.

derelict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods found at sea; also, morally neglected.

dereliction (der-e-lik'shun), *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; the gaining of land by the permanent retirement of the sea.

deride (de-rīd'), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.

deridingly (de-rīd'ing-li), *adv.* with derision.

derisible (de-rīz'i-bl), *adj.* open to derision.

derision (de-rizh'un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.

derisive (de-rīz'iv), *adj.* expressing derision.

derivable (de-rīv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived; deducible.

derivation (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; etymology; evolution; deduction.

derivative (de-riv'a-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; deducible; secondary: *n.* a word obtained from some other by a prefix or suffix, or other modification.

derive (de-rīv'), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.

derma (dēr'ma), *n.* the true skin.

dermal (dēr'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the, or consisting of, skin. Also dermic (dēr'mik).

dermatoid (dēr'ma-toid), *adj.* like skin.

dermatology (dēr-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.

dermic, another form of dermal.

dernier ressort (dēr'ni-ā res-sôr'), *n.* the last resort or expedient. [French.]

derogate (dēr'ō-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annul partially: *v.i.* detract [with *from*].

derogation (dēr-o-gā'shun), *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.

derogatory (de-rog'a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to derogate from honor, character, or value [with *to, from*].

derrick (der'ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.

derringer (der'in-jēr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large caliber, named from its inventor.

dervish (dēr'vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; any Soudanese who adhered to the Mahdi in his attempt to expel the English from Egypt.

descant (des'kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: (des-kant') *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.

descend (de-send'), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.

descendant (de-send'ant), *n.* one who is lineally descended from an ancestor; offspring.

descendent (de-send'ent), *adj.* descending; sinking.

descendible (de-send'i-bl), *adj.* that may be descended; transmissible.

descension (de-sen'shun), *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.

descent (de-sent′), *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor; birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.
describable (de-skrīb′a-bl), *adj.* capable of description.
describe (de-skrīb′), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.
description (de-skrip′shun), *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.
descriptive (de-skrip′tiv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.
desecrate (des′e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.
desecration (des-e-krā′shun), *n.* profanation.
desert (de-zẽrt′), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty.
desert (dez′ẽrt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.
desert (de-zẽrt′), *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.
deserve (de-zẽrv′), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving [usually with *well* or *ill*].
deservedly (de-zẽrv′ed-li), *adv.* justly.
déshabille, same as dishabille.
desiccate (des′i-kāt), *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.
desiccation (des-i-kā′shun), *n.* the act of drying.
desiccative (des′i-kā-tiv), *adj.* tending to dry.
desiccator (des′i-kā-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.
desiderate (de-sid′ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.
desiderative (de-sid′ẽr-a-tiv), *adj.* having desire.
desideratum (de-sid-ẽr-ā′tum), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata (de-sid-ẽr-ā′ta)], anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognized.
design (dē-zīn′), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.
designate (dez′ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.
designation (dez-ig-nā′shun), *n.* the act of designating; nomination; appointment.
designedly (de-zīn′ed-li), *adv.* intentionally.
designing (dē-zīn′ing), *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.
desilverize (dē-sil′vẽr-īz), *v.t.* to remove the silver from any mass of metal containing it.
desirability (de-zīr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.
desirable (de-zīr′a-bl), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.
desire (de-zīr′), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave : *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for. [French.]
desirous (de-zīr′us), *adj.* full of desire.
desist (de-zist′), *v.i.* to cease to act or proceed; stop; forbear. [Usually with "from."]
desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for the use of writers and readers; a clerk's position; a lectern; figuratively, the clerical profession.
desmine (des′min or ′mīn), *n.* a mineral that crystallizes in silken tufts.
desolate (des′ō-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.
desolately (des′ō-lāt-li), *adv.* in a desolate manner.
desolation (des-ō-lā′shun), *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.
despair (dē-spār′), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; hopelessness; desperation.
despatch (des-pach′), same as dispatch.

desperado (des-pĕr-ā′dō), *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian. [Spanish.]
desperate (des′pĕr-āt), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences.
desperately (des′pĕr-āt-li), *adv.* recklessly; hopelessly.
despicable (des′pi-ka-bl), *adj.* contemptible.
despise (de-spīz′), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.
despite (de-spīt′), *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred: *prep.* notwithstanding.
despitefully (de-spīt′foo-li), *adv.* maliciously.
despoil (de-spoil′), *v.t.* to rob: deprive.
despond (de-spond′), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.
despondency (de-spon′den-si), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.
despondent (de-spon′dent), *adj.* downcast; hopeless.
despot (des′pot), *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.
despotic (des-pot′ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary: tyrannical.
despotically (des-pot′i-ka-li), *adv.* in a despotic manner.
despotism (des′pot-izm), *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.
dessert (dez-ĕrt′), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner. [French.]
destination (des-ti-nā′shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.
destine (des′tin), *v.t.* to predetermine for some use; fix unalterably; doom.
destiny (des′ti-ni), *n.* [*pl.* destinies (des′ti-niz)], predetermined lot; fate; inevitable necessity.
destitute (des′ti-tūt), *adj.* without resources; lacking; poor; penniless.
destitution (des-ti-tū′shun), *n.* poverty; want.
destroy (de-stroi′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying], to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.
destroyer (de-stroi′ĕr), *n.* one who destroys; a torpedo-boat destroyer.
destructibility (de-struk-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being destructible.
destructible (de-struk′ti-bl), *adj.* that may be destroyed.
destruction (de-struk′shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.
destructive (de-struk′tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.
destructively (de-struk′tiv-li), *adj.* in a destructive manner.
destructiveness (de-struk′tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.
desudation (des-ū-dā′shun), *n.* profuse sweating.
desuetude (des′wē-tūd), *n.* disuse.
desulphurize (dē-sul′fĕr-īz), to free from sulphur, as in a mass of ore.
desultorily (des′ul-tō-ri-li), *adv.* in a desultory manner.
desultoriness (des′ul-tō-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.
desultory (des′ul-tō-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.
detach (de-tach′), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.
detachment (de-tach′ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service; mental aloofness.
detail (de-tāl), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c. [French.]
detain (de-tān′), *v.t.* to hold back: restrain from departure; retain in custody.
detainer (de-tān′ĕr), *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.
detainment (de-tān′ment), *n.* detention.
detect (de-tekt′), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.
detectable (de-tek′ta-bl), *adj.* that may be detected.

detection (de-tek'shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.
detective (de-tek'tiv), *adj.* employed in detecting; pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrong-doers
detector (de-tek'tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, detects; an apparatus or device for indicating the presence of anything.
detent (de-tent'), *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, &c.
detention (de-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.
detentive (de-ten'tiv), *adj.* employed in detaining.
deter (de-tĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring], to discourage, or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.
deterge (de-tĕrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound. [Latin.]
detergent (de-tĕr'jent), *n.* any lotion or medicine that is applied to cleanse and help to heal ulcers, wounds, &c.
deteriorate (de-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.
deterioration (de-tē-ri-ō-rā'shun), *n.* degeneracy.
determinable (de-tĕr'mi-na-bl), *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.
determinant (de-tĕr'mi-nant), *adj.* causing determination: *n.* that which determines, decides, or establishes something.
determinate (de-tĕr'mi-nāt), *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.
determination (de-tĕr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.
determinative (de-tĕr'min-a-tiv), *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.
determine (de-tĕr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.
determined (de-tĕr'mind), *p.adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.
determinedly (de-tĕr'mind-li), *adv.* resolutely.
determinism (de-tĕr'min-izm), *n.* the doctrine that every act is brought about by some efficient cause.
deterrent (de-tĕr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.
detest (de-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.
detestation (de-tes-tā'-shun), *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.
dethrone (de-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.
detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly. [Latin.]
detonation (det-ō-nā'shun), *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.
detonator (det'ō-nā-tĕr), *n.* a substance that detonates; a percussion cap.
détour (de-tōōr'), *n.* a circuitous way.
detract (de-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away [with *from*]: *v.i.* take away the reputation. [Latin.]
detraction (de-trak'shun), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.
detractor (de-trakt'tĕr), *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.
detrain (de-trān'), *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.
detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.
detrimental (det-ri-ment'al), *adj.* injurious.
detrimentally (det-ri-men'ta-li), *adv.* injuriously.
detrital (de-trī'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus. [Latin.]
detritus (de-trī'tus), *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken off or worn away; débris; waste.
de trop (de trō'), too much; not wanted: said of a person whose presence is not desired.
deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis. [Deuce in the sense of devil came from the early Teutons, who belived in a hairy wood demon whom they called *Dus.*

The Celts gave him the name *Scrat*, whence "Old Scratch."]

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* the ace and two-spot thrown at dice or dealt at cards.

deuteragonist (dū-tĕr-ag'ō-nist), *n.* the second actor in a Greek tragedy.

deutoplasm (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.

Deutzia (dūt'zi-a), *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.

dev (dēv) and **deva** (dē'va), *n.* literally, "light," the bright splendor of the greater gods, as thought of by the Hindus. [Sanskrit.]

devachan (dā'va-kan), *n.* in occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death. [Hindu.]

devachanee (dā-va-kan-ē'), *n.* one who is in the enjoyment of the devachan.

devaporation (de-vap-ō-rā'shun), *n.* the change of vapor into water.

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā'shun), *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.

devastator (dev'as-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who devastates.

develop (de-vel'op), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another; become gradually apparent.

development (de-vel'op-ment), *n.* the act of developing.

developmental (de-vel-op-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to development.

devest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.

deviation (dē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.

deviator (dē'vi-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who deviates.

device (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; a stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

devil (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel: *feminine*, she-devil; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making: *v.t.* to season cold meat highly with cayenne pepper, mustard and other condiments and then to broil it; prepare work for another; to stir up disturbance. Also bedevil. [Late Latin, Anglo-Saxon.]

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* a large species of octopus.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* diabolically; excessively.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* a little devil.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* roguishness.

devils-on-horseback (dev'lz-on-hôrs'-bak), *n.* oysters and bacon broiled together.

devil's tattoo (dev'lz ta-tōō'), *n.* an idle pounding or beating upon a table with the knuckles.

deviltry (dev'l-tri), *n.* malicious mischief; diabolical wickedness.

devious (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

devisable (de-vīs'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

devise (de-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.

deviser (de-vīz'ĕr), *n.* one who devises or invents.

devisor (de-viz'ĕr), *n.* one who bequeaths by will.

devoid (de-void'), *adj.* destitute of.

devoir (dev-wär'), *n.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect. [French.]

devolve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

devote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply (one's self, &c.) to some object.

devotee (dev-ō-tē'), *n.* a votary; enthusiast.

devotion (de-vō'shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer [usually *pl.*].

devotional (de-vo'shun-al), *adj.* devout.

devour (de-vour'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

devout (de-vout'), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.

dew-claw (dū'claw), *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* state of being dewy.

dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow, or from any huge dog, such as the mastiff, the Siberian bloodhound, &c.

dewy (dū'i), *adj.* moist with dew.

dexter (deks'ter), *adj.* right: opposed to left.

dexterity (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.

dexterous (deks'ter-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also dextrous.

dextrine (deks'trin), *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, &c.: used as gum.

dextrose (deks'trōs), *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits; as the grape, cherry, &c., and in diabetic urine.

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Turkish Janizaries.

dhole (dōl), *n.* the so-called red-dog of the Dekkan, noted for its strength, courage, and ferocity. It makes its way, when hunting, in packs, and few animals dare face it.

dhow (dou), *n.* a one-masted oriental vessel much used in the Red Sea and Indian Ocean by the Arabs and Egyptians. It has a beak or ram, and a large deck at the stern. [Arabic.]

diabase (dī'a-bās), *n.* a dark colored igneous rock; composed of augite, feldspar, and iron; greenstone.

diabetes (dī-a-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Greek.]

diabetic (dī-a-bē'tik), *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.

diablerie (di-ab'le-rē), *n.* deviltry; mischief. [French.]

diabolic (dī-a-bol'ik) or **diabolical** (dī-a-bol'i-kal), *adj.* devilish; impious.

diabolo (dē-ab'ō-lō), *n.* a game played with two sticks, a string and top-like cube.

diacaustic (dē-a-kaws'tik), *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.

diaconal (dē-ak'ō-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.

diaconate (dē-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.

diacoustics (dī-a-kōōs'tiks), *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

diacritical (dī-a-krit'i-kal), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient to magnetize an iron core to one-half its saturation. Also diacritic.

diacritical mark (märk), *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as *ā, ō, ă, ŏ.*

diadem (dī'a-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.

diæresis (dī-ē'ri-sis), *n.* the separation of two things that are normally one. [Greek.] See dialysis; dieresis.

diaglyphic (dī-a-glif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an intaglio: sunk into the general surface.

diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v.t.* to ascertain, as a disease, by its general symptoms.

diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses (dī-ag-nō'sēz)], scientific dis-

crimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

diagometer (dī-a-gom'e-tēr), *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

diagonal (dī-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

diagonally (dī-ag'ō-na-li), *adv.* in a diagonal manner.

diagram (dī'a-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

diagrammatic (dī-a-gra-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

diagrammatically (dī-a-gra-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* by a diagram.

diagraph (dī'a-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

dial (dī'al), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass. [Latin.]

dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language, as the Yorkshire dialect in England, the Suabian dialect in Germany, and the Provençal dialect in France. [Greek.]

dialectic (dī-a-lekt'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a dialect, or to logic. Also dialectical.

dialectician (dī-a-lek-tish'an), *n.* a logician.

dialectics (dī-a-lekt'iks), *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

dialectology (dī-a-lek-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

dialing (dī'al-ing), *n.* the art of constructing dials.

dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

dialysis (dī-al'i-sis), *n.* the breaking up, or division, of one syllable into two; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u;* the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane.

diamagnetism (dī-a-mag'net-izm), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

diameter (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

diametrical (dī-a-met'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a diameter; directly adverse or opposite.

diametrically (dī-a-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* in a diametrical manner.

diamond (dī'a-mund), *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power: a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used (see type): *adj.* resembling a diamond, as the so-called "base-ball diamond" where the ground for the players is laid out diamond-wise. [French.]

diamond-drill (dī'a-mund-dril), *n.* a rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds for boring very hard rock.

diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

diaper (dī'a-pēr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper.

diaphane (dī-af'a-nē), *n.* the art of imitating stained glass by transparencies on plain glass.

diaphanous (dī-af'a-nus), *adj.* transparent.

diaphantograph (dī-a-fan'tō-graf), *n.*

an instrument for drawing objects from thier reflection on a sheet of glass.

diaphonic (dī-a-fon'ik), same as diacoustic.

diaphoretic (dī-a-fō-ret'ik), *adj.* producing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific medicine.

diaphragm (dī'a-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides.

diaphylactic (dī-a-fi-lak'tik), *n.* a preventive against disease.

diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary, usually one that is to be published.

diarrhea (dī-a-rē'a), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. Also diarrhœa.

diary (dī'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (dī'a-riz)], a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

diastase (dī'a-stās), *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids, and having the property of converting starch and dextrine into sugar.

diastole (di-as'tō-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

diastyle (dī'a-stīl), *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between each measure three or four diameters of the shaft.

diatonic (dī-a-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

diatribe (dī'a-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dibble (dib'l), *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* plant with a dibble: *v.i.* dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots or pips: used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; to cut into cubes.

dicer (dī'ser), *n.* a gambler.

dichroism (dī'krō-izm), *n.* the property by which a crystallized body exhibits different colors according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

dichromism (dī'krō-mizm), *n.* color blindness characterized by inability to see more than one of the three primary colors.

dicing (dīs'ing), *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

dicker (dik'ẽr), *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale.

dicky (dik'i), *n.* [*pl.* dickies (dik'iz)], a small separate shirt-front; a child's bib or pinafore.

dicotyledon (dī'kot-y-le-don), *n.* a plant having two cotyledons with two stems. This is the most widely spread plant in the world, having 80,000 divisions.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with authority.

dictation (dik-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated.

dictator (dik-tā'tẽr), *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an ancient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

dictatorial (dik-ta-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious.

diction (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style. [Latin.]

dictionary (dik'shun-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (dik'shun-a-riz)], a book containing all, or the principal, words in a language, with phonetics indicative of the sound of each, followed by definitions and other explanatory matter. [Late Latin.] See lexicon.

dictograph (dik'tō-graf), *n.* an invention by which dictation is received by one person at a distance from another.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.* [*pl.* dicta (dik'ta)], a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism. [Latin.]

did (did), *p.t.* of do.

didactic (di-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory. Also didactical. [Greek.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.pl.* the art of teaching.

didactyl (di-dak'til), *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with two toes on each foot.

didecahedral (dī-dek-a-hē'dral), *adj.* having the form of a ten-sided prism with a five-sided base.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* a caper. [Colloq.]

didodecahedral (dī-dō-dek-a-hē'dral), *adj.* having the form of a prism with 12 sides and a 6-sided base.

die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; languish.

die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīs)], a small cube (*pl.* dice, see dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to mold, stamp, cut with a die.

dielectric (dī-e-lek'trik), *adj.* nonconducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, &c., that transmits electric force by induction.

dieresis (dī-ēr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (¨) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as aërated; a division in a line or verse; cell-division. Also diæresis.

Diesel engine (dē'sel en'gin), *n.* an oil-engine, using heavy oil, invented by Rudolf Diesel, in which the vapor produced from the oil is injected under extremely high pressure and is ignited by air raised to incandescence by compression, employed on ships.

diesis (dī'e-sis), *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.

diet (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly, as the Hungarian Diet. [Greek.]

dietary (dī'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet: *n.pl.* dietaries (dī'e-tā-riz)], a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.

dietetic (dī-e-tet'ik), *adj.* regulating food or diet. Also dietetical: *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.

dieting (dī'et-ing), *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.

differ (dif'ēr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

difference (dif'ēr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; take the difference of.

different (dif'ēr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.

differentia (dif-ēr-en'shi-a), *n.* [*pl.* differentiæ (dif-ēr-en'shi-ē)], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus. [Latin.]

differential (dif-ēr-en'shal), *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities.

differential calculus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.

differential duties (dū'tiz), *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.

differentially (dif-ēr-en'sha-li), *adv.* in a differential manner.

differentiate (dif-ēr-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

differentiation (dif-ēr-en-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of differentiating; specialization; perceiving differences in objects.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (dif'i-kul-tiz)], something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.

diffraction (dif-rak' or di-frak'shun), *n.* the act of turning aside a ray of

light when passing the edge of an opaque body.

diffractive (dif-rak′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to diffraction.

diffuse (dif-ūz′), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-ūs′), widely spread; verbose; redundant.

diffusibility (dif-ūz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* the capability of being diffused.

diffusible (dif-ūz′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.

diffusion (dif-ū′zhun), *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the mingling of liquids through animal membranes.

diffusive (dif-ūs′iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading; wide reaching.

dig (dig), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dug or digged, *p.pr.* digging], to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in.

dig in, *v.* reflexive (of an invading force); intrench for a prolonged stay.

digamma (dī-gam′a), *n.* an early Greek letter resembling F, having a sound approaching that of V or W.

digest (dī′jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest′) to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat. See predigest.

digester (dī-jest′ēr), *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.

digestibility (dī-jes-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being digestible.

digestible (dī-jes′ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested.

digestion (dī-jes′chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.

digestive (dī-jes′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.

digger (dig′ēr), *n.* one who digs.

Digger, *n.* a name of a degraded tribe of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots.

digging (dig′ing), *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality for where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on; residence.

digit (dij′it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the ten Arabic numerals.

digital (dij′i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to a digit, as a digital examination.

digitalin (dij′i-tal-in), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā′lis), *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.

digitigrade (dij′i-ti-grād), *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs, &c.

dignified (dig′ni-fīd), *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.

dignify (dig′ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying], to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.

dignitary (dig′ni-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries (dig′ni-tā-riz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic above a priest or canon.

dignity (dig′ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (dig′ni-tiz)], elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

digraph (dī′graf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read*. Also digram.

digress (di- or dī-gres′), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

digression (di-gresh′un), *n.* the act of digressing; the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressive (di-gres′iv), *adj.* characterized by digression.

digressively (di-gres′iv-li), *adv.* in a digressive manner.

dihedral (dī-hē′dral), *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.

dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a mass of igneous intru-

sive rock. Also dyke: *v.t.* to surround, protect or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

dilapidate (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

dilapidation (di-lap-i-dā'shun), *n.* a state of partial ruin, especially through neglect or misuse.

dilatable (di-lāt'a-bl), *adj.* expansive.

dilatation (di-la-tā'shun), *n.* expansion.

dilate (di-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

dilator (di-lā'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, &c.; a muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts.

dilatory (dil'a-tō-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem'a), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dilettante (dil-e-tan'te), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (dil-e-tan'tē)], one who pursues the fine arts, literature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to connoisseur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism. [Italian.]

dilettantism (dil-e-tan'tizm), *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, &c. [used in a disparaging sense].

diligence (dil'i-jens), *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-le-zhāns').

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

dill-pickle (dil-pik'l), *n.* a large cucumber pickled in salt and vinegar.

dilly-dally (dil'i-dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -dallied, *p.pr.* -dallying], to loiter; trifle.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water; weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

dilution (di-lū'shun), *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

diluvial (di-lū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

dim (dim), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming], to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

dime novel (nov'el), *n.* a term applied to cheap sensational literature.

dimension (di-men'shun), *n.* the size or measured extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

dimensional (di-men'shun-al), pertaining to dimension.

diminish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

diminuendo (di-min-ū-en'dō), *adv.* diminishingly; a word used in music. [Italian.]

diminution (dim-i-nū'shun), *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

dimissory (dim'is-ō-ri), *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (dim'i-tiz)], a cotton cloth of thick texture with a ridged surface.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallizing, or existing in, two forms.

dimorphous (dī-môr'fus), *adj.* existing in two forms. Also dimorphic.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples, as the sea: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

dimply (dim'pli), *adj.* full of, or marked with, dimples. Also dimpled.

din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning], to stun with noise: *v.i.* make a clamor.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; feed.

ding (ding), *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition.

ding-dong (ding'dông), *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell.

dinghy (ding'ji), *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an East Indian ferry-boat; a rowboat with no outriggers; in the U. S., a dory.

dingily (din'ji-li), *adv.* in a dingy manner.

dingle (ding'gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house. [Americanism.]

dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.

dingo (ding'go), *n.* the Australian wild dog.

dingy (din'ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.

dinner (din'ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party. [French.]

dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power [with *of*]: *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.

diocesan (dī-os'e-san), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.

diocese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [*pl.* dioceses (dī'-ō-sē-sez)], a bishop's see; a bishopric.

dioptase (dī-op'tās), *n.* a vitreous emerald green ore of copper.

dioptric (dī-op'trik), *adj.* assisting vision by means of the refraction of light in viewing distant objects. Also dioptrical.

diorama (dī-ō-rä'ma), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.

diorite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic feldspar and hornblende.

diosmose (dī-os'mōs), *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane. Also diosmosis.

dioxide (dī-oks'īd), *n.* an oxide consisting of two atoms of oxygen and one atom of a metal.

dip (dip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dipped, *p.pr.* dipping], to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-a), *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also diphtheritis. [Greek.]

diphthong (dif'thông), *n.* the union of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable, as Cæsar, boil.

diploma (di-plō'ma), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor or authority; any ancient record, such as a charter, royal proclamation, warrant, or legal document. [Latin.]

diplomacy (di-plōm'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (di-plōm'a-siz)], the art of conducting negotiations between two States or nations; or of transacting international business; skill in conducting negotiations. [French.]

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* a person engaged in diplomacy.

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy; characterized by special tact in the management of affairs.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* the study of ancient documents (*diplomata*) with a view to scientific investigation of their age, authorship, style of writing, abbreviations and other points. See palæography.

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.

diplomatic corps (kôr), *n.* all the diplomatic officers accredited to a single government or sovereign; ambassadors, ministers, secretaries of legation, chancellors, and attachés.

diplomatist (di-plō'ma-tist), *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.

dipper (dip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl; a tin cup with a long handle used in the country for dipping water.

dippy (dip'i), *adj.* given to drink; drunken.

dipsomania (dip-sō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a

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MOUNTAIN LAUREL
CANADA GOLDEN-ROD
BUTTERFLY-WEED
MILK-WEED
GIANT SUN-FLOWER
MARSH MARIGOLD
CANADIAN LILY
BEE BALM
SPEAR THISTLE
BLUE FLAG
WILD COLUM-BINE
WILD HONEY-SUCKLE
EVENING-PRIMROSE

morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks. [Greek.]

dipsomaniac (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pertaining to dipsomania.

dipteral (dip'te-ral), *adj.* furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples; dipterous.

dipterous (dip'te-rus), *adj.* two-winged.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

direct (dī-rekt'), *adj.* straight; not circuitous; open; plain; straightforward; not of collateral descent; not retrograde: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight line; guide or show; point out or determine with authority: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

direction (dī-rek'shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package or ticket.

directly (dī-rekt'li), *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

directness (dī-rekt'nes), *n.* straightforwardness; freedom from ambiguity.

director (dī-rekt'tēr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of the company, &c.; a spiritual guide.

directorate (dī-rekt'tō-rāt), *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.

directory (dī-rekt'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* directories (dī-rekt'to-riz)], a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of rules or directions for divine worship: *adj.* guiding; commanding.

direct primary (dī-rekt' prī'ma-ri), *n.* method of selecting the nominees of a party for political office by direct vote of the people, winners of the primary becoming the party's candidates in the regular election.

direful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

dirge (dērj), *n.* a funeral hymn.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: *n.* a dirigible aircraft.

dirk (dērk), *n.* a dagger.

dirt (dērt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth.

dirtiness (dēr'ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.

dirty (dēr'ti), *adj.* impure; soiled; morally unclean; disgusting; muddy; sloppy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dirtied, *p.pr.* dirtying], to soil; sully; tarnish.

dis-, Latin *prefix*, signifies separation, privation or negation.

disability (dis-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disabilities (dis-a-bil'i-tiz)], lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

disabuse (dis-a-būz'), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions, set right.

disaffect (dis-a-fekt'), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from; disturb the functions of.

disaffection (dis-a-fek'shun), *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v.i.* to be at variance; to differ.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* unpleasantness.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.

disappear (dis-a-pēr'), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.

disappearance (dis-a-pēr'ans), *n.* removal from sight.

disappoint (dis-ap-point'), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.

disappointment (dis-a-point'ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; render harmless; subdue.

disarmament (dis-ärm'a-ment), *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.

disarray (dis-a-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disarrayed, *p.pr.* disarraying], throw into disorder; rout: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.

disaster (dis-as'tēr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.

disastrous (dis-as'trus), *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.

disavow (dis-a-vow′), *v.t.* to abjure.
disband (dis-band′), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.
disbar (dis-bär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring], to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.
disburden (dis-bēr′dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.
disburse (dis-bērs′), *v.t.* to expend.
disbursement (dis-bērs′ment), *n.* money expended.
disc, another form of disk.
discard (dis-kärd′), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.
discern (diz-ērn′), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.
discernible (diz-ērn i-bl), *adj.* perceptible.
discernment (diz-ērn′ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.
discharge (dis-chärj′), *v.t.* unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.
disciple (di-sī′pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.
disciplinable (dis′i-plin-a-bl), *adj.* capable of instruction or liable to disciplinary punishment.
disciplinarian (dis-i-pli-nā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.
disciplinary (dis′i-plin-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to discipline.
discipline (dis′i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.
disclaim (dis-klām′), *v.t.* to disown, repudiate.
disclaimer (dis-klām′ēr), *n.* disavowal; denial.
disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.
disclosure (dis-klōz′ūr), the act of revealing anything secret; discovery.
discoid (dis′koid), *adj.* disk-shaped.
discolor (dis-kul′ēr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to; stain.
discomfit (dis-kum′fit), *v.t.* to defeat; rout; frustrate; thwart.
discomfiture (dis-kum′fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.
discommode (dis-kom-ōd′), *v.t.* to inconvenience.
discompose (dis-kom-pōz′), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.
discomposure (dis-kom-pōz′ūr), *n.* agitation; unrest.
disconcert (dis-kon-sērt′), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.
disconsolate (dis-kon′sō-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.
disconsolately (dis-kon′sō-lāt-li), *adv.* hopelessly; sadly.
discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.
discordant (dis-kôrd′ant), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.
discount (dis′kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest: *v.t.* (dis-kount′), to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.
discourage (dis-kur′āj), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.
discouragement (dis-kur′āj-ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.
discourse (dis-kōrs′), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.

discover (dis-kuv'ẽr), *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown).

discovery (dis-kuv'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (dis-kuv'ẽr-iz)], a bringing to light or making known, especially for the first time; disclosure.

discreet (dis-krēt'), *adj.* prudent; circumspect.

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si), *n.* inconsistency; difference. Also discrepance.

discrepant (dis-krep'ant), *adj.* disagreeing; different.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.

discretion (dis-kresh'un), *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.

discretionary (dis-kresh'un-a-ri), *adj.* done at one's will and choice.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* power of penetration; faculty of nice discernment.

discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *adj.* characteristic.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who discriminates.

discursive (dis-kẽr'siv), *adj.* desultory.

discursively (dis-kẽr'siv-li), *adv.* in a discursive manner.

discursiveness (dis-kẽr'siv-nes), *n.* digression.

discuss (dis-kus'), *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test (viands).

discussion (dis-kush'un), *n.* argument; debate; ventilation of a question.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.

disdainful (dis-dān'fool), *adj.* contemptuous.

disdainfully (dis-dān'foo-li), *adv.* in a disdainful manner.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.t.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth: said of a river: *v.i.* to find a vent, pass across, or out, at the mouth of a river.

disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disemboweled, *p.pr.* disemboweling], to deprive of bowels; wound in the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* deformity.

disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.

disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges; especially the right to vote.

disgorge (dis-gôrj'), *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* the state of being out of favor; ignominy; shame; dishonor: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonor upon; dismiss with dishonor. [Old French.]

disgraceful (dis-grās'fool), *adj.* characterized by, or occasioning, disgrace.

disgracefully (dis-grās'foo-li), *adv.* in a disgraceful manner.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretense. [French.]

disgust (dis-gust'), *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance. [French.]

dish (dish), *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table [often with *up*]; frustrate.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* undress or negligent attire. Also, and correctly, deshabillé.

dishearten (dis-här'tn), *v.t.* to discourage.

dishevel (dis-hev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disheveled, *p.pr.* disheveling], to disorder (the hair) or cause it to hang negligently: *v.i.* to be spread in disorder.

dishonor (dis-on'ẽr), *v.t.* to deprive of honor; bring shame upon the character of; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note when due and presented): *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame; violation of dignity.

dishonorable (dis-on'er-a-bl), *adj.* discreditable; shameful; ignominious.
disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* an aversion or dislike to anything.
disinfect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.t.* to remove dangerous germs from a body.
disingenuous (dis-in-gen'ū-us), *adj.* lacking frankness.
disintegrate (dis-in'tē-grāt), *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical or atmospheric agency: *v.i.* separate.
disintegration (dis-in-te-grā'shun), *n.* the act of disintegrating; wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences; separation.
disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving, or tending, to disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.
disk (disk), *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it; the whole surface of a leaf. Also disc. [Greek.]
dislike (dis-līk'), *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion.
dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.
dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dislocating; a joint put out of its socket; a displacement of stratified rocks.
dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding place or chosen station.
disloyal (dis-loi'al), *adj.* unfaithful to one's sovereign or country; untrue to plighted faith or duty.
dismal (diz'mal), *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.
dismantle (dis-mant'l), *v.t.* to strip or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defense; raze; demolish.
dismay (dis-mā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying], to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear.
dismember (dis-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to cut or tear limb from limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.
dismiss (dis-mis'), *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment.
dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* the act of dismissing; removal from office, &c.
dismount (dis-mount'), *v.t.* to remove from a horse or the like; to displace from a mounting, as a cannon: *v.i.* to alight; to descend.
disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* failure or refusal to submit to lawful authority.
disobedient (dis-ō-bē'di-ent), *adj.* refusing or failing to submit to lawful authority.
disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.t.* to refuse to submit to lawful authority.
disorder (dis-ôr'dēr), *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.
disordered (dis-ôr'dērd), *p.adj.* disorderly; irregular; loose; unruly; disreputable.
disorderly (dis-ôr'dēr-li), *adj.* confused; unmethodical; unruly.
disorganize (dis-ôr'ga-niz), *v. t.* to throw into confusion.
disown (dis-ōn'), *v.t.* to cast off; to sever specific or general relations.
disparage (dis-par'āj), *v.t.* treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate; belittle.
disparagement (dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* the act of disparaging; depreciation; reproach; disgrace [often with *to*].
disparity (dis-par'i-ti), *n.*[*pl.* disparities (dis-par'i-tiz)], inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.
dispassionate (dis-pash'un-āt), *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.
dispassionately (dis-pash'un-āt-li), *adv.* in a dispassionate manner.
dispatch (dis-pach'), *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an official document sent from one public official to another; a telegram.
dispel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling], to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.
dispensable (dis-pen'sa-bl), *adj.* that which may be dispensed with.

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (dis-pen'sa-riz)], a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; the particular way by which, at different periods, God has made known His dealings with mankind; the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; a license granted from the Pope, or by a bishop.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.

dispermous (dī-spēr'mus), *adj.* two-seeded.

disperse (dis-pērs'), *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread; cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.

dispersion (dis-pēr'shun), *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different colored rays in passing through a prism.

dispersive (dis-pēr'siv), *adj.* tending to disperse.

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

displace (dis-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.

displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.

display (dis-plā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying], to spread out; unfold; exhibit; force into notice; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display.

displeasure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste; pique.

disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or divert [with *self*]; to display gaily: *v.i.* to play.

disposable (dis-pōz'a-bl), *adj.* free to be employed; subject to disposal.

disposal (dis-pōz'al), *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to place; arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.

disposition (dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; arrangement; natural temperament.

disputable (dis'pū-ta-bl), *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *adj.* engaged in controversy: *n.* a controversialist.

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.

disruption (dis-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.

disruptive (dis-rup'tiv), *adj.* causing disruption.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* unrest of mind; discontent.

dissect (di-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomize; divide and examine minutely. [Latin.]

dissection (di-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting or cutting in pieces for scientific examination; anatomy; nice examination and analysis of any work.

dissector (di-sek'tēr), *n.* an anatomist.

disseize (di-sēz'), *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.

disseizin (di-sēz'in), *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate. [Norman French.]

dissemble (di-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to: *v.i.* to act the hypocrite.

dissembling (di-sem'bling), *n.* dissimulation.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, disseminates.

dissension (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife;

disagreement; breach of union; variance.

dissent (di-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion [with *from*]; refuse adherence to an Established Church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an Established Church.

dissenter (di-sent'ẽr), *n.* a noncomformist; one opposed to an Established Church.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.

dissenting (di-sent'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, dissent; separating from an Established Church; pertaining to dissenters.

dissertation (dis-ẽr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise setting forth the results of an investigation, as a contribution to existing knowledge, usually said of a thesis presented by advanced university students who are candidates for the doctorate in philosophy.

dissever (di-sev'er), *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* disagreement.

dissident (dis'i-dent), *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming: *n.* one who disagrees or dissents.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; fallacious appearance.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

dissipated (dis'i-pāt-ed), *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterized by dissipation.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, especially drink or vicious pleasures.

dissociate (di-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.

dissolubility (di-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.

dissoluble (dis'ol-ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a fluid.

dissolute (dis'ō-lut), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.

dissolution (dis-ō-lu'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, &c.

dissolutionism (dis-ō-lū'shun-izm), *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.

dissolvable (dis-ol'va-bl), *adj.* that may be dissolved.

dissolve (dis-olv'), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.

dissonance (dis'ō-nans), *n.* discord; lack of harmony.

dissonant (dis'ō-nant), *adj.* discordant.

dissuade (di-swād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument.

dissuasion (di-swā'zhun), *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.

dissuasive (di-swa'siv), *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.

dissyllable (di-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.

distaff (dis'taf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs (dis'-tafs)], the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

distance (dis'tans), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.

distant (dis'tant), *adj.* remote; reserved.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.

distasteful (dis-tāst'fool), *adj.* unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.

distastefully (dis-tāst'foo-li), *adv.* in a distasteful manner.

distemper (dis-tem'per), *v.t.* to disorder or disease; derange the functions of; compound (colors) for use in distemper painting; a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colors mixed

with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration.

distend (dis-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.

distention (dis-ten'shun), *n.* a swelling out.

distich (dis'tik), *n.* a couplet.

distill (dis-til'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling,] to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation; *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation; rectify.

distillate (dis'til-āt), *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

distillation (dis-til-a'shun), *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain; unconfused.

distinction (dis-tingk'shun), *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.

distingué (dis-stän-gā'), *adj.* distinguished. [French.]

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction [with *between*].

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.

distort (dis-tôrt), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

distortion (dis-tôr'shun), *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.

distract (dis-trakt'), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.

distraction (dis-trak'shun), *n.* perplexity; mental distress; insanity.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *adj.* causing distraction.

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* the act of distraining for debt.

distrait (dis-trā'), *adj.* absent-minded.

distraught (dis-trawt'), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.

distress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.

distribution (dis-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to distribution: *n.* a distributive word, as "separately."

district (dis'trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.

distrustful (dis-trust'fool), *adj.* suspicious.

distrustfully (dis-trust'foo-li), *adv.* suspiciously.

disturb (dis-tẽrb), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.

disturbance (dis-tẽrb'ans), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.

distyle (dis'til), *n.* a two-columned portico. [Greek.]

disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replaceable by a basic element.

disulphide (dī-sul'fīd), *n.* a sulphide containing two atoms of sulphur.

disuse (dis-ūs'), *n.* lack of use; cessation.

ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* make a ditch : *v.t.* surround with a ditch.

ditto (dit'tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise. [Italian.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.* [*pl.* ditties (dit'iz)], a little song.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret′ik), *adj.* aiding the secretion and flow of urine. [Greek.]

diurnal (dī-ėr′nal), *adj.* pertaining to a day; daily; performed in twenty-four hours; active during the daytime: *n.* a day-book; journal.

diurnally (dī-ėr′na-li), *adv.* daily.

diva (dē′va), *n.* a prima donna. [Italian.]

divan (di-van′), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; couch.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a sudden plunge head foremost into water.

dive (dīv), *n.* a place of low resort where drunkards and harlots consort together.

diverge (dī-vėrj′), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.

divergence (dī-vėr′jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.

divergent (dī-vėr′jent), *adj.* tending to diverge.

divers (dī′vėrz), *adj.* various; sundry.

diverse (dī′vėrs or dī-vers′), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.

diversification (di-ver-si-fi-kā′shun), *n.* variation.

diversify (di-vėr′si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* diversified, *p.pr.* diversifying], to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.

diversion (di-vėr′shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

divert (di-vėrt′), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.

divertimento (di-vėrt-i-men′tō), *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition. [Italian.]

divertissement (di-vėr′tiz-mäng), *n.* amusement; recreation; an entr'-acte, as a ballet, &c. [French.]

divest (di-vest′), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.

divestiture (di-vest′i-tūr), *n.* surrender of property.

divide (di-vīd′), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.

divided skirt (di-vīd′ed skėrt), *n.* a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.

dividend (div′i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided. [Latin.]

divi-divi (div′i-div′i), *n.* astringent husks of a South American tropical plant, used for dyeing and tanning.

divination (div-i-nā′shun), *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.

divine (di-vīn′), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

diving (dīv′ing), *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.

diving-bell (dīv′ing-bel), *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air for the diver, used for various purposes below the surface of the water.

divining-rod (di-vīn′ing-rod), *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to be drawn down to the ground where water or minerals are situated.

divinity (di-vin′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (di-vin′i-tiz)], the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being divisible.

divisible (di-viz′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided; capable of division without a remainder.

division (di-vizh′un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times

one number or quantity is contained in another.

divisional (di-vizh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to division.

divisor (di-vī'zor), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided. [Latin.]

divorce (di-vôrs'), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage bond by legal authority: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract between by legal authority; release from close union.

divorcement (di-vôrs'ment), *n.* the act or process or divorcing (Deut. xxiv. 1).

divort (di-vôrt'), *n.* a watershed.

divulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* giddiness.

dizzy (diz'i), *adj.* giddy.

do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did, *p.p.* done, *p. pr.* doing], to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.

docile (dos'il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.

docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being docile.

dock (dok), *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.

dockage (dok'āj), *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.

docket (dok'et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.

doctor (dok'tēr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance to: *v.i.* to practice medicine; undergo medical treatment.

doctorate (dok'tēr-āt), *n.* the degree of doctor.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* one who theorizes on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.

doctrinal (dok'trin-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.

doctrinally (dok'tri-na-li), *adv.* in a doctrinal manner.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect or party.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.

documentary (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.

dodder (dod'ēr), *n.* a parasitical plant.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecahedron (dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having twelve faces.

dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to establish by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.

dodo (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* dodos (dō'dōz)], a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short wings and legs.

doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.

doeskin (dō'skin), *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.

doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.

dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging], to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.

dogcart (dog'kärt), *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.

dog-days (dog'dāz), *n.pl.* a period in July and August when the dog-star

or Sirius rises and sets with the sun; usually the hottest part of the summer.

Doge (dōj), *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa. [Italian.]

dog-ear (dog′ēr), *v.t.* to turn the corners on the leaves of a book. Also dog's ear.

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* a species of littoral shark very destructive to fish.

dogged (dog′ed), *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

dogger (dog′ẽr), *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam: used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the North Sea.

doggerel (dog′ẽr-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of skill or rhythm: *adj.* weak and illiterate in construction: said of verse.

doggish (dog′ish), *adj.* cur-like; snappish.

doggy (dog′i), *n.* a pet name for a dog; in college slang, a snob; one guilty of bad form: *adj.* devoted to the breeding of dogs.

dogma (dog′ma), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas (dog′-maz)], or dogmata (dog′ma-ta), an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

dogmatic (dog-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative; dogmatical: *n.pl.* doctrinal theology.

dogmatically (dog-mat′i-ka-li), *adv.* in a dogmatic manner.

dogmatism (dog′ma-tizm), *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.

dogmatize (dog′ma-tīz), *v.i.* to make dogmatic assertions; utter positive assertions without adducing proof: *v.t.* to treat dogmatically.

dog-star (dog′stär), *n.* the brightest of all the stars. In the summer months it rises and sets with the sun. It is also called Canicula [Latin, "little dog"] and also Sirius. See dog-days.

dog-tooth (dog′tōōth), *n.* a sharp-pointed tool for working in marble.

dog-trot (dog′trot), *n.* a gentle trot.

dog-watch (dog′woch), *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.

dogwood (dog′wood), *n.* the wild cornel.

doily (doi′li), *n.* [*pl.* doilies (doi′liz)], a small mat or napkin: used on dessert plates, &c.

doings (dōō′ingz), *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct.

doldrums (dol′drumz), *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

doleful (dōl′fool), *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.

dolefully (dōl′foo-li), *adj.* sorrowfully; dismally.

dolerite (dol′ẽr-īt), *n.* a dark-colored basic igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.

doll (dol), *n.* a girl's puppet or toy-baby; a childish-featured girl or woman.

dollar (dol′ar), *n.* a silver coin current in the United States and Canada — 100 cents; a coin of various other countries. [Dutch.]

dollar-diplomacy (dol′ar-di-plō′ma-si), *n.* diplomacy that aims chiefly at commercial advantage.

dolly (dol′i), *n.* [*pl.* dollies (dol′iz)], a little doll; a block used in pile driving; an apparatus for washing clothes; a contrivance for washing ore in mining.

Dolly Varden (vär′dn), *n.* a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright-colored petticoat. From Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."

dolman (dol′man), *n.* a long Turkish outer garment; an hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

dolmen (dol′men), *n.* a sepulchral monument, consisting of a large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones, set on end or on edge. See cromlech.

dolomite (dol′o-mīt), *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

dolor (do′lẽr), *n.* sorrow; pain. Also written dolour.

dolorific (dol-ō-rif′ik), *adj.* causing grief.

doloroso (dol-ō-rō′sō), *adv.* softly; a term used in music. [Italian.]

dolorous (dol'ō-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.
dolour (do'lēr), *n.* see dolor.
dolphin (dol'fin), *n.* the name of a cetaceous mammal of the genus Delphinus and allied genera.
dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy stupid fellow.
dom (dom), *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil; in Portugal a title of the king when Portugal was reigned by the Braganzas.
domain (dō-mān'), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.
dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof.
domestic (dō-mes'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, especially cotton-cloths.
domestic economy (e-kon'ō-mi), *n.* the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.
domestically (dō-mes'ti-ka-li), *adv.* privately.
domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.
domesticity (dō-mes-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* domesticities (dō-mes-tis'i-tiz)], the state of being domestic; domestic character.
domicile (dom'i-sil), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.
domiciliary (dom-i-sil'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the residence of a person or family, as "a domiciliary visit."
dominant (dom'i-nant), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.
dominate (dom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.
domination (dom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of dominating; absolute authority; power.
domineer (dom-i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.
dominical (dō-min'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a dominical letter.
Dominical letter (let'ẽr), *n.* one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book to denote Sunday throughout the year and to determine the date of Easter Day.
dominie (dōm'i-nē), *n.* a schoolmaster; a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church.
dominion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government; such especially is the Dominion of Canada.
domino (dom'i-nō), *n.* [*pl.* dominos (dom'i-nōz)], a large loose silk cape or cloak with large sleeves and a hood used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood (dominoes).
dom-pedro (dom-pē'drō), *n.* the name of the game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.
don (don), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning], to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy [Latin]; [*fem.* Doña (don'ya')]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.
donate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.
donation (dō-nā'shun), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.
donative (don'a-tiv), *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.
donator (dō-nā'tẽr), *n.* a giver.
done (dun), *p.adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated: *interj.* agreed!
donee (dō-nē'), *n.* a person to whom a gift or donation is made.
dongola (don'gō-la), *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.
doni (dō'ni), *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.
donjon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.
donkey (dong'ki), *n.* [*pl.* donkeys (dong'kiz)], an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

donna (don'na), *n.* a lady. [Italian.]
donnish (don'ish), *adj.* characteristic of a don. [Academic.]
donnism (don'izm), *n.* academic self-importance.
donor (dō'nēr), *n.* a giver.
doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment: *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.
doomsday (dōōmz'dā), *n.* the day of final and universal judgment.
Doomsday Book (dumz'dā buk) or **Domesday Book** (dōmz'dā buk), *n.* a great book prepared by the early Norman kings in England, and containing a list of the great estates that might be confiscated or heavily taxed.
door (dôr), *n.* the gate or entrance of a house; portal; means of access.
dope (dōp), *n.* a stupefying drink used for criminal purposes, as for robbery of the unwary; material for newspaper or magazine articles: *v.t.* **dope out,** to plan; to furnish material for journalistic work. [U. S. slang.]
Dorian (dō'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece: *n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great division of the ancient Greeks.
Doric (dor'ik), *adj.* Dorian: *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.
Doric Order (ôr'dēr), the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture. A Doric column has no base except the steps which lead to it, and no ornament upon its capital except a delicate curve (the echinus). It is expressive of stern beauty, delicately appreciated by the architect.
Doricism (dor'i-sizm), *n.* a Doric idiom, phrase, or peculiarity.
dorking (dôr'king), *n.* one of a breed of domestic fowls.
dormant (dôr'mant), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.
dormer (dôr'mēr), *n.* a bedroom; a window pierced vertically in the side of a roof.
dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (dôr'mi-tō-riz)], a large apartment capable of holding several beds; in college parlance, a hall devoted to rooms and suites in which the students live; adjacent to the lecture-halls or buildings where instruction is given.
dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.* [*pl.* dormice (dor'mīs)], a small European squirrel-like rodent.
dorsal (dôr'sal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the back.
dory (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dories (dō'riz)], a popular name for a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table; the wall-eyed pike-perch, John Dory; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.
dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste; in medicine, the nature and quantity of a dose.
dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous; quantity: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.
dost (dust), 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of do.
dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], to mark with dots or specks.
dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* imbecility of mind due to old age; foolish or excessive affection.
dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is foolishly affectionate: *adj.* doting.
dote (dōt), *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age; bestow excessive love.
doth (duth), 3 *p. sing. indic.* of do.
dotterel (dot'ēr-el), *n.* a small plover.
dottle (dot'tl), *n.* the ashes and refuse of a tobacco-pipe.
double (dub'l), *adj.* twofold; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return

on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

double-bass (dub-l-bās'), *n.* the largest violin.

double-dagger (dub-l-dag'ẽr), *n.* a reference mark (‡).

double entendre (dōō'bl än-tän'dr), *n.* a word or phrase with a double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate. [French.]

doubleness (dub'l-nes), *n.* the state of being double; duplicity.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment; a ring in which the stone has been split into two halves, or one shallow stone imposed upon another.

doubloon (dub-lōōn'), *n.* a Spanish gold coin. [Spanish.]

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* twice the quantity or degree; in a double or twofold manner.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity.

doubtful (dout'fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

doubtfully (dout'foo-li), *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

doubting (dout'ing), *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.

doubtless (dout'les), *adv.* assuredly certainly.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour yet unbaked.

doughtily (dou'ti-li), *adv.* valiantly.

doughtiness (dou'ti-nes), *n.* valor; bravery.

doughty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.

doughy (dō'i), *adj.* soft like dough.

Douma and **Duma** (dōō'ma), *n.* the lower house of the Russian parliament.

douse (dous), *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; extinguish; lower suddenly, as a sail: *v.i.* to fall into water; to use the divining rod.

dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.

dovecote (duv'kōt), *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *v.t.* to unite by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; fit closely and exactly.

dowager (dou'a-jẽr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure. [Old French.]

dowdily (dou'di-li), *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes), *n.* the state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dow'di) and **dowd** (doud), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies (dow'diz)], a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.

dower (dou'ẽr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.

dowlas (dou'las), *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibres of plants; *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower; along the course or current of.

downcast (doun'kast), *adj.* directed downwards; sad: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

downfall (doun'fawl), *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

downgrade (doun'grād), *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard of belief.

downright (doun'rīt), *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

downward (doun'ward), *adj.* tending

to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also downwards.

downy (doun'i), *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful. [English slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dowries (dou'-riz)], the property a woman brings to her husband at marriage; gift or possession.

doxology (doks-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (doks-ol'ō-jiz)], an ascription or short hymn of praise to God. [Greek.]

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* twelve units. [A remnant of the duodecimal system.]

drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-grey woolen cloth; a tint of such a color; a dissolute woman; a prostitute: *adj.* of a drab color.

drabble (drab'l), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

drac (drak), *n.* an evil spirit; liliaceous palm-like plants, to which the dragon-tree belongs. [French dialect.]

drachma (drak'ma), *n.* [*pl.* drachmæ (drak'mē), drachmas ('maz)], a Greek silver coin, of a value in U. S. money of about eighteen cents ($0.18). Also drachm.

draff (draf), *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

draft (draft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service.

drag (drag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging], to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.t.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.

draggle (drag'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

draggle-tail (dra'gl-tāl), *n.* a slovenly woman.

dragoman (drag'ō-man), *n.* [*pl.* dragomans (drag'ō-manz)], in the East, an interpreter, or agent for travelers, especially an interpreter attached to an embassy. [Arabic.]

dragon (drag'un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive. [Greek.]

dragon-fly (drag'un-flī), *n.* an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

dragon's-blood (drag'unz-blud), *n.* the red juice and gum of several South American and East Indian trees.

dragoon (dra-gōōn'), *n.* originally a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force; to harass; to worry; to force into some action against one's will.

drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

drainage (drān'āj), *n.* the act or means of draining; that which is drained off.

drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.

dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

drama (drä'ma), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a dramatic manner.
dramatis personæ (dram'a-tis pĕr-sō'nē), the characters in a play or drama. [Græco-Latin.]
dramatize (dram'a-tīz), *v.t.* to compose in the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.
dramaturgy (dram'a-tĕr-ji), *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.
drank, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drink.
drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds or hangings.
draper (drā'pĕr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth, &c.
drapery (drā'pĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (drā'pĕr-iz)], textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.
drastic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous; severe. [Greek.]
draught (draft), *n.* Same as draft.
draughts (drafts), *n.* the game of checkers.
Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *adj.* belonging to the great group of natives who inhabit Southern India.
draw (draw), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing], to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.
drawback (draw'bak), *n.* loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, especially to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.
drawbridge (draw'brij), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up.
drawee (draw-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.
drawer (draw'ĕr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an under-garment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.
drawing (draw'ing), *n.* delineation; attraction or motion; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.
drawing-room (draw'ing-rōōm), *n.* a room for the reception of company; a formal reception by the sovereign, or a distinguished official; the company assembled in a drawing-room.
drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.
drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.
dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.
dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; venerate: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.
dreadful (dred'fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.
dreadfully (dred'foo-li), *adv.* in a dreadful manner.
dreadnaught (dred'nawt), *n.* a fearless person; a thick woolen felted cloth; a recent type of battleship of vast size and carrying enormous guns.
dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming], to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.
dreamless (drēm'les), *adj.* without dreams.
dreamy (drēm'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.
drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.
drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* gloomily.
dreary (drēr'i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.
dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon.

dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.

Dreibund (drī'boont), *n.* a triple alliance, especially that (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defense.

drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or cattle.

Dresden (drez'den), *n.* a fine porcelain made near Dresden in Saxony.

dress (dres), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dressed, *p.pr.* dressing], to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; a robe; external finish or ornament; adjustment. [Old French.]

dresser (dres'ẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.; a combination of mirror and bureau.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in négligé.

drew (drōō), *p.t.* of draw.

dribble (drib'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football to give a slight kick or shove to: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.

driblet (drib'let), *n.* a small piece, part, or sum.

dried (drīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dry.

drier (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.

driftage (drift'āj), *n.* that which is drifted; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.

drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise.

drilling (dril'ing), *n.* the act of using a drill; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking], to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping], to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving], to impel or urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; convey in a vehicle: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled, forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow [with *let*]: *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket; a forward movement in force by an army.

drivel (driv'el), *v.i.* to slaver; be weak or foolish in speech.

driven (driv'n), *p.p.* of drive.

drizzle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* fine misty rain.

drizzly (driz'li), *adj.* shedding fine rain.

droit (droit or drwä), *n.* equity; right of ownership, especially in land; custom; duty. [French.]
drôle (drōl), *n.* a funny fellow; buffoon. [French.]
droll (drōl), *adj.* ridiculous; queer.
drollery (drōl'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* drolleries (drōl'ĕr-riz)], the quality of being droll; buffoonery.
drolling (drōl'ing), *n.* burlesque.
drolly (drōl'li), *adv.* comically.
dromedary (drom'ē-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dromedaries (drom'ē-dā-riz)], one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump. [French.]
drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.
drool (drōōl), *v.i.* to slaver as an infant; to utter foolish and imbecile remarks; to drivel.
droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.
droopy (drōō'pi), *adj.* drooping; feeling enervated, or dull.
drop (drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping], to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally [with *in*]: *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; the painted curtain of a theater (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by drops.
drop-shutter (drop-shut'ĕr), *n.* a device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.
dropsical (drop'si-kal), *adj.* affected with dropsy.
dropsy (drop'si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout; blue swelling.
dropt, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drop.
dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.
drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.
drove (drōv), *p.t.* of drive: *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a crowd; sprats caught early in the season.
drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.
drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.
drowsiness (drouz'i-nes), *n.* sleepiness.
drowsy (drouz'i), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.
drub (drub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing], to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.
drudge (drudj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.* one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.
drudgery (drudj'ĕr-i), *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labor.
drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drugged, *p.pr.* drugging], to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug; to take or to administer drugs habitually. [French.]
drugget (drug'et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric used as a floor-cloth.
druggist (drug'ist), *n.* a dealer in drugs.
Druid (drōō'id), *n.* a priest of the ancient inhabitants (probably pre-Celtic) of Britain, Gaul, and Germany. *Feminine,* Druidess.
drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box for figs; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drummed, *p.pr.* drumming], to beat a drum; beat up recruits; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play on a drum; din; expel ignominiously [with *out*]. [Danish.]
drumhead (drum'hed), *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan.
drummer (drum'ĕr), *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveler.
Drummond-light (drum'und-līt), *n.*

another name for the limelight of calcium light, and named from its inventor Capt. Thomas Drummond.

drumstick (drum'stik), *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg.

drunk (drungk), *p.p.* of drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunkard (drungk'ard), *n.* one habitually drunk.

drunken (drungk'en), *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

drunkenness (drungk'en-nes), *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint: *v.t.* free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch.

dryad (drī'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.

dry dock (drī'dok), *n.* a dock, or basin, in which ships are laid up dry for repairs.

dryly (drī'li), *adv.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically.

dry-nurse (drī'nērs), *v.t.* to rear without the breast.

drysalt (drī'sawlt), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

dual (dū'al), *adj.* expressing or composed of the number two: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things, as in Greek.

dualism (dū'al-izm), *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

dualist (dū'a-list), *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

dualistic (dū-a-list'ik), *adj.* twofold; characterized by, or pertaining to, dualism.

duality (dū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dub (dub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dubbed, *p.pr.* dubbing], to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character, or name upon: *v.i.* make a brisk noise: *n.* a tap or blow.

dubious (dū'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

ducal (dū'kal), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

ducat (duk'at), *n.* an Austrian gold or silver coin formerly in use in Europe and still current; its value in U. S. money is $2.28: *pl.* money.

duchess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.

duchy (duch'i), *n.* [*pl.* duchies (duch'-iz)], the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.

duck (duk), *n.* any bird of the family Anatidæ, especially the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment, also of slight contempt; a strong linen untwilled fabric: *pl.* sailors' trousers or light clothes worn in hot climates: *v.i.* to plunge the head under water and then withdraw it quickly; bob the head.

ducking (duk'ing), *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.

ducking-stool (duk'ing-stōōl), *n.* a stool on which women who were adjudged to be "common scolds" were formerly ducked in the water.

duckling (duk'ling), *n.* a young duck.

duckweed (duk'wēd), *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.

duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

ductile (duk'til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

ductility (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* flexibility.

dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c. [Slang.]

dudeen (dū-dēn'), *n.* a short clay pipe. Better dhudeen. [Irish.]

dudgeon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

duds (dudz), *n.pl.* clothes.

due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

duel (dū'el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel. [French.]

dueling (du'el-ing), *n.* the fighting a duel.

dueña (dōō-ā'nya), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; a governess. Also duenna (dōō-en'a).

dueño (dōō-ā'nyo), *n.* a guardian or care-taker to a youth. [Spanish.]

duet (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also duetto. [Italian.]

duetino (dōō-ā-tē'nō), *n.* a short duet.

duff (duf), *n.* a pudding of flour, &c., boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground. When duff is dealt out to sailors, sweetened or with currants, they style it "plum-duff."

duffer (duf'ẽr), *n.* a peddler or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewelry, &c.; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogy.

duffing (duf'ing), *adj.* worthless; counterfeit.

dug, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dig: *n.* a teat.

dugong (dū'gông), *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.

dugout (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank.

duke (dūk), *n.* the highest order in the British peerage and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood. A title given in monarchical countries on the Continent of Europe, but carrying no right to legislate, as is the case with peers of the United Kingdom.

dukedom (dūk'dum), *n.* a duchy.

dulcet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

dulciana (dul-si-ā'na), *n.* a soft-toned stop. [Spanish.]

dulcimer (dul'si-mẽr), *n.* an instrument with wire strings which are struck with a rod.

dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or clear to the eye; blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish.

dullard (dul'ard), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead.

dullness (dul'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

duly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech.

dumb-bell (dum'bel), *n.* one of a pair of heavy weights used for muscular exercise.

dumbledore (dum'bl-dōr), *n.* the bumble-bee; the brown cockchafer.

dumb-show (dum'shō), *n.* gesture without speech.

dumb-waiter (dum-wā'tẽr), *n.* a small lift, carrying things, especially food, from one floor to another.

dummy (dum'i), *n.* [*pl.* dummies (dum'iz)], one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty.

dumpling (dump'ling), *n.* a crust or paste often used for enveloping fruit or meat.

dumpy (dump'i), *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning], to urge importunately, especially for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.

dunderhead (dun'dẽr-hed), *n.* a dolt; a numskull.

dune (dūn), a heap of drifted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

dunfish (dun'fish), *n.* codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dungeon (dun'jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

Dunkers (dun'kẽrz), *n.pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists, properly termed Brethren, who migrated to

Pennsylvania about 1728, because they were persecuted in Germany. In some respects they resemble the Quakers. [German.]

dunnage (dun'āj), *n.* loose wood, fagots, &c., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo; a sailor's "kit" or luggage.

dunnite (dun'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, invented by Major Dunn, U. S. A., its composition a secret.

duodecimal (dū-ō-des'i-mal), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12: *n.* a twelfth power of anything: *pl.* a system of computing by twelves the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular area. This system was used by the Romans and some Oriental peoples in early times. Traces of it remain in our "dozen," a sum of twelve units.

duodecimo (dū-ō-des'i-mō), *n.* a sheet folded into 12 leaves (12mo): said of a book.

duodenum (dū-o-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* duodena (dū-o-dē'nā)], the first portion of the small intestine.

duograph (dū'ō-graf), *n.* a picture produced in two colors.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person: *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

duplex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound: applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

duplicate (dū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of: *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.

duplication (dū-pli-kā'shun), *n.* the act of duplicating; a fold; multiplication by two.

duplicity (dū-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy.

durability (dū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* endurance.

durable (dū'ra-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.

dura mater (dū'ra mā'tēr), *n.* the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord. [Latin.]

duramen (dū-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

durance (dū'rans), *n.* imprisonment. [French.]

duration (dū-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

duress (dū-res' or dū'res), *n.* restraint of personal liberty by fear or physical force, compelling a person to do some act; imprisonment. [French.]

during (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

durometer (dū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for testing the hardness of steel rails.

durst (dērst), *p.t.* of dare.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness; twilight. [Swedish.]

duskily (dusk'i-li), *adv.* with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; gold-dust, hence money; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion: *v.t.* to brush away from; cover with a powdered substance.

dusty (dust'i), *adj.* [*comp.* dustier, *superl.* dustiest], covered with dust.

Dutch (duch), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or Low Germans (Netherlanders) of Holland, or their language.

duteous (dū'ti-us), *adj.* fulfilling duty; obedient.

dutiable (dū'ti-a-bl), *adj.* subject to duty.

dutiful (dū'ti-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.

dutifully (dū'ti-foo-li), *adv.* in a dutiful manner.

duty (dū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* duties (dū'tiz)], obligatory service; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

duumvir (dōō-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* duumviri (dōō-um'vi-rī), duumvirs ('vērz)], two ancient Roman officers of high rank acting together in one capacity or public function.

duumvirate (dōō-um'vēr-āt), *n.* the joint office of the duumviri

dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the

average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* hinder from growing to the natural size.

dwell (dwel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling], to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.

dwelling (dwel'ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.

dwindle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.

Dyak (dī'ak), *adj.* pertaining to the natives of the Malay race inhabiting Borneo.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing], to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.

dying (dī'ing), *p.adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.

dynactinometer (dī-nak-ti-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light and comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography.

dynam (dī'nam), *n.* a unit of work = 1 foot pound.

dynamic (dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. [Greek.] *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also kinetics.

dynamitard (dī-na-mī-tärd'), *n.* one who advocates the use of dynamite as a revolutionary agent. [French.]

dynamite (dī'na-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitro-glycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

dynamiter (dī'na-mīt-ēr), *n.* one who uses dynamite in effecting a crime of violence.

dynamo (dī'na-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

dynamograph (dī-nam'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering muscular power by compressing a spring held in the hand.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force or power in moving a load, &c.

dynastic (dī-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty.

dynasty (dī'nas-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (dī'nas-tiz)], a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family; the length of time during which a certain family reigns.

dyne (dīn), *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimeter.

dysentery (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

dysmenorrhœa (dis-men-o-re'a), *n.* a painful flow or difficult movement of the menses.

dyspepsia (dis-pep'si-a), *n.* indigestion.

dyspeptic (dis-pep'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or afflicted with, dyspepsia: *n.* a person who suffers from dyspepsia.

dzan (dzan), *adj.* that which is to be understood only by the initiated; esoteric. [Sanskrit.]

E

E, the fifth letter of the English alphabet, deriving its form from a Phœnician sign through the Greek and Latin scripts. E occurs with great frequency because it came indiscriminately to take the place of other vowels at the end of words in Latin, *a*, *i*(*s*), *u*(*s*).

each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.

eager (ē′gẽr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; keen; enthusiastic.

eagle (ē′gl), *n.* a bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the United States = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.

eaglet (ē′glet), *n.* a young eagle.

eagle-wood (ē′gl-wood), *n.* a highly fragrant resinous wood. Also agallochum.

ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

eared (ērd), *adj.* having ears.

earing (ēr′ing), *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a plowing of land; the formation of ears, as in wheat.

earl (ērl), *n.* an English nobleman next in rank below a marquis. On the Continent the title "count" is the same in origin.

earldom (ērl′dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

early (ēr′li), *adj.* [*comp.* earlier, *superl.* earliest], before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

earmark (ēr′märk), *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.

earn (ērn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, &c.; merit.

earnest (ērn′est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.

earnings (ērn′ingz), *n.pl.* wages; reward.

ear-ring (ēr′ring), *n.* an ear ornament.

earth (ērth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

earthen (ērth′en), *adj.* made of earth.

earthenware (ērth′en-wār), *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.

earthly (ērth′li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible; conceivable.

earthnut (ērth′nut), *n.* the ground nut.

earthquake (ērth′kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

earthwork (ērth′wẽrk), *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.

earthworm (ērth′wẽrm), *n.* a common name for worms that live in the ground.

earthy (ērth′i), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.

earwax (ēr′waks), *n.* cerumen.

earwig (ēr′wig), *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* earwigged, *p.pr.* earwigging], to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.

ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

easel (ē'zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

easement (ēz'ment), *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.

east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

East (ēst), *n.* the Orient; the eastern part of the United States.

Easter (ēs'tēr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.

easterly (ēs'tēr-li), *adv.* situated, or moving towards, the east: *adj.* in the direction of the east.

eastern (ēst'ērn), *adj.* situated towards, or lying in, the east.

Eastern (ēst'ērn), *adj.* Oriental.

Eastern Church (chērch), *n.* the Orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.

Eastern Empire (em'pīr), *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).

Eastern Question (kwes'chun), *n.* the term applied to the complicated internal problems arising out of the possession by the Turks of the southeast of Europe, and their relations to Russia and adjoining States.

Easterner (ēst'ērn-ēr), *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of the United States.

easting (ēst'ing), *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.

eastward (ēst'ward), *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the east. Also eastwards.

easy (ēz'i), *adj.* [*comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest], free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle; self-indulgent: *adv.* easily.

Easy Street (strēt), a position of financial comfort. [Colloq.]

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate, *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating], to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v. i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

eau (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz), (French)], water, especially when applied to perfumes, cordials, and spirituous waters, as eau de cologne.

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

eavesdrop (ēvz'drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eavesdropped, *p.pr.* eavesdropping], to listen to the private conversation of others.

ébauchoir (ā-bō-shwär'), *n.* a large broad hewing chisel used by statuaries. [French.]

ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

Eblis (eb'lis or ē'blis), *n.* the Mohammedan Devil; in Mohammedan mythology the chief evil spirit, or any of the former angels who were cast out of Heaven for refusing to worship Adam. [Arabic.]

ebonite (eb'un-īt), *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.

ebonize (eb'un-īz), *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.

ebony (eb'un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable black-colored wood [*pl.* ebonies (eb'un-iz)], negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

éboulement (ā-bōōl'mäng), *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche. [French.]

ebullition (eb-ū-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.

eburine (eb'ū-rin), *n.* an artificial ivory.

écarté (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* a game of cards played by two persons with thirty-two cards, from which those from two to six have been cast out. [French.]

ecaudate (ē-kaw'dāt), *adj.* tailless.

ecbatic (ek-bat'ik), *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.

eccentric (ek-sen'trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from the cen-

ter; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center: opposed to concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.

eccentricity (ek-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eccentricities (ek-sen-tris'i-tiz)], deviation from a center; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.

ecchymosis (ek-i-mō'sis), *n.* a livid spot on the skin, caused by extravasated blood. [Greek.]

ecclesiastic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman.

ecclesiastical (e-klē-zi-as'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.

ecclesiastically (e-klē-zi-as'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an ecclesiastical manner.

ecclesiasticism (e-klē-zi-as'ti-sizm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organization, and privileges of the Church.

ecclesiology (e-klē-zi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organized society, and of its development; science of church architecture and decoration.

échelon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in V form: *v.t.* to form in échelon. [French.]

echinoderm (e-kī'no-dērm), *n.* an individual of the Echinodermata, a class of animals in Cuvier's system which includes the star-fishes, sea-urchins, &c. [Greek.]

echinus (e-kī'nus), *n.* [*pl.* echini (e-kī'nī)], a sea-urchin; a rounded egg-shaped molding.

echo (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes (ek'ōz)], the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* echoed, *p.pr.* echoing], to emit an echo; give, or reflect back, a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, &c., of others).

echometry (e-kom'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the duration of sounds.

éclair (ā-klār'), *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavored cream, &c., covered on the top with sugar or chocolate. [French.]

éclaircissement (ā-klār-sēs'mäng), *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood. [French.]

éclat (ā-klä'), *n.* a bursting forth, as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor. [French.]

eclectic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting or choosing from different systems, doctrines, or sources; liberal and broad in taste or belief: *n.* one of a class of ancient philosophers. [Greek.]

eclecticism (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy.

eclipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body: hence diminution: obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

ecliptic (e-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth, in the heavens during a year.

eclogue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

economic (ek-ō- or ē-kō-nom'ik), *adj.* frugal; saving; pertaining to domestic economy. Also economical: *n.pl.* political economy.

economically (ē-kō-nom'i-ka-li), *adv.* with economy.

economist (ē-kon'ō-mist), *n.* one prudent in expenditure; a student of political economy.

economize (ē-kon'ō-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

economy (ē-kon'ō-mi), *n.* [*pl.* economies (ē-kon'ō-miz)], the regulation of household affairs; frugality in expenditure; any system of religious laws, rites, or ceremonies. [Greek.]

écorché (ā-kôr-shā'), *n.* an anatomical model, represented as deprived of the skin; to exhibit for study the muscular system. [French.]

écrevisse (ā-kre-vēs'), *n.* a crawfish; a piece of armor formed of overlapping splints resembling the tail of the crawfish.

écru (ā-krōō'), *adj.* unbleached: said of the color of textile fabrics. [French.]

ecstasy (ek'sta-si), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (ek'sta-siz)], the state of being beside

one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance. [Greek.]

ecstatic (ek-stat'ik), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing. Also ecstatical.

ecstatically (ek-stat'i-ka-li), *adv.* rapturously.

ectasis (ek'tā-sis), *n.* the pronunciation of a vowel as long, or its lengthening if short.

ecthyma (ek-thē'ma), *n.* a painful eruption of the skin.

ectoblast (ek'tō-blast), *n.* an outer cell wall.

ectocyst (ek-tō'sist), *n.* the outer covering of a polyzoön.

ectoderm (ek'tō-dērm), *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an animal or plant.

ectoplasm (ek'tō-plazm), *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell. [Greek.]

ectozoa (ek-tō-zō'a), *n.pl.* external parasites. [Greek.]

ectype (ek'tīp), *n.* a reproduction or imitation of an original design.

ectypography (ek-ti-pog'ra-fi), *n.* a method of etching in relief.

écu (ā-kū'), *n.* a mediæval shield; the name of various gold and silver coins formerly current in France.

ecumenic (ek-ū-men'ik) and **œcumenic,** *adj.* general; universal, pertaining to the Christian Church throughout the world: said of certain councils of the Church. [Greek.]

ecumenical (ēk-ū'men'i-cal) and **œcumenical.** Same as ecumenic.

eczema (ek'zē-ma), *n.* an inflammatory disease of the skin.

eddy (ed'i), *n.* [*pl.* eddies (ed'iz)], a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

Edelweiss (ā'dl-vīs), *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant. [German.]

Eden (ē'dn), *n.* paradise; any particularly delightful region. [Hebrew.]

edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind.

edged (ej'd), *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.

edge-tool (edj'tool), *n.* any sharp tool.

edging (edj'ing), *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.

edible (ed'i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten [usually in *pl.*]. [Latin.]

edict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.

edification (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction. [Latin.]

edify (ed'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying], to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.

edit (ed'it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.

edition (ē-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.

editor (ed'i-tēr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.

editorial (ed-i-tōr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to an editor, or his duties: *n.* a leading article.

educate (ed'ū-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct; train.

education (ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.

educationist (ed-ū-kā'shun-ist), *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.

educator (ed'ū-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.

educe (ē-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.

eduction (ē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of exhausting, as steam.
eductive (ē-duk'tiv), *adj.* drawing out.
eel (ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.
eelbuck (ēl'buk), *n.* a funnel-shaped wicker basket for catching eels.
eelfare (ēl'fār), *n.* the passage of young eels up a stream; a brood of eels.
eel-pout (ēl'pout), *n.* the burbot.
e'en (ēn), contraction of even and evening. [Poetical.]
e'er (ār), contraction of ever.
eerie (ē'ri), *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious. Also eery.
efface (ef-fās'), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.
effaceable (ef-fās'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being effaced.
effacement (ef-fās'ment), *n.* obliteration.
effect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.
effective (ef-fekt'iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.
effectual (ef-fekt'ū-al), *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.
effectually (ef-fekt'ū-a-li), *adv.* in an effectual manner.
effeminacy (ef-fem'i-na-si), *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.
effeminate (ef-fem'i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly. [Latin.]
efferent (ef'fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.
effervesce (ef-fēr-ves'), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss. [Latin.]
effervescence (ef-fēr-ves'ens), *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.
effervescent (ef-fēr-ves'ent), *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.
effervescible (ef-fēr-ves'i-bl), *adj.* capable of effervescing.
effete (ef-fēt'), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.
efficacious (ef-i-kā'shus), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.
efficacy (ef'i-ka-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.
efficiency (e-fish'en-si), *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.
efficient (e-fish'ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results; powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.
effigy (ef'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (ef'i-jiz)], an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.
effloresce (e-flō-res'), *v.i.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.
efflorescence (e-flō-res'ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of efflorescing substances.
efflorescent (e-flō-res'ent), *adj.* blossoming.
effluence (ef'flū-ens), *n.* an issuing out.
effluent (ef'flū-ent), *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.
effluvial (e-flū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to effluvia.
effluvium (e-flū'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (e-flū'vi-a)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.
efflux (ef'fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.
effoliation (e-fōl-i-ā'shun), *n.* the depriving of leaves: said of a plant.
effort (ef'fōrt), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.
effrontery (e-frunt'ēr-i), *n.* impudence.
effulgence (e-ful'jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.
effusion (e-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment;

the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

effusive (e-fū'siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.

eft (eft), *n.* a newt.

egad (e-gad'), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.

egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs.

egging (eg'ing), *n.* incitement.

egis or **ægis** (ē'jis), *n.* the shield of Jupiter, said to have been made from the skin of the goat, Amalthea, his foster-mother. It was given by him to Minerva and was one of her characteristic attributes; a shield or protection; as the "ægis of the state." [Greek.]

eglantine (eg'lan-tīn), *n.* the dog-rose.

ego (ē'gō), *pr.* I: *n.* self; personality. [Latin.]

egoism (ē'gō-izm), *n.* the habit of regarding self as the center of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's own existence.

egoist (ē'gō-ist), *n.* an adherent of egoism.

ego-maniac (eg-ō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one whose love of self has become a disease.

egotism (ē'gō- or eg'ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity. Also egoism.

egotist (eg'ō-tist), *n.* one characterized by egotism.

egotistic (eg-ō-tist'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism. Also egotistical.

egregious (e-grē'jus), *adj.* extraordinary.

egress (ē'gres), *n.* departure.

egret (ē-gret'), *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume; the feathery down of seeds.

Egyptology (ē-jip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.

eider (ī'dĕr), *n.* a large marine duck, the down of which is an article of commercial value. [Icelandic.]

eidograph (ī'dō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, &c.

eidoscope (ī'dō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures. [Greek.]

eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1; a symbol (8, VIII., viii.) denoting this number.

eighteen (ā'tēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1; a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.) denoting this number.

eighteenmo (ā'tēn-mō), *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves. Octodecimo.

eighteenth (ā'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 17th: an ordinal numeral.

eighth (āth), *adj.* next after seventh: an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.

eightieth (ā'ti-eth), *adj.* next to 79th.

eightscore (āt'skôr), *adj.* containing eight times 20: *n.* 160.

eighty (ā'ti), *adj.* 8 times 10.

eikon (ī'kon), *n.* [*pl.* eikones (ī'kō-nēz)], a holy image; a sacred picture used in the Greek Church.

eis-wool (īs'wool), *n.* a fine kind of worsted.

either (ē' or ī'*th*ĕr), *adj.* one or the other of two; both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.

ejaculate (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

ejaculation (ē-jak-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of uttering suddenly; an exclamation. [Latin.]

ejaculatory (ē-jak'ū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.

eject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.

ejection (ē-jek'shun), *n.* expulsion.

ejective (ē-jek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to ejection.

ejectment (ē-jekt'ment), *n.* the act of ejecting; an action for the recovery of lands, &c.

ejector (ē-jek'tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, ejects.

éjoo-fiber (ā'jōō-fī'bĕr), *n.* a strong black fiber, used in commerce. [Malay.]

eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen [with *out*]: *adv.* also; likewise. [Poet.]

elaborate (e-lab'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine

with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.

elaborately (ē-lab'o-rāt-li), *adv.* in an elaborate manner.

elaborator (ē-lab'ō-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.

élan (ā-läng'), *n.* dash. [French.]

eland (ē'land), *n.* the Cape elk.

elapse (ē-laps'), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.

elastic (ē-las'tik), *adj.* springing back: having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made partly of india-rubber.

elasticity (ē-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elastic; power to recover from depression.

elastic-tissue (ē-las'tik-tish'ū), *n.* elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.

elate (ē-lāt'), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite.

elation (ē-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being elated; joyful elevation of mind.

elbow (el'bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side.

elder (el'dēr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim; one of a body of laymen, in certain churches, authorized to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.

elderly (el'dēr-li), *adj.* somewhat old.

eldest (eld'est), *adj.* oldest; firstborn.

El Dorado (el dō-rä'dō), *n.* an imaginary country in South America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones: hence an inexhaustible treasure. [Spanish.]

elect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.

election (ē-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.

electioneer (ē-lek-shun-ēr'), *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.

electioneering (ē-lek-shun-ēr'ing), *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.

elective (ē-lek'tiv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice; opposed to hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.

elector (ē-lek'tēr), *n.* one legally qualified to vote; a member of a United States electoral college; one of the German princes who formerly possessed the power of electing the Emperor.

electoral (ē-lek'tō-ral), *adj.* pertaining to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector. [Latin.]

electoral college (kol'ej), *n.* body of representatives elected by the voters of the several States to choose a president of the United States.

electorate (ē-lek'tō-rāt), *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote; the dignity or territory of an elector of the old German Empire.

electric (ē-lek'trik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, generated by, or produced by, electricity; magnetic. Also electrical.

electrically (ē-lek'tri-ka-li), *adv.* by electricity

electrician (ē-lek-trish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.

electricity (ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.

electrifiable (ē-lek'tri-fī-a-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.

electrification (ē-lek-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.

electrify (ē-lek'tri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying], to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also electrize.

electro (ē-lek'trō), a Greek *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power, or operating agent, used in many words, the meaning of which is self-evident, as *electro*-engrave, *electro*-gild, &c.

electro-biology (ē-lek'trō-bī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* mesmerism.

electro-cautery (ē-lek'trō-kaw'tēr-i), *n.* cauterizing by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

electrocute (ē-lek'trō-kūt), *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current. [Græco-Latin; modern.]

electrocution (ē-lek-trō-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

electrode (ē-lek'trōd), *n.* either of the terminals of an electric source; anode or cathode.

electro-dynamics (ē-lek'trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

electro-dynamometer (ē-lek'trō-dī-na-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

electrograph (ē-lek'trō-graf), *n.* an apparatus used in preparing copper cylinders for printing fabrics and wall-papers.

electrography (ē-lek-trog'ra-fi), *n.* a process of copying fine engravings on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

electrokinetics (ē-lek'trō-ki-net'iks), *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, or electricity in motion, as distinguished from *electrostatics*.

electrolier (ē-lek-trō-lēr'), *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

electrolysis (ē-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its component parts. [Greek.]

electrolyze (ē-lek'trō-līz), *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

electro-magnet (ē-lek'trō-mag'net), *n.* a coil of soft iron rendered magnetic by the passage of an electric current through it.

electromagnetics (ē-lek'trō-mag-net'iks), *n.* the science of electro-magnetism.

electromassage (ē-lek'trō-mas-āj'), *n.* massage with the application of an electric current.

electrometallurgy (ē-lek'trō-met'al-ēr-ji), *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, &c., by a slow electric current.

electrometer (ē-lek-trom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of electrical force.

electromotor (ē-lek'trō-mō'tēr), *n.* any arrangement, or apparatus, which produces or excites an electric current.

electron (ē-lek'tron), *n.* an atom corpuscle; the Beta ray of radium; the carrier of negative electricity.

electronegative (ē-lek'trō-neg'a-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

electropathy (ē-lek-trop'a-thi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

electrophone (ē-lek'trō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents; a form of telephonic transmitter.

electrophorus (ē-lek-trof'ō-rus), *n.* an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction.

electrophotometer (ē-lek'trō-fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for comparing the brightness of various lights with that produced by an electric spark.

electrophotomicrography (ē-lek'trō-fō-tō-mi-krog'ra-fi), *n.* photographing by electric light objects magnified by the microscope.

electrophysiology (ē-lek'trō-fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

electroplate (ē-lek'trō-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

electropositive (ē-lek'trō-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis.

electroscope (ē-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* an electrometer.

electrotechnics (ē-lek'trō-tek'niks), *n.* the science of the processes or

methods in which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

electrotherapeutics. See *electrotherapy.*

electrotinting (ē-lek'trō-tint'ing), *n.* a method of producing a design, &c., in relief on a metal plate, the lines of which when exposed in an electro-bath are protected by an agent.

electrotype (ē-lek'trō-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mold, plate, &c., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.

electrum (ē-lek' trum), *n.* amber [Greek]; German silver plate.

electuary (ē-lek'-tū-ā-ri), *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.

eleemosynary (el-ē-mos'i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

elegance (el'e-gans), *n.* [*pl.* elegances (el'e-gan-siz)], the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry. [French.]

elegant (el'e-gant), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.

elegiac (el-ē-jī'ak, or e-lē'ji-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful: *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.

elegit (ē-lē'jit), *n.* a writ of execution under which a creditor can hold a debtor's goods until his claim is satisfied.

elegy (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (el'e-jiz)], a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

element (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment; ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

elemental (el-e-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental. Also **elementary.**

elephant (el'e-fant), *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.

elephantiasis (el-e-fan-tī'a-sis), *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy and accompanied by a swelling of the head and body.

elephantine (el-e-fan'tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.

elephantoid (el-e-fan'toid), *adj.* like an elephant.

elevate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.

elevation (el-e-vā'shun), *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.

elevator (el'e-vā-tēr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.

eleven (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.

eleventh (e-lev'nth), *adj.* next in order after 10th: an ordinal numeral; constituting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.

elf (elf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (elvz)], a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

elf-child (elf'chīld), *n.* a child believed to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.

elfin (el'fin), *n.* an inhabitant of fairyland; a sportive child: *adj.* pertaining to elves.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

elfish (elf'ish), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.

elfkin (elf'kin), *n.* a little elf.

elf-lock (elf'lok), *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.

elicit (ē-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out. [Latin.]

elide (ē-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel. [Latin.]

eligibility (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being eligible.
eligible (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.
eliminate (ē-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.
eliquate (el'i-kwāt), *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.
elision (ē-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.
élite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c.
elixir (e-lik'sēr), *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial. [Arabic.]
elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer. [Icelandic.]
elkwood (elk'wood), *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.
ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches.
ellipse (el-lips'), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet. [Greek.]
ellipsis (el-lips'is), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.
ellipsoid (el-lips'oid), *n.* an elliptical spheroid.
elliptic (e-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted. Also elliptical.
elliptically (e-lip'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an elliptical manner.
ellipticity (e-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.
elm (elm), *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.
elocution (el-ō-kū'shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.
elocutionary (el-ō-kū'shun-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to elocution.
elocutionist (el-ō-kū'shun-ist), *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.
elod (el'od), *n.* the odic force of electricity. [Modern coined word.]
éloge (ā'lōzh), *n.* a funeral oration, especially one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy. [French.]
Elohim (el-ō-hēm'), *n.* one of the Old Testament names of God, spoken of in the plural. [Hebrew.]
elongate (ē-lông'gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.
elongation (ē-lông-gā'shun), *n.* extension.
elope (ē-lōp'), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour. [Dutch.]
elopement (ē-lōp'ment), *n.* running away.
eloquence (el'ō-kwens), *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.
eloquent (el'ō-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.
else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.
elsewhere (els'hwār), *adv.* in another place.
elucidate (ē-lūs'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.
elucidator (ē-lūs'i-dā-tēr), *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.
elude (ē-lūd'), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.
elusive (ē-lū'siv), *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.
elusory (ē-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* evasive; deceptive.
Elysian (ē-liz'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Elysium; yielding the highest enjoyment.
Elysium (ē-liz'i-um), *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.
em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.
emaciate (ē-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin. [Latin.]
emanate (em'a-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.
emancipate (e-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.
emancipation (e-man-si-pā'shun), *n.* the act of setting free persons in a state of bondage.
emancipator (e-man'si-pā-tēr), *n.* a liberator.
emarginate (ē-mär'gin-āt), *adj.* in-

dented at the edges; having the apex notched.

emasculate (ē-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation; *adj.* castrated.

embalm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams, aromatic spices or antiseptics.

embank (em-bangk'), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

embankment (em-bangk'ment), *n.* a bank of earth, stones, &c., for protection or defense.

embargo (em-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes (em-bär'gōz)], an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port.

embark (em-bärk'), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

embarrass (em-bar'as), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.

embarrassment (em-bar'as-ment), *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

embassy (em'ba-si), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (em'ba-siz)], the public function, or official residence of an ambassador.

embattled (em-bat'ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

embed (em-bed'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

embellish (em-bel'ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.

ember (em'bēr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

embezzle (em-bez'l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as property entrusted to one's care.

embitter (em-bit'ēr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also imbitter.

emblazon (em-blā'zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

emblazonry (em-blā'zn-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emblazonries (em-blā'zn-riz)], heraldic decoration.

emblem (em'blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.

emblemata (em-blē'ma-ta), *n.pl.* detachable figures with which the ancients ornamented gold, silver, or other metallic vessels.

emblematic (em-blem-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an emblem; symbolical. Also emblematical.

emblematically (em-blem-at'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an emblematical manner.

emblements (em'ble-ments), *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivator.

embodier (em-bod'i-ēr), *n.* one who embodies.

embodiment (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* the act of embodying, or uniting in a whole.

embody (em-bod'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying], to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body; *v.i.* to coalesce.

embolden (em-bold'en), *v.t.* to encourage.

embolism (em'bō-lizm), *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels. [Greek.]

embolus (em'bō-lus), *n.* [*pl.* emboli (em'bō-lī)], something inserted and acting in another thing, as a piston-rod.

embonpoint (än-bong-pwäng'), *n.* plumpness of figure, especially of the bust. [French.]

embosom (em-booz'um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

emboss (em-bos'), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

embossing (em-bos'ing), *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces.

embouchure (äm-bōō-shūr'), *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument. [French.]

embowel (em-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emboweled, *p.pr.* emboweling], to remove the intestines from; disembowel.

embower (em-bou'ēr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower; *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.

embrace (em-brās'), *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt

to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

embracery (em-brā'sẽr-i), *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.

embrasure (em-brā'zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

embrocate (em'brō-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.

embrocation (em-brō-kā'shun), *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.

embroider (em-broid'ẽr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

embroidery (em-broid'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* embroideries (em-broid'ẽr-iz)], ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, &c., executed with the needle; embellishment.

embroil (em-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

embryo (em'bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (em'bri-ōz)], the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

embryogeny (em-bri-oj'e-ni), *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.

embryologist (em-bri-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.

embryology (em-bri-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.

embryonic (em-bri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.

embryoplastic (em-bri-ō-plas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo.

embryoscope (em'bri-ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.

embryotomy (em-bri-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.

emend (ē-mend'), *v.t.* to alter or correct a text or manuscript.

emendation (ē-men-dā'shun), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.

emendator (ē'men-dā-tẽr), *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.

emerald (em'e-rald), *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green color: a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of an emerald color. [French.]

emeraldine (em'e-ral-din), *n.* a dye of a dark green color.

emerge (ē-mẽrj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

emergency (e-mẽr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (ē-mẽr'jen-siz)], a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis; *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.

emeritus (e-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a university or college professor, or of the rector of a church. [Latin.]

emersion (ē-mẽr'shun), *n.* the act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

emery (em'ẽr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum; used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

emetic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting; *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

emetically (e-met'i-ka-li), *adv.* so as to cause vomiting.

émeute (ā-mūt'), *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot. [French.]

emigrant (em'i-grant), *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another; *adj.* moving from one country to another; pertaining to, or used by, emigrants. [Latin.]

emigrate (em'i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

eminence (em'i-nens), *n.* that which is lofty; elevation; height; exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

eminent (em'i-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted; conspicuous.

emir (ē-mẽr'), *n.* a prince; a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain, notably the Emir of Afghanistan. Also ameer, amir.

emissary (em'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emis-

saries (em'i-sā-riz)], a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

emission (ē-mish'un), *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

emissive (ē-mis'iv), *adj.* sending out.

emit (ē-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes. [Latin.]

emmensite (em'men-zīt), *n.* an explosive of very high power.

emmet (em'et), *n.* an ant.

emollient (ē-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

emolliotype (ē-mol'i-ō-tīp), *n.* a picture taken on opal glass by the collodio-chloride process.

emolument (ē-mol'ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

emotion (ē-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

emotional (ē-mō'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

emotive (ē-mō'tiv), *adj.* producing emotion.

emperor (em'pēr-ēr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

emphasis (em'fa-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

emphasize (em'fa-sīz), *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

emphatic (em-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also emphatical.

emphatically (em-fat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an emphatic manner.

empire (em'pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control. [French.]

empiric (em-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Also empirical.

empirically (em-pir'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an empirical or experimental manner.

empiricism (em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

employ (em-ploi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing], to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object; *n.* occupation.

employee (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* one who works for another [French employé (-ā')].

employment (em-ploi'ment), *n.* business; occupation.

emporium (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

empower (em-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

empresario (em-pres-ä'ri-ō), *n.* a contractor who introduces foreign settlers to Mexico by arrangement with the government; a musical director. [Italian.]

empress (em'pres), *n.* the consort or widow of an emperor.

empressement (än-pres-mang'), cordial vivacity of manner; an animated display of interest. [French.]

emptiness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

empty (emp'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* emptier (emp'ti-ēr), *superl.* emptiest (emp'ti-est)], containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge, or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying], to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.* (*pl.* empties), an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

emptying (emp'ti-ing), *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pronounced by rustics *emptins*).

empyrean (em-pir-ē'an), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also empyreal.

emu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.

emulate (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

emulation (em-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a spirit of rivalry.
emulator (em'ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* a rival; competitor.
emulgent (ē-mul'jent), *adj.* draining out: applied to the arteries and veins: *n.* an emulgent vessel; a medicine that promotes a flow of bile.
emulous (em'ū-lus), *adj.* desirous to excel; rivaling; competitive.
emulsion (ē-mul'shun), *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.
enable (en'ā-bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.
enact (en-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.
enacting clause (en-akt'ing klawz), *n.* the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing "Be it enacted."
enactment (en-akt'ment), *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.
enactor (en-akt'tẽr), *n.* one who enacts.
enamel (en-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* enameled, *p.pr.* enameling], to lay on, cover, or decorate with enamel; adorn with various hues: *v.i.* to practice the art of enameling. [Old French.]
enamor (en-am'ẽr), *v.t.* to captivate.
encamp (en-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.
encampment (en-kamp'ment), *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travelers.
encaustic (en-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax. [Greek.]
encaustic-tile (en-kaws'tik-tīl), *n.* a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another color.
enceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant. [French.]
enchain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.
enchant (en-chant'), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.
enchanter (en-chant'ẽr), *n.* a wizard, one who is supposed to charm by spells or incantations. *Feminine* enchantress.
enchantment (en-chant'ment), *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, &c.; the state of being enchanted; rapture.
encircle (en-sẽr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.
enclitic (en-klit'ik). In Greek and Latin, particles that adhere to preceding words, losing their own accent which passes forward to the preceding syllable (recessive accent).
enclose. See inclose.
enclosure. See inclosure.
encomiastic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.
encomium (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* encomiums (en-kō'mi-umz)], formal praise; eulogy. [Greek.]
encompass (en-kum'pas), *v.t.* to surround.
encore (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again; *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of (any particular part of a performance). [French, but not so used by the French.]
encounter (en-koun'tẽr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict; battle.
encourage (en-kur'āj), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.
encouragement (en-kur'āj-ment), *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.
encrinite (en'kri-nīt), *n.* a stone-lily.
encroach (en-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).
encroachment (en-krōch'ment), *n.* intrusion.
encumber (en-kum'bẽr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.

encumbrance (en-kum'brans), *n.* that which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.

encyclical (en-sik'li-kal), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest. [Greek.]

encyclopedia or **encyclopædia** (en-sī-klō-pē'di-a), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopedia.

encyclopedic (en-sī-klō-pē'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia. Also encyclopædic.

encyclopedist (en-sī-klō-pē'dist), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopedia; one whose studies embrace all knowledge. Also encyclopædist.

encyst (en-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to enclose, or become enclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.

end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.

endanger (en-dān'jēr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.

endear (en-dēr'), *v.t.* to make dear or beloved; attach to one's self.

endearment (en-dēr'ment), *n.* affection.

endeavor (en-dev'ēr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt.

endemic (en-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.

ending (end'ing), *n.* result; end.

endive (en'dīv), *n.* an herb known as *Cichorium Endivia.* Its leaves when blanched are used as a salad.

endless (end'les), *a.* everlasting; without termination.

endless chain, *n.* a closed belt or cable without a terminal point; a system of multiplied letter-writing.

end-man (end'man), *n.* in theatrical slang, the man who sits at the end of a row of negro "minstrels," and carries on humorous colloquies with the leader who sits in the middle.

endo and **endon,** a *prefix* meaning *within.*

endocarp (en'dō-kärp), *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

endogen (en'dō-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.

endogenous (en-doj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to the endogens; originating or growing within.

endoscope (en'dō-skōp), *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

endosmosis (en-dos-mō'sis), *n.* the transmission of a fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

endosperm (en'dō-spērm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.

endow (en-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

endowment (en-dou'ment), *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

endue (en-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also indue.

endurability (en-dūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being endurable.

endurable (en-dūr'a-bl), *adj.* bearable.

endurance (en-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

endure (en-dūr'), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

enduring (en-dūr'ing), *adj.* permanent.

endways (end'wāz), *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise. Also endwise.

enema (en'e-ma), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

enemy (en'e-mi), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (en'e-miz)], one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army: *adj.* hostile, of the enemy.

energetic (en-ēr-jet'ik), *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.

energico (en-ēr'jē-kō), *adj.* with energy, force, and strong accentuation [Mus.].

energize (en'ēr-jīz), *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.

energy (en'ēr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* energies (en'ēr-jiz)], internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

enervate (en'ēr-vāt or e-nēr'vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve, force, or vigor; render effeminate or feeble; weaken.

en famille (äng fa-mē'), with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion; without formality. [French.]

enfeeble (en-fē'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

enfeoff (en-fēf'), *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell or convey lands in fee to.

enfilade (en-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

enforce (en-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.

enfranchise (en-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

enfranchisement (en-fran'chīz-ment), *n.* the act of setting free; especially the admission to free political rights.

engage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

engaged (en-gājd'), *p.adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.

engagement (en-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

engaging (en-gāj'ing), *adj.* winning; pleasing.

engender (en-jen'dēr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.i.* to come into existence.

engine (en'jin), *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical effect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.

engineer (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

engineering (en-ji-nēr'ing), *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery; the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures or machines.

English (ing'glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them; a size of printing-type (see type): *v.t.* to translate into English; to give a twisting or spinning motion to, as a ball at billiards, so as to deflect it from its course.

engorge (en-gōrj'), *n.* to eat voraciously; when said of the earth, to swallow down, as in an earthquake, chasm, or quagmire.

engrailment (en-grāl'ment), *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.

engrave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

engraving (en-grāv'ing), *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, &c., incised or relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.

engross (en-grōs′), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.

engrossment (en-grōs′ment), *n.* the act of acquiring large or undue quantities of things; the act of engrossing documents; that which has been engrossed; attention to one thing to the exclusion of everything else.

engulf (en-gulf′), *v.t.* to draw down into an abyss; to overwhelm in a mass of water. Also ingulf.

enhance (en-hans′), *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.

enharmonic (en-här-mon′ik), *adj.* proceeding by smaller intervals than a semitone. Also enharmonical.

enharmonically (en-här-mon′i-ka-li), *adv.* in an enharmonic manner.

enharmonic scale (skāl), *n.* a musical scale having more than 12 tones to the octave.

enhydrite (en-hī′drīt), *n.* any mineral containing water.

enigma (e-nig′ma), *n.* a riddle.

enigmatic (e-nig-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to an enigma; obscure or puzzling. Also enigmatical.

enigmatically (e-nig-mat′i-ka-li), *adv.* in an enigmatical manner.

enjoin (en-join′), *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.

enjoy (en-joi′), *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.

enjoyment (en-joi′ment), *n.* the act of enjoying; pleasure or gratification.

enkindle (en-kin′dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.

enlarge (en-lärj′), *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.

enlighten (en-līt′n), *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.

enlist (en-list′), *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to engage one's self for military service.

enlistment (en-list′ment), *n.* the act of enlisting; the state of being enlisted.

enliven (en-līv′n), *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.

en masse (äng mäs′), collectively; altogether. [French.]

enmity (en′mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (en′mi-tiz)], animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.

ennoble (en-nō′bl), *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.

ennui (äng-wē′), languor of mind; listlessness. [French.]

enormity (ē-nôr′mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enormities (ē-nôr′mi-tiz)], something outrageous or extremely immoderate; an atrocity.

enormous (ē-nôr′mus), *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.

enough (e-nuf′), *adj.* sufficient: *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!

en passant (äng päs-säng′), by the way. [French.]

enquire (en-quīr′), same as inquire.

enquiry (en-quī′ri), same as inquiry.

enrage (en-rāj′), *v.t.* to throw into a rage.

enrail (en-rāl′), *v.t.* to place a car upon rails: opposed to derail.

en rapport (äng rap-pōr′), in sympathy with (with *with*). [French.]

enrapt (en-rapt′), *adj.* enraptured.

enrapture (en-rap′tūr), *v.t.* to transport with delight; please intensely; charm.

en règle (äng rā′gl), in due order. [French.]

enrich (en-rich′), *v.t.* to make rich; fertilize; store; adorn.

enrobe (en-rōb′), *v.t.* to clothe; invest.

enroll (en-rōl′), *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record.

en route (äng rōōt′), on the way. [French.]

ens (enz), *n.* [*pl.* entia (en′shi-a)], an entity; existence; being. [Latin.]

ensanguine (en-sang′gwin), *v.t.* to smear or cover with blood.

ensconce (en-skons′), *v.t.* to hide; fix securely or comfortably; settle.

ensemble (äng-säm′bl), the whole, with the parts all assembled. [French.]

ensheathe (en-shē*th*′), *v.t.* to sheathe.

enshrine (en-shrīn'), *v.t.* to place in a shrine; keep sacred.
enshroud (en-shroud'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.
ensiform (en'si-form), *adj.* sword-shaped. [Latin.]
ensign (en'sīn), *n.* a flag; badge; the lowest rank in the U. S. navy.
ensilage (en'si-lāj), *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo or pit: *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.
enslave (en-slāv'), *v.t.* to bring into, or reduce to, slavery; enthrall.
ensnare (en-snār'), *v.t.* to take in a snare; take by craft; allure.
ensue (en-sū'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; succeed.
en suite (äng swēt'), in a series. [French.]
ensure, same as insure.
entablature (en-tab'la-tūr), *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.
entail (en-tāl'), *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs: *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail; involve; necessitate.
entangle (en-tang'gl), *v.t.* to involve; tangle; ensnare; perplex; bewilder.
entanglement (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* the act of entangling; an obstacle of barbed wire used to prevent the approach of an enemy.
entente (äng-tänt), *n.* understanding between governments; alliance.
enter (en'tēr), *v.t.* to go or come into; begin; penetrate; set down in writing; initiate into a business, &c.; place on the records of a court: *v.i.* to effect an entrance; come in; join or become a member of.
enteric (en-tēr'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the intestines.
enteritis (en-tēr-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the small intestines. [Greek.]
enterozoön (en-tēr-ō-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* enterozoa (en-tēr-ō-zō'a)], an intestinal parasite.
enterprise (en'tēr-prīz), *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk; boldness; energy and invention.
enterprising (en'tēr-prīz-ing), *n.* adventurous; energetic; progressive.
entertain (en-tēr-tān'), *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably; afford diversion to; keep in the mind; take into consideration: *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.
entertaining (en-tēr-tān'ing), *p.adj.* amusing; diverting.
entertainment (en-tēr-tān'ment), *n.* the act of entertaining; hospitality at table; a feast or banquet; a diverting performance; amusement.
enthrall (en-thrawl'), *v.t.* to enslave; bring or hold under some overmastering influence.
enthrone (en-thrōn'), *v.t.* to place on a throne; invest with sovereign power and authority.
enthuse (en-thūz'), *v.t.* to render enthusiastic: *v.i.* manifest enthusiasm. [Vulgar.]
enthusiasm (en-thū'zi-azm), *n.* elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; fervent zeal; fanaticism. [Greek.]
enthusiast (en-thū'zi-ast), *n.* one who is filled with enthusiasm; one who thinks himself to be inspired; a visionary; fanatic.
enthusiastic (en-thū-zi-as'tik), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, enthusiasm; ardent; zealous.
enthusiastically (en-thū-zi-as'ti-ka-li), *adv.* with enthusiasm.
entice (en-tīs'), *v.t.* to attract or allure; tempt.
enticingly (en-tī'sing-li), *adv.* in a manner to attract, seduce, allure.
entire (en-tīr'), *adj.* complete in all parts; whole; undivided or unbroken; unalloyed; consisting of one piece: *adv.* entirely; wholly: *n.* the whole; entire beer.
entirely (en-tīr'li), *adv.* fully; completely.
entireness (en-tīr'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being entire; completeness.
entirety (en-tīr'ti), *n.* completeness; the whole.
entitle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* to give a title, name, or designation to; style; give a right to.
entity (en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* entities (en'ti-tiz)], anything that exists, or is supposed to exist; being.
ento, ent, a Greek *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*
entomb (en-tōōm'), *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.

entombment (en-tōōm'ment), *n.* the act of placing in a tomb.
entomoid (en'tō-moid), *adj.* resembling an insect.
entomology (en-tō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.
entomologist (en-tō-mol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of entomology.
entomophagus (en-tō-mof'a-gus), *adj.* insect-eating.
entonic (en-ton'ik), *adj.* having great tension; strained.
entourage (äng-tōō-räzh'), *n.* associates, surroundings.
entozoön (en-tō-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* entozoa (en-tō-zō'a)], an intestinal parasite. Same as enterozoön.
entr'acte (äng'tr-akt), *n.* the interval between the acts of a play or opera; a musical interlude. [French.]
entrails (en'trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines.
entrain (en-trān'), *v.t.* to dispatch (troops) by train: *v.i.* to board a train.
entrance (en'trans), *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port: *v.t.* (en-trans') to bewitch, to fascinate.
entrap (en-trap'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.
entreat (en-trēt'), *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; importune; beseech.
entreaty (en-trēt'i), *n.* [*pl.* entreaties (en-trēt'iz)], an earnest petition or request; prayer.
entrée (äng-trā'), *n.* entrance; admission; a side dish. [French.]
entremets (äng-tr-mā'), *n.pl.* side dishes; a made dish. [French.]
entre nous (äng'tr nōō), confidentially. [French.]
entre pas (äng'tr pä), *n.* an amble. [French.]
entre-pôt (äng'tr-pō), *n.* a commercial center for the distribution of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is kept in bond. [French.]
entrust, same as intrust.
entry (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* entries (en'triz)], an entrance; passage; entrée; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements, or feloniously entering another's premises.
entwine (en-twīn'), *v.t.* to twine around; twist together.
enumerate (ē-nū'mēr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.
enumeration (ē-nū-mēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.
enunciable (ē-nun'shi-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being enunciated.
enunciate (ē-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.
enunciation (ē-nun-shi-ā'shun), *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.
enunciative (ē-nun'shi-a-tiv), *adj.* declaratory.
enunciator (ē-nun'shi-ā-tēr), one who enunciates or declares.
envelop (en-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.
envelope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* a case or wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; wrapper; an investing integument; exterior fortified works.
envelopment (en-vel'up-ment), *n.* the act of enveloping, a covering; wrapper.
envenom (en-ven'um), *v.t.* make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.
enviable (en'vi-a-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.
enviably (en'vi-a-bli), *adv.* in an enviable manner.
envious (en'vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.
environ (en-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.
environment (en-vī'run-ment), *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.
envoy (en'voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission. [French.]
envy (en'vi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying], to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice, ill-will; dis-

pleasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.

enwrap (en-rap') *v.t.* to wrap up.

enzoötic (en-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a disease which affects animals of a particular district.

epact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year. [French.]

epaulet (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers. [French.]

epaulment (ē-pawl'ment), *n.* a sidework to protect troops in flank.

epenthesis (ep-en'thē-sis) *n.* the insertion of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word, as the *n* in *passenger* (French, *passagèr*).

épergne (ā-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, &c., as a decoration for the dining table. [French.]

ephemera (e-fem'e-ra), *n.* [*pl.* ephemeræ (e-fem'e-rē)], that which exists but for a day; May-fly.

ephemeral (e-fem'ēr-al), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.

ephemeris (e-fem'ēr-is), *n.* [*pl.* ephemerides (e-fem-mer'i-dēz)], an astronomical almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets. [Greek.]

ephod (ef'od), *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.

ephor (ef'ôr), *n.* [*pl.* ephori (ef'ôr-ī), ephors (ef'ôrz)], one of the five Spartan magistrates.

epi, a Greek preposition occurring largely in the formation of English words of a scientific character. Its original meaning is "upon."

epic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative; said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event. [Greek.]

epicarp (ep'i-kärp), *n.* the outer layer or skin of a fruit.

epicene (ep'i-sēn), *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.

epicranium (ep-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.

epicure (ep'i-kūr), *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.

Epicurean (ep-i-kū-rē'an), *n.* a follower of the Greek philosopher, Epicurus (third century B.C.), who taught that pleasure is the chief good; by a perversion of his meaning, the word came to be applied to a voluptuary, or gourmand: *adj.* luxurious; devoted to the pleasures of the table.

epicycle (ep'i-sī-kl), *n.* a small circle whose center is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.

epicycloid (ep-i-sī'kloid), *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.

epidemic (ep-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic. [Greek.]

epidermal (ep-i-dēr'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the epidermis. Also epidermic.

epidermis (ep-i-dēr'mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

epigamic (ep-i-gam'ic), *adj.* seeking to attract one's mate in the time of copulation. [Greek.]

epigastric (ep-i-gas'tric), *adj.* pertaining to the epigastrium, i. e., the abdomen with the stomach and its walls.

epigastrium (ep-i-gas'tri-um), *n.* the upper part of the abdomen and more particularly the walls of the stomach and the stomach itself. [Greek.]

epigenesis (ep-i-jen'e-sis), *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

epiglottis (ep-i-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

epigram (ep'i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

epigrammatic (ep-i-gra-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed. Also epigrammatical.

epigrammatically (ep-i-gra-mat'i-kali), *adv.* in an epigrammatical manner; pointedly and concisely.

epigraph (ep'i-graf), *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, &c.; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

epigraphy (ep-ig'ra-fi), the study of inscriptions upon marble, bronze, ivory, gold, silver, &c., for their interpretation and use in historical or artistic investigation.

epilepsy (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

epileptic (ep-i-lep'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy: *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

epilogue (ep'i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

epiornis (ep-i-ôr'nis), *n.* a gigantic fossil bird.

Epiphany (e-pif'a-ni), *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, and the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles. [Greek.]

episcopacy (e-pis'ko-pa-si), *n.* church government by bishops; prelacy.

episcopal (e-pis'ko-pal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

Episcopalian (e-pis-ko-pā'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to episcopacy.

Episcopalian, *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church: *n.* a member, or supporter, of that church.

episcopally (e-pis'ko-pa-li), *adv.* by episcopal authority.

episcopate (e-pis'ko-pāt), *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

episode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; a digression, or incidental narrative.

episodic (ep-i-sōd'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an episode; adventitious. Also episodical.

episodically (ep-i-sōd'i-ka-li), *adv.* incidentally.

episperm (ep'i-spērm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

epistemology (ep-is-te-mol'o-ji), *n.* any theory that seeks to explain our knowledge or belief.

epistle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication or message.

epistolary (e-pis'tō-la-ri), *adj.* pertaining to letters.

epitaph (ep'i-taf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.

epithelioma (ep-i-thē-li-ō'ma), *n.* a cancerous disease of the epithelium. It is less dangerous, however, than true cancer and may be extirpated by the knife.

epithelium (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* the cells that line the alimentary canal and sometimes other parts of the body.

epithet (ep'i-thet), *n.* an adjective denoting any quality either good or bad; appellation.

epitome (e-pit'ō-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.

epitomize (e-pit'ō-mīz), *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.

epizoan (ep-i-zō'an), *n.* [*pl.* epizoa (ep-i-zō'a)], a parasitic animal which lives on the exterior of another animal.

epizoötic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* parasitic on animals; prevailing among animals.

epizoöty (ep-i-zō'o-ti), *n.* an epidemic influenza prevailing among animals, especially horses.

epoch (ep'ok), *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.

epode (ep'ōd), *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

eponym (ep'ō-nim), *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, &c.; surname.

eponymous (ep-ōn'i-mus), *adj.* pertaining to one who gives his name to a race, tribe, people, city, monument, or to a drama, or book; as, Alexandria (from its founder, Alexander the Great), Harvard (after John Harvard), Thackeray's *Pendennis* after the hero of the book, &c., &c.

epos (ep'os). See epic.

epsom salts (ep'sum sawltz), *n.pl.* sulphate of magnesia.

equability (e-kwa-bil'i-ti), *adj.* evenness.

equable (ek'wa-bl), *adj.* uniform; consistently equal; proportionate.

equably (ek'wa-bli), *adv.* in an equable manner.

equal (ē'kwal), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree, or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equaled, *p.pr.* equaling], to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

equality (ē-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (ē-kwal'i-tiz)], the state of being

equal; uniformity; evenness, equability.

equalize (ē'kwa-līz), *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.

equally (ē'kwal-li), *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts or shares.

equanimity (ē-kwa-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

equate (ē-kwāt'), *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.

equation (ē-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.

equator (ē-kwā'tĕr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two equal parts.

equatorial (ē-kwā-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation: used for keeping any star constantly in the field independently of the earth's rotation.

equatorially (ē-kwā-tō'ri-a-li), *adv.* in a line with the equator.

equerry (ek'wer-i), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (ek'wer-iz)], an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.

equestrian (e-kwes'tri-an), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.

equestrienne (e-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* a skillful horsewoman. [French.]

equi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *equal.*

equilateral (ē-kwi-lat'ĕr-al), *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.

equilibrator (ē-kwi-lī'brāt-ĕr), *n.* an object tending or serving to produce equilibrium. Also a tail of a flying machine.

equilibrium (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.

equine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a horse or horses.

equinoctial (ē-kwi-nok'shal), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes: *n.* the equinoctial line; the heavy storm which is popularly believed to occur at the time when the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points.

equinox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

equip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping], to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.

equipage (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, &c.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

equipment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service; arms, horses, &c., required for military service; rolling-stock or plant of a railway.

equipoise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* equilibrium; equality of weight.

equiponderant (e-kwi-pon'dĕr-ant), *adj.* of the same weight.

equitable (ek'wi-ta-bl), *adj.* impartial; just.

equitably (ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* justly; impartially.

equity (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equities (ek'wi-tiz)], justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

equivalence (e-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* equality of value or power; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency See equivalency.

equivalent (e-kwiv'a-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect; commensurate: *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, &c.

equivocal (e-kwiv'ō-kal), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.

equivocally (e-kwiv'ō-ka-li), *adv.* in an equivocal manner.

equivocate (e-kwiv'ō-kāt), *v.i.* to use words of double meaning; prevaricate.

era (ē'ra), *n.* the point of time from

which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

eradicate (ē-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.

erase (ē-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.

eraser (ē-rā'sēr), *n.* a knife or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, &c.

erasure (ē-rā'zhūr), *n.* the act of erasing.

erbium (ēr'bi-um), *n.* a rare metal; one of the elements.

ere (ār), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.

Erebus (er'e-bus), *n.* in classical mythology, a place of utter darkness; Hades, or more strictly, a place lying between the upper world and Hades.

erect (ē-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen; *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.

erectile (ē-rek'til), *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.

erection (ē-rek'shun), *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices; a structure or building. See also priapism.

erective (ē-rek'tiv), *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.

erector (ē-rek'tēr), *n.* one who erects; a muscle that erects any part.

eremite (er'e-mīt), another form of hermit.

erethism (er'e-thizm), *n.* unnatural excitation of some organ or tissue of the body. [Greek.]

erg (ērg), *n.* a unit of work in the centimeter - gram - second system Also ergon.

ergmeter (ērg'mē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.

ergo (er'go), *adv.* therefore; consequently. [Latin.]

ergometer (ēr-gom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring work performed or force produced. [Greek.]

ergot (ēr'got), *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, &c. As a drug, its tincture is used in medicine, as an emmenagogue.

erg-ten (ērg'ten), *n.* a unit of work = 10,000,000,000 ergs.

erinite (ēr'in-īt), *n.* a rich emerald-green arseniate of copper.

ermine (ēr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

ermined (ēr'mind), *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

ern (ērn), *n.* an eagle. Also erne.

erode (e-rōd'), *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.

erose (e-rōs'), *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.

erosion (e-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.

erosive (e-rō'siv), *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.

erostrate (e-ros'trāt), *adj.* beakless.

erotic (e-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.

eroticism (e-rot'i-sizm), *n.* an abnormal interest in sex, and in questions having to do with sex relations.

err (ēr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.

errand (er'and), *n.* a message; commission.

errant (er'rant), *adj.* roving; wandering.

errantry (er'rant-ri), *n.* knight-errantry.

erratic (er-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.

erratically (er-rat'i-ka-li), *adv.* irregularly.

erratum (er-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* errata (er-rā'ta)], an error in printing or writing. [Latin.]

erroneous (er-rō'nē-us), *adj.* characterized by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.

error (er'ēr), *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.

Erse (ērs), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language. The word "Irish" is a corruption of Erse.

erst (ērst), *adv.* formerly.
eructation (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.
erudite (er'ū-dīt), learned.
erudition (er-ū-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.
erupted (e-rupt'ed), *adj.* violently ejected.
eruptive (e-rup'tiv), *adj.* bursting forth.
eryngo (ē-ring'gō), *n.* sea-holly.
erysipelas (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever. [Greek.]
escalade (es-ka-lād'), *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling-ladders.
escalator (es'ka-lā'tôr), *n.* a moving stairway.
escapade (es'ka-pād'), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.
escape (es-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.
escapement (es-kāp'ment), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement.
escarp (es-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.
escarpment (es-kärp'ment), *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.
escheat (es-chēt'), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs in British law: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture or failure of heirs: *n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown or lord of the manor by forfeiture or failure of heirs.
eschew (es-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.
escorial (es-kō'ri-al), *n.* a worked-out mine.
Escurial (es-kōō'ri-al), or **Escorial** (es-kō'ri-al), *n.* a remarkable palace and monastery twenty-seven miles to the northwest of Madrid in Spain. Erected by King Philip II in honor of St. Laurence; it is built in the form of a gridiron on which St. Laurence is said to have been martyred.
escort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt') to accompany; convoy.
escritoire (es-kri-twär'), *n.* a writing desk, table, or bureau.
esculent (es'kū-lent), *adj.* eatable.
escutcheon (es-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.
Eskimo (es'ki-mō), *adj.* pertaining to one of a tribe of diminutive people inhabiting Greenland and adjacent parts. Also Esquimau.
esophagus (ē-sof'a-gus), *n.* the gullet or canal through which food and drink pass to the stomach. Also œsophagus.
esoteric (es-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to doctrines taught privately; secret; confidential; profound, as most of the now existing works of Aristotle, whose popular (exoteric) discourses have been lost.
esoterist (es'ō-ter-ist), *n.* an occultist.
espaliers (es-pal'yērz), *n.pl.* fruit trees trained on a trellis.
esparto (es-pär'tō), *n.* a species of Spanish grass used for making paper.
especial (es-pesh'al), *adj.* particular; chief.
especially (es-pesh'a-li), *adv.* particularly; chiefly.
Esperanto (es-pēr-an'tō), *n.* an artificial language, designed for international use. It is based largely on the Romanic languages, derived from the Latin; whereas Volapük, the earlier artificial language, is based on Germanic roots.
espionage (es'pi-ō-nāj), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies or secret agents.
esplanade (es-pla-nāde'), *n.* a levelled terrace or promenade, for public use.
espousal (es-pouz'al), *adj.* pertaining to the act of espousing: *n.* the act of espousing or betrothing: *pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.
espouse (es-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.
esprit de corps (es-prē' de kōr'), a

spirit of common devotion, honor, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, &c.

espy (es-pī′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying], to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.

Esquimau, same as Eskimo. *pl.* Esquimaux.

esquire (es-kwīr′), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight's; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter. In England it is considered discourteous or contemptuous to use Mr. in place of Esq. in a letter.

essay (es′sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā′), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt.

essence (es′ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.

essential (es-sen′shal), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.

essentiality (es-sen-shi-al′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being essential.

essentially (es-sen′shi-a-li), *adv.* in the highest degree.

establish (es-tab′lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.

establishment (es-tab′lish-ment), *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.

estate (es-tāt′), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.

esteem (es-tēm′), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect; prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.

esthetics, same as æsthetics.

estimable (es′ti-ma-bl), *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honor; calculable.

estimate (es′ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.

estimation (es-ti-mā′shun), *n.* calculation; appraisement; honor, respect, or esteem; conjecture.

estop (es-top′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping], to place under estoppel; bar.

estoppel (es-top′el), *n.* a legal impediment.

estovers (es-tō′vērz), *n.pl.* alimony; wood taken for his own use by a tenant. [English law]

estrange (es-trānj′), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).

estrapade (es-tra-pād′), *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, rearing, &c.

estrich (es′trich), *n.* a trade name for fine ostrich down.

estuarial (es-tū-ā′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, an estuary. Also estuarine (es-tū′a-rēn).

estuary (es′tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (es′tū-ā-riz)], the mouth of a tidal river.

et cætera (et set′ēr-a), and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also et cetera.

etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching-needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.

eternal (ē-tēr′nal), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.

Eternal, *n.* an appellation of God (with *The*). The favorite oath of Andrew Jackson.

eternally (ē-tēr′na-li), *adv.* perpetually.

eternity (ē-tēr′ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (ē-tēr′ni-tiz)], infinite duration; unending existence.

etesian (e-tē′zhi-an), *adj.* noting the north or northeast wind which in early spring prevails over Europe.

ether (ē′thēr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space beyond the atmosphere of the earth; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the

distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid. It is now used as an anæsthetic largely supplanting chloroform as being safer. In ancient physical philosophy, ether (*æther*) was a fine essence springing from fire or breathed out by the gods, and was held to be a fifth element.

ethereal (ē-thē're-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.

ethereally (ē-thē're-a-li), *adv.* in an ethereal manner.

etherol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily hydrocarbon.

ethical (eth'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ethics; moral.

ethics (eth'iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

Ethiopian (ē-thi-ō'pi-an), *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

ethmoid (eth'moid), *n.* a light, spongy, sieve-like bone, which forms the roof of the nose.

ethnic (eth'nik) *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples. Also ethnical.

ethnography (eth-nog'ra-fi), *n.* the scientific description of races and nations of mankind.

ethnology (eth-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of races of men, their characteristics, &c.

ethology (eth-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of ethics.

ethos (ē'thos), *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system. [Greek.]

ethyl (eth'il), *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

ethylene (eth'il-ēn), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.

etiolate (ē'ti-ō-lāt), *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.

etiology (et-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science or attempt in seeking the reason or First Cause in entire in science, theology, medicine, rhetoric, &c.

etiquette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding. [French.]

etymological (et-i-mō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to etymology.

etymologically (et-i-mō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an etymological manner.

etymologist (et-i-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is proficient in etymology. Also etymologizer.

etymologize (et-i-mol'o-jīz), *v.i.* to investigate the origin and primary meaning of words.

etymology (et-i-mol'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (et-i-mol'o-jiz)], that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words. [Greek.]

etymon (et'i-mon), *n.* the root of a word or its primitive signification.

eucalyptol (ū-ka-lip'tol), *n.* a liquid contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eucalyptus (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [*pl.* Eucalypti (ū-ka-lip'tī)], a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

eucalyptus, *n.* a tree of the genus above defined.

Eucharist (ū'ka-rist), *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eucharistic (ū-ka-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the eucharist; expressing thanksgiving. Also eucharistical.

euchlorine (ū-klō'rin), *n.* a greenish explosive gas, having bleaching properties.

euchre (ū'kēr), *n.* a particular game of cards, those between seven and ace being discarded: *v.t.* to prevent (an opponent at euchre) from taking three of the five tricks: hence to outwit. [From German *Jucks.*]

eugenics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* the science which is concerned in securing the birth of healthy children.

eulogist (ū'lō-jist), *n.* one who eulogizes.

eulogistic (ū-lō-jist'ik), *adj.* laudatory.

eulogize (ū'lō-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; commend.

eulogy (ū'lō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* eulogies (ū'lō-jiz)], the praise of anyone spoken or written; panegyric.

eunuch (ū'nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem. [Greek.]

euphemism (ū'fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing

expression in place of one which is offensive or indelicate.

euphemistic (ū-fem-is′tik) *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, euphemism.

euphonic (ū-fon′ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also euphonical, euphonious. [Greek.]

euphonium (ū-fō′ni-um), *n.* a bass brass instrument; a musical instrument consisting of glass tubes united by metal bars.

euphony (ū′fō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (ū′fō-niz)], an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

euphuism (ū′fū-izm) *n.* a pedantic or affected use of words or language, prevalent at the court of Queen Elizabeth.

Eurasian (ū-rā′zhan), *adj.* belonging to one whose parents are of mixed blood—partly European or American, and partly Asiatic.

eureka (hū-rē′ka), *n.* a Greek word signifying "I have found it." (Proper pronunciation in Greek is hū′rā-ka.)

euroclydon (ū-rok′li-don), *n.* a tempestuous northeasterly wind prevalent in the Levant.

eustachian (ū-stā′ki-an), *adj.* noting a tube which leads from the cavity of the tympanum of the ear to the pharynx.

eutectic (ū-tek′tik), *adj.* melting at a low temperature.

euthanasia (ū-than-ā′zhi-a), *n.* a painless, easy death.

evacuate (ē-vak′ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.

evade (ē-vād′), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.

evadible (ē-vād′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being evaded. Also evadable.

evanescent (ev-a-nes′ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.

evangel (ē-van′jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.

evangelical (ev-an-jel′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Protestant faith; spiritually minded. Also evangelic: *n.* one who holds evangelical doctrines.

evangelically (ev-an-jel′i-ka-li), *adv.* in an evangelical manner.

evangelism (ē-van′jel-izm), *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles. Also evangelicalism.

evangelist (ē-van′jel-ist), *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospel; an itinerant preacher.

evangelize (ē-van′jel-īz), *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel; convert to Christianity.

evaporate (ē-vap′ō-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

evaporation (ē-vap-ō-ra′shun), *n.* the slow conversion of a fluid into vapor.

evasion (ē-vā′zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.

evasive (ē-vā′siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.

evasively (ē-vā′siv-li), *adv.* with evasion.

Eve (ēv), *n.* the first woman. [Hebrew, "woman".]

eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or Saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening [Poet.].

evection (ē-vek′shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.

even (ē′vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by two without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening [Poet.]: *v.t.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly; noting emphasis; but also.

evening (ē′vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.

evenly (ē′ven-li), *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.

evenness (ē′ven-nes), *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.

event (ē-vent′), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action; any single item in a program of sports or games.

eventful (ē-vent′fool), *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.

eventide (ē′vn-tīd), *n.* evening.

eventual (ē-ven′tū-al), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.

eventuality (ev-en-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eventualities (ev-en-tū-al'i-tiz)], a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognizance of events or facts.
eventually (ē-ven'tū-a-li), *adv.* ultimately.
eventuate (ē-ven'tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; terminate; result.
ever (ev'ēr), *adv.* at any time; always; without end; in any degree.
everglade (ev'ēr-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass; especially such the great marsh in Southern Florida, long the haunt of the Seminole Indians, who were not driven out by the United States forces until after 1837, with a loss of 1,500 white soldiers and at a cost of $10,000,000.
evergreen (ev'ēr-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foliage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.
everlasting (ev-ēr-last'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.
Everlasting, *n.* God, the Eternal.
evermore (evēr-mōr'), *adv.* eternally; always.
evert (ē-vērt'), *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.
every (ev'ri or ev'ēr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time; each.
evict (ē-vikt'). *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.
eviction (ē-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.
evidence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony; *v.t.* to prove; make evident or plain.
evident (ev'i-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.
evidential (ev-i-den'shal), *adj.* proving clearly.
evidentially (ev-i-den'sha-li), *adv.* as evidence.
evil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly: *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.
evil-eye (ē'vl-ī), *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone. The superstition survives largely in Italy, where it is called *jettatura.*
evilly (ē'vl-li), *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.
evince (ē-vins'), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.
evincible (ē-vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.
eviscerate (ē-vis'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to disembowel. [Latin.]
evoke (ē-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth.
evolution (ev-o-lū'shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battle field; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development or descent of forms of life from simple or low organized types consisting of a single cell. [Latin.]
evolutional (ev-o-lū'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or resulting from, evolution. Also evolutionary.
evolutionary (ev-o-lū'shun-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrine of evolution.
evolutionist (ev-o-lū'shun-ist), *adj.* pertaining to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution; tactician.
evolve (ē-volv'), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.
ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.
ewer (ū'ēr), *n.* a large water pitcher, used in the toilet.
ex, *prefix,* meaning *out of, beyond, from*; before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.
exact (egz-akt'), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon as a right.
exacting (egz-akt'ing), *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.
exaction (egz-ak'shun), *n.* the act of exacting; extortion.
exactly (egz-akt'li), *adv.* accurately; precisely.
exactness (egz-akt'nes), *n.* accuracy; precision.
exactor (egz-akt'ēr), *n.* one who exacts.
exaggerate (egz-aj'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.

exaggeration (egz-aj-ĕr-ā′shun), *n.* overstatement.
exalt (egz-awlt′), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.
examination (egz-am-i-nā′shun), *n.* the act of scrutinizing or testing.
examine (egz-am′in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.
examinee (egz-am-i-nē′), *n.* one who is examined.
examiner (egz-am′i-ner), *n.* one who tests the fitness of another for a position, office, degree, or honor.
example (egz-am′pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept; sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.
exasperate (egz-as′pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.
ex cathedra (eks ka-thē′dra), *adv.* with an air of official authority; dogmatically.
excavate (eks′ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.
excavation (eks-ka-vā′shun), *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.
excavator (eks′ka-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.
exceed (ek-sēd′), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.
exceeding (ek-sēd′ing), *p.adj.* very great.
exceedingly (ek-sēd′ing-li), *adv.* extremely.
excel (ek-sel′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling], to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass; outdo in comparison; to be superior to.
excellence (ek′sel-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.
Excellency (ek′sel-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* excellencies (ek′sel-en-siz)], a title of honor of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, &c. [French.]
excellent (ek′sel-ent), *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.
excelsior (ek-sel′si-ĕr), *adj.* yet higher. This word, though properly an adjective, is incorrectly used by Longfellow as an adverb in his famous poem of that title. The adverbial form should be *excelsius* (Latin, *3d declension.*)
excelsior (ek-sel′si-ĕr), *n.* wood shavings, long and thin, and used for packing material.
except (ek-sept′), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.
exception (ek-sep′shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclusion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.
exceptionable (ek-sep′shun-a-bl), *adj.* objectionable.
exceptional (ek-sep′shun-al), *adj.* unusual.
exceptionally (ek-sep′shun-a-li), *adv.* unusually.
excerpt (ek-serpt′), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.
excess (ek-ses′), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.
excessive (ek-ses′iv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.
exchange (eks-chānj′), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).
exchange-broker (eks-chānj-brō′kĕr), *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.
exchangeable (eks-chānj′a-bl), *adj.* that may be exchanged; ratable.
exchanger (eks-chānj′ĕr), *n.* a money-changer.

exchequer (eks-chek'ĕr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. [Old French.]

excisable (ek-sīz'a-bl), *adj.* dutiable.

excise (ek-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption.

excision (eks-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

excitability (ek-sīt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* excitabilities (ek-sīt-a-bil'i-tiz)] the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.

excitant (ek-sī'tant), *n.* a stimulant.

excitation (ek-sī-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

excite (ek-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.

excited (ek-sīt'ed), *p.adj.* aroused; provoked.

excitement (ek-sīt'ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

exciting (ek-sīt'ing), *p.adj.* tending to excite; stirring; lively.

excito-motor (ek-sī-to-mō'tĕr), *adj.* tending to excite nutrition by reflex action. Also **excitomotory** (ek-sī-to-mō'tō-ry).

exclaim (eks-klām), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.

exclamation (eks-kla-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.

exclamatorily (eks-klam'a-to-ri-li), *adv.* in an exclamatory manner.

exclamatory (eks-klam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

exclave (eks'klāv), *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another power. [Latin.]

exclude (eks-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

exclusion (eks-klū'zhun), *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.

exclusionist (eks-klū'zhun-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.

exclusive (eks-klū'siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n.* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

excogitate (eks-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

excommunicable (eks-kom-mū'ni-ka-bl), *adj.* deserving, or punishable by excommunication.

excommunicate (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church. [Latin.]

excoriate (eks-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

excortication (eks-kôr-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping off bark.

excrement (eks'kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

excremental (eks-krē-men'tal), *adj.* of the nature of excrement.

excrescence (eks-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.

excrescent (eks-kres'ent), *adj.* pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

excreta (eks-krē'ta), *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.

excretion (eks-krē'shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.

excretory (eks-krē'tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to excretion: *n.* [*pl.* excretories (eks-krē'tō-riz)], a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.

excruciate (eks-kru'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.

excruciating (eks-krū'shi-ā-ting), *adj.* agonizing.

excruciation (eks-krū-shi-ā'shun), *n.* agony; torture.

exculpate (eks-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.

exculpatory (eks-kul'pa-tō-ri) *adj.* vindicatory.

excurrent (eks-kur'ent), *adj.* running out beyond the edge: said of trees or leaves.

excursion (eks-kĕr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.
excursive (eks-kĕr'siv), *adj.* rambling.
excursus (eks-kĕr'sus), *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work, giving additional information on certain points; a digression. [Latin.]
excusable (eks-kūz'a-bl), *adv.* pardonable.
excusably (eks-kūz'a-bli), *adv.* pardonably.
excuse (eks-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (eks-kūs'), a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.
exeat (eks'e-at), *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese. [Latin: "let him go."]
execrate (eks'e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.
execration (eks-e-krā'shun) *n.* the act of execrating; imprecation; detestation.
execute (eks'e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music. [Latin.]
execution (eks-e-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.
executive (egs-ek'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.
executor (egs-ek'ū-tĕr), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out. *Fem.* executrix.
executory (egs-ek'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties; to be performed at a future period.
exegesis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible. [Latin.]
exegetic (eks-e-jet'ik), *adj.* expository; interpretative. Also exegetical: *n. pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.
exemplar (egz-em'plar), *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; an example.
exemplary (egz-em'plā-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.
exemplification (egz-em-pli-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* illustration by example.
exemplify (egz-em'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying], to illustrate by example; transcribe.
exempt (egz-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty or obligation (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free; an exon.
exequatur (eks-e-kwā'tĕr), *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed; used in such phrases as "He received his exequatur," &c. [Latin.]
exercise (eks'ĕr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass; *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice; a lesson or example for practice.
exercitor (egz-ĕr'si-tĕr), *n.* the person to whom the profits of a ship belong.
exergue (eks-ĕrg'), *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, &c.
exert (eks-ĕrt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.
exeunt (eks'e-unt), they go out: a word used as stage direction in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage.
exfoliation (eks-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.
exhalation (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.
exhale (eks-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapor.

exhaust (egz-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *adj.* wholly or partially deprived of strength.
exhaustible (egz-awst'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being exhausted.
exhaustive (egz-awst'iv), *adj.* exhausting; complete.
exhibit (egz-ib'it) *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.
exhibition (eks-i-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.
exhilarate (egz-il'a-rāt and eks-hil'-a-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.
exhort (egz-ôrt), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.
exhortative (eks-hôrt'a-tiv), *adj.* containing exhortation.
exhortatory (eks-hôrt'ā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to exhort.
exhume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.
exigency (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* exigencies (eks'i-jen-siz)], pressing necessity or demand; urgency.
exigent (eks'i-jent), *adj.* urgent; pressing.
exile (ex'īl), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country: *n.* the state of being banished from one's native country; the condition of living away from one's home or friends. [Latin.]
exist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.
existence (egz-ist'ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.
existent (egz-ist'ent), *n.* having being.
exit (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.
exo, a Greek *prefix*, meaning on the *outside*, occurring in many scientific words.
exode (eks'ōd), *n.* an interlude, &c., at the conclusion of a play.
ex officio (eks of-fish'i-ō), by virtue of office. [Latin.]
exogen (eks'ō-jen), *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark; opposed to endogen.
exogenous (eks-oj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to exogens or their method of growth.
exonerate (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.
exonerative (egz-on'ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to exonerate.
exophthalmia (eks-of-thal'mi-a), *n.* abnormal prominence of the eyeball.
exorbitance (egz-ôr'bi-tans), *n.* going beyond due limits; excess. Also exorbitancy.
exorbitant (egz-ôr'bi-tant), *adj.* excessive.
exorcise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.
exorcism (eks'ôr-sizm), *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.
exorcist (eks'ôr-sist), *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches. [Late Latin.]
exordium (egz-ôr'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.
exosmose (eks-os'mōs), *n.* the passage outwards through a membrane of gases and liquids. [Greek.]
exoteric (eks-ō-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the uninitiated public: opposed to esoteric.
exotic (eks-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign.
expand (eks-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.
expanse (eks-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.
expansion (eks-pan'shun), *n.* the state of being expanded.
expansionist (eks-pan'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors financial or political expansion.
expansive (eks-pan'siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended.
ex parte (eks pär'tē), *adj.* one-sided. [Latin.]
expatiate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language.
expatriate (eks-pat'ri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.
expect (eks-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.

expectance (eks-pek'tans), *n.* the act or state of expecting. Also expectancy.
expectant (eks-pek'tant), *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.
expectation (eks-pek-tā'shun), *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.
expectorant (eks-pek'tō-rant), *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.
expectorate (eks-pek'tō-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.
expectoration (eks-pek-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.
expediency (eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* expediencies (eks-pē'di-en-siz)], suitably to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety. Also expedience.
expedient (eks-pē'di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.
expedite (eks'pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.
expedition (eks-pē-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.
expeditionary (eks-pē-dish'un-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition.
expeditious (eks-pē-dish'us), *adj.* quick; speedy.
expel (eks-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling], to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude. [Latin.]
expend (eks-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.
expenditure (eks-pen'di-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, &c.; disbursement.
expense (eks-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.
expensive (eks-pen'siv), *adj.* causing expense.
experience (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.
experientialism (eks-pē-ri-en'shal-izm). Same as empiricism.
experiment (eks-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; proof trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also experimentalize.
experimental (eks-per-i-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.
experimentally (eks-per-i-men'ta-li), *adv.* by experiment.
expert (eks-pērt'), *adj.* skilful, through practice or experience; adroit; dexterous: *n.* (eks'pērt), one who is skilled through practise or experience.
expiate (eks'pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.
expiatory (eks'pi-a-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.
expiration (eks-pi-rā'shun), *n.* termination.
expire (eks-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.
expiry (eks'pi-ri), *n.* the end.
explain (eks-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.
explanation (eks-pla-nā'shun), *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.
explanatory (eks-plan'a-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.
expletive (eks'ple-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.; an oath.
explicable (eks'pli-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.
explicative (eks'pli-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to explain. Also explicatory.
explicit (eks-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.
explode (eks-plōd'), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state; refute; demolish.
exploit (eks-ploit'), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* (eks'ploit), a remarkable deed or heroic act.
exploitation (eks-ploi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, &c.; an

examination to utilize natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilization.

exploration (eks-plō-rā′shun), *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, especially geographical research.

explore (eks-plōr′), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, &c.

explosion (eks-plō′zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.

explosive (eks-plō′siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.

exponent (eks-pō′nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.

exponential (eks-pō-nen′shal), *adj.* pertaining to an exponent.

export (eks-pōrt′), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country: (eks′port), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.

expose (eks-pōz′), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.

exposé (eks-pō-zā′), *n.* an exposure. [French.]

exposition (eks-po-zish′un), *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.

expositor (eks-poz′i-tēr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.

expository (eks-poz′i-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, exposition. Also expositive.

ex post facto (eks pōst fak′tō), (Latin, "after the deed is done"), a law enacted with retrospective effect.

expostulate (eks-pos′tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with*, *on* or *upon*).

expostulatory (eks-pos′tū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.

exposure (eks-pō′zhūr), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.

expound (eks-pound′), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.

express (eks-pres′), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express; *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express-train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c. [Latin.]

expressible (eks-pres′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.

expression (eks-presh′un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.

expressive (eks-pres′iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.

expressively (eks-pres′iv-li), *adv.* in an expressive manner.

expressly (eks-pres′li) *adv.* plainly; specially.

expressman (eks-pres′man), *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express wagon.

expropriation (eks-prō-pri-ā′shun), *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, &c.

expulsion (eks-pul′shun), *n.* forcible ejection.

expulsive (eks-pul′siv), *adj.* serving to expel.

expunge (eks-punj′), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate. [Latin.]

expurgate (eks′pēr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books. See Bowdlerize. [Latin.]

expurgator (eks′pēr-gā-tēr), *n.* one who expurgates.

expurgatory (eks-pēr′gā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to expurgate.

exquisite (eks′kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate; choice; excellent; highly finished; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy. [Latin.]

extant (eks′tant), *adj.* still existing.

extemporaneous (eks-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; off-hand. Also extemporary.

extempore (eks-tem'po-re), *adj.* and *adv.* without study or premeditation.

extemporize (eks-tem'pō-rīz) *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.

extend (eks-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate; *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.

extensible (eks-ten'si-bl), *adj.* capable of extension. Also extensile.

extension (eks-ten'shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.

extensive (eks-ten'siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

extensively (eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* widely; largely.

extensometer (eks-ten-som'e-tēr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring the expansion of a body.

extensor (eks-ten'sēr), *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.

extent (eks-tent'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

extenuate (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

extenuator (eks-ten'ū-ā-tēr), *n.* one who extenuates.

extenuatory (eks-ten'ū-a-tō-ri), *adj.* palliative.

exterior (eks-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

exterminate (eks-tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.

exterminator (eks-tēr'mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.

exterminatory (eks-tēr'mi-na-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to extermination; serving to exterminate.

extern (eks-tērn'), *n.* a non-resident scholar: *adj.* visible. [Latin.]

external (eks-tēr'nal), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective; foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

externally (eks-tēr'na-li), *adv.* outwardly.

exterritoriality (eks-ter-ri-tō-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country in a foreign land.

extinct (eks-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.

extincteur (eks-tingkt'tūr or eks-täng-tūr'), *n.* a portable fire-extinguisher. [French.]

extinguish (eks-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.

extinguisher (eks-ting'gwish-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light; an instrument filled with liquids, and by which these can be thrown upon fire.

extirpate (eks-tēr'pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

extirpative (eks'tēr-pā-tiv), *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate. Also extirpatory.

extirpator (eks'tēr-pā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.

extol (eks-tōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling], to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

extorsive (eks-tôr'siv), *adj.* tending to extort.

extort (eks-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.

extortion (eks-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.

extortionate (eks-tôr'shun-at), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.

extortionately (eks-tôr'shun-at-li), *adv.* in an extortionate manner.

extortioner (eks-tôr'shun-ēr), *n.* one who practices extortion. Also extortionist.

extra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *over and above; beyond; besides;* found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, &c.

extra (eks'tra), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

extract (eks-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work: *n.* (eks'trakt) a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

extractible (eks-trakt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being extracted. Also extractable.

extraction (eks-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.

extractor (eks-trakt'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extracts.

extraditable (eks-tra-dī'ta-bl), *adj.* liable, or subject, to extradition.

extradite (eks'tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.

extradition (eks-tra-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.

extramural (eks-tra-mū'ral), *adj.* beyond the wall of a city or university.

extrane (eks-trān'), *adj.* foreign; not in accord with the hypnotized subject: *n.* one who is extreme.

extraneity (eks-tra-nē'i-ti), *n.* externality.

extraneous (eks-trā'nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign.

extraordinary (eks-trôr'di-nā-ri, or eks-tra-ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.

extravagance (eks-trav'a-gans), *n.* excess in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.

extravagant (eks-trav'a-gant), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.

extravaganza (eks-trav-a-gan'za) *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling. [Italian.]

extravasate (eks-trav'a-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.

extreme (eks-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.

extremely (eks-trēm'li), *adv.* exceedingly.

extremist (eks-trēm'ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.

extremity (eks-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (eks-trem'i-tiz)], the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *pl.* the limbs.

extricable (eks'tri-ka-bl), *adj.* capable of being extricated.

extricate (eks'tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexity; disembarrass.

extrinsic (eks-trin'sik), *adj.* external, not inherent or essential; foreign.

extrinsically (eks-trin'si-ka-li), *adv.* outwardly.

extroversion (eks-trō-vēr'shun), *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.

extrude (eks-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.

exuberance (eks-ū'bēr-ans), *n.* superabundance.

exuberant (eks-ū'bēr-ant), *adj.* copious.

exude (eks-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.

exult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.

exultant (egz-ult'ant), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.

exuviæ (eks-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* the cast-off skins, shells, &c., of animals; fossil remains of animals.

eye (ī), *n.* [*pl.* eyes (īz)], the organ of sight; the eyeball, sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye: *v.t* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eyed; *p.pr.* eyeing], to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.

eyeball (ī'bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.

eyebright (ī'brīt), *n.* the plant euphrasy, of the figwort family.

eyebrow (ī'brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.

eyelash (ī'lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.

eyelet (ī'let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.

eyelid (ī'lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye

eye-opener (ī-ōp′en-ẽr), *n.* anything that opens the eyes; something incredible, as news; an early dram of spirits.

eye-piece (ī′pēs), *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.

eyesight (ī′sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; range of vision; view.

eyesore (ī′sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.

eye-spot (ī′spot), *n.* a rudimentary visual organ; an eye-like marking.

eye-tooth (ī′tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* eye-teeth (ī′tēth)], one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.

eyot (ī′ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also ait. [English.]

eyra (ī′ra), *n.* the wild cat of Texas.

eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.

eyrie (ē′ or ā′ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird.

F

F, the sixth letter in the alphabet; derived from Greek and Latin. In the Oriental character it was called *van* or *wan,* which means a nail.

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation = F.

fable (fā′bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.

fabric (fab′rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.

fabricate (fab′ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.

fabricator (fab′ri-kā-tēr), *n.* one who fabricates.

fabulist (fab′ū-list), *n.* a writer of fables; a liar.

fabulize (fab′ū-līz), *v.i.* to compose, write, or relate fables.

fabulous (fab′ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.

façade (fa-sad′), *n.* front elevation.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, &c.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note, &c. (face-value): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing], to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

faced (fāst), *p.adj.* having a face; dressed, as stone or tea; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

facer (fās′ēr), *n.* a blow in the face; a quick retort; an unexpected check.

facet (fas′et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

facetiæ (fa-sē′shi-ē), *n.pl.* witty sayings; books characterized by coarse wit. [Latin.]

facetious (fa-sē′shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

facial (fā′shal), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

facial angle (ang′gl), *n.* the angle formed by the two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

facially (fā′sha-li), *adv.* as regards the face.

facies (fā′shi-ēz), *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organisms or rocks.

facile (fas′il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

facile princeps (fas′i-le prin′seps), easily first. [Latin.]

facilitate (fa-sil′i-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of.

facility (fa-sil′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (fa-sil′i-tiz)], freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

facing (fā′sing), *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; a method of coloring tea, &c.: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, &c.: the collars, cuffs, &c., of different color from that of the coat on a military uniform.

fac-simile (fak-sim′i-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

faction (fak′shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

factious (fak'shus), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, faction; turbulent.
factitious (fak-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.
factitive (fak'ti-tiv), *adj.* causative.
factor (fak'tēr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.
factorage (fak'tēr-āj), *n.* a factor's commission.
factory (fak'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* factories (fak'to-riz)], a manufactory; a trading settlement.
factotum (fak-tō'tum), *n.* a man of all work. [Latin.]
faculæ (fak'ū-lē), *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.
facultative (fak'ul-ta-tiv), *adj.* enabling; permissive.
faculty (fak'ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (fak'ul-tiz)], any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the professors and instructors of a department in a university.
fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.
faddist (fad'ist), *n.* one given to fads.
faddy (fad'i), *adj.* given to fads.
fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.
fading (fād'ing), *n.* decay; loss of color.
fæcal (fē'kal), *adj.* pertaining to excrement or sediment. [Latin.]
fæces (fe'sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.
fæcula, same as fecula.
fag (fag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging], to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another; a school-boy who performs menial duties for another in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.
fag-end (fag'end), *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, &c.
faggot (fag'ot), *n.* an abandoned woman.
fagot (fog'ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.
fagoting (fag'ot-ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.
Fahrenheit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water; named from the German physicist, D. G. Fahrenheit (1722).
faïence (fa-i-yäns'), *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware.
fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake; *n.* failure; omission.
failing (fāl'ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.
faille (fa'yē), *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses, &c.
failure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.
fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.
faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.
fainting (fānt'ing), *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.
fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; handsome; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct; the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times; *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

fairly (fār'li), *adv.* honorably; openly.
fairness (fār'nes), *n.* the quality of being fair; beauty; equity; clearness; candor.
fairy (fār'i and fā'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (fār-iz)], an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.
fairy-land (fār'i-land), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.
fairy ring (fār'i-ring), *n.* a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by an underground fungus.
fait accompli (fāt-a-kôm'plē), something already done.
faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.
faithful (fāth'fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).
faithfully (fāth'foo-li), *adv.* in a faithful manner.
fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections of, or fabricate with the view to deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.
fakement (fāk'ment), *n.* fraud; deception.
faker (fāk'ẽr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; pickpocket.
fakir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.
falcate (fal'kāt), *adj.* sickle-shaped. Also falciform.
falchion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.
falcon (fawl'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.
falconer (fawl'kn-ẽr), *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.
falconry (fawl'kn-ri), *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.
faldstool (fawld'stōōl), *n.* a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.
fal-lal (fal'lal), *n.* a bit of decoration in dress; a merry song.
fall (fawl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling], to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a vail; autumn.
fallacious (fal-lā'shus), *adj.* deceptive.
fallacy (fal'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (fal'a-siz)], a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.
fallen (fawl'n), *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined, outcast; overthrown; dead.
fallibility (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.
fallible (fal'i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, misled, err, or fail.
falling (fawl'ing), *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.
fallopian (fal-ō'pi-an), *adj.* pertaining to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.
fallow (fal'ō), *v.t.* to make or keep fallow: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.
fallow-deer (fal'ō-dēr), *n.* a species of deer of yellowish-brown color, with branched and recurved horns.
false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.
falsehood (fawls'hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.
false-keel (fawls'kēl), *n.* the timber below the main keel.

falsetto (fal-set'ō), *n.* an artificial tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice. [Italian.]

falsify (fawl'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying], to make, or prove to be false; counterfeit; forge: *v.i.* to lie.

falsity (fawl'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* falsities (fawl'si-tiz)], the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Falstaffian (fawl-staf'i-an), *adj.* resembling Sir John Falstaff in Shakespeare's plays; hence boasting; coarsely jovial.

falter (fawl'tēr), *v.t.* to utter in a weak trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

famed (fām'd), *adj.* renowned; celebrated.

familiar (fa-mil'yēr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

familiarity (fa-mil-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* familiarities (fa-mil-i-ar'i-tiz)], intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

familiarize (fa-mil'yēr-īz), *v.t.* to make familiar; habituate.

family (fam'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* families (fam'i-liz)], a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

famine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

famish (fam'ish), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to starve.

famous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.

famously (fa'mus-li), *adv.* in a famous manner; admirably.

famulus (fam'ū-lus), *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant. [Latin.]

fan (fan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning], to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement; an enthusiastic spectator at baseball.

fanatic (fa-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary. Also fanatical.

fanatically (fa-nat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a fanatic manner.

fanaticism (fa-nat'i-sizm), *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

fancied (fan'sid), *adj.* imaginary.

fancier (fan'shēr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur.

fanciful (fan'si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.

fancifully (fan'si-foo-li), *adv.* in a fanciful manner.

fancy (fan'si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying], to imagine; take a liking to; to be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).

fandango (fan-dang'gō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church. [Latin.]

fanfare (fan'fār or fäng-fär'), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade. [French.]

fanfaronade (fan-far-o-nād'), *n.* blustering talk or swagger: *v.i.* to make a noisy parade.

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth

fanion (fan'yun), *n.* a small banner.

fantail (fan'tāl), *n.* a variety of pigeon.

fantan (fan'tan), *n.* a Chinese gambling game.

fantasia (fan-tā' or tä'zhi-a), *n.* a mu-

sical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.

fantastic (fan-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; grotesque; unreal; imaginary. Also fantastical.

fantastically (fan-tas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a fantastic manner.

fantasy (fan'tā-si), *n.* [*pl.* fantasies (fan'ta-siz)], a fantastic idea; a whimsical fancy.

far (fär), *adj.* [*comp.* farther, further, *superl.* farthest, furthest], remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

farad (far'ad), *n.* a unit of electric capacity. [From the name Faraday.]

farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

farcical (fär'si-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous.

farcically (fär'si-ka-li), *adv.* in a farcical manner.

farcy (fär'si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.

fare (fār), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, &c.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

farewell (fār-wel'), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

far-fetched (fär-fecht'), *adj.* unnatural; forced.

farina (fa-rē'na), *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.

farinaceous (far-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.

farinose (far'i-nōs), *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* a portion of land, cultivated by one person, with the buildings, &c., appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to carry on the operation of farming.

farmer (färm'ēr), *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, &c., for a certain commission or rate.

farming (färm'ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

faro (fā' or fä'rō), *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called, it is said, from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.

farrago (far-rā'gō), *n.* a medley; hotch-potch.

farrier (far'i-ēr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

farriery (far'i-ēr-i), *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.

farrow (far'ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

farther (fär'*th*ēr), *adj.*, *comp.* of *far*; more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

farthing (fär'*th*ing), *n.* one-fourth of an English penny; half a cent.

farthingale (fär'*th*ing-gāl), *n.* a kind of hoop-skirt formed of circles of whale-bone, worn by women of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Also farthingdale.

fasces (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.

fascia (fash'i-a), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (fash'-i-ē)], a filet or belt; a broad volute; a jutting brick course beyond the windows; a ligature.

fascicle (fas'i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.

fasciculate (fas-ik'ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or growing in, bundles. Also fasciculated.

fascinate (fas'i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of as if by enchantment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power. [Latin.]

fascination (fas'i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of fascinating; the state of being

fascinated; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will; bewitchment; charm.

fascine (fas-cēn′), *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthworks, &c. [French.]

fashion (fash′un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society; method; general practice: *v.t.* to mold, shape, or form; accommodate.

fashionable (fash′un-a-bl), *adj.* according to the prevailing mode; made in accordance with the fashion of the day; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages; well-bred. [French.]

fashion-plate (fash′un-plāt), *n.* an engraving representing the prevailing fashions in apparel.

fast (fast), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence. [Anglo-Saxon.]

fast (fast), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a timepiece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.

fast-day (fast′-dā), *n.* a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting.

fasten (fas′n), *v.t.* to fix securely; make fast; bolt or bar; *v.i.* to seize or take hold: generally with *on*.

fastening (fas′n-ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bolt or clasp.

fastidious (fas-tid′i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice.

fasting (fast′ing), *n.* abstinence from food, especially as a religious observance.

fastland (fast′land), *n.* upland.

fastness (fast′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.

fat (fat), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; unusually extended: said of type; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.

fatal (fā′tal), *adj.* causing death or destruction; fateful. [Latin.]

fatalism (fā′tal-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.

fatalist (fā′tal-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of fatalism.

fatalistic (fā-tal-is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to fatalism.

fatality (fa-tal′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (fa-tal′i-tiz)], predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.

fatally (fā′tal-i), *adv.* in a fatal manner.

Fata Morgana (fā′ta môr-gā′na), *n.* a name for the mirage sometimes seen near the straits of Messina.

Fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable necessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

fated (fā′ted), *p.adj.* decreed by fate; destined.

fateful (fāt′fool), *adj.* possessing fatal power; determining destiny; fatal.

father (fä′*th*ēr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the Roman Catholic Church, the superior of a convent, or of an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to ascribe to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on*.

Father, *n.* the Creator, God.

fatherhood (fä′*th*ēr-hood), *n.* paternity.

father-in-law (fä′*th*ēr-in-law), *n.* the father of a husband or wife.

fatherland (fä′*th*ēr-land), *n.* one's native country.

fatherless (fä′*th*ēr-les), *adj.* deprived of a father.

fatherly (fä′*th*ēr-li), *adj.* pertaining to a father; kind, affectionate, as a father: *adv.* like a father.

fathom (fath'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.

fatigue (fa-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion; *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

fatigue-duty (fa-tēg'dū-ti), *n.* labor a soldier is employed in, distinct from the practice of arms.

fatling (fat'ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

fatness (fat'nes), *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.

fatten (fat'n), *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.

fatty (fat'i), *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.

fatuity (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

fatuous (fat'ū-us), *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

faubourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* a suburb. [French.]

fauces (faw'sēz), *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.

faucet (faw'set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

faugh (faw), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.

fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

faultfinder (fawlt'fīnd-ēr), *n.* one given to finding fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.

faultless (fawlt'les), *adj.* without a flaw.

faulty (fawlt'i), *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.

faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity, resembling the satyrs in appearance.

fauna (faw'na), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ (fäw'nē), faunas (faw'naz)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period. [Latin.]

fauteuil (fō-tē'yē), *n.* an upholstered arm chair; membership in the French Academy; the seat of a president, &c. [French.]

faux pas (fō pä'), *n.* an error or slip, especially in respect of good manners or morality. [French.]

Favonian (fa-vō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to Favonius, the west wind, hence auspicious. [Latin.]

favor (fā'vēr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare. [Latin.]

favorable (fā'vēr-a-bl), *adj.* propitious; advantageous; friendly; partial.

favored (fā'vērd), *adj.* featured (when used with *well* or *ill*).

favorite (fā'vēr-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest; *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

favoritism (fā'vēr-i-tizm), *n.* the disposition or tendency to favor one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.

fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing, or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.

fawning (fawn'ing), *n.* gross, or servile flattery.

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead. [Scotch.]

faze (fāz), *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect on. Also fease.

fealty (fē'al-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty. [O. French.]

fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

fearful (fēr'fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.

fearfully (fēr'foo-li), *adv.* in fear; so as to cause fear.

fearless (fēr'les), *adj.* intrepid.
fearlessly (fēr-les-li), *adv.* bravely; in a fearless manner.
fearlessness (fēr'les-nes), *n.* intrepidity.
fearsome (fēr'sum), *adj.* fearful; terrible.
feasibility (fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* practicability.
feasible (fē'zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.
feasibly (fē'zi-bli), *adv.* practicably.
feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight: *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.
feast-day (fēst'dā), *n.* a day of revelry or solemn joy.
feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.
feather (feth'ĕr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of the blade of an oar; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with, or something resembling, feathers.
feather-brained (feth'ĕr-brānd), *adj.* giddy.
feather-edged (feth'ĕr-ejd), *adj.* thin at the edges.
feather-weight (feth'ĕr-wāt), *n.* in a handicap, the least weight that can be put on a racehorse; or in pugilism the lightest weight that can enter the ring.
feathery (feth'ĕr-i), *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.
feature (fē'tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part; outline; characteristic; appearance: *v.t.* to make public or conspicuous; to give a prominent place to.
featured (fē'tūrd), *adj.* having a particular cast of face.
feaze (fāz), *v.t.* to disturb; disconcert; frighten. Also faze.
febrifuge (feb'ri-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.
febrile (feb'ril or fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.
fecal, same as fæcal.
feces, same as fæces.
feckless (fek'les), *adj.* good-for-nothing; shiftless. [Scottish.]
fecula (fek'ū-la), *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.
feculence (fek'ū-lens), *n.* the quality of being feculent; dregs. Also feculency.
feculent (fek'ū-lent), *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid; muddy.
fecund (fek'und or fē-kund'), *adj.* fruitful; prolific. [Latin.]
fecundate (fek'un-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.
fecundity (fek-un'di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.
fed, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of feed.
federal (fed'ĕr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between States, especially of the United States or Switzerland; confederated.
Federal, *adj.* supporting the cause of the Union in the American civil war (1861-'65): *n.* one who favored the Union cause in that war. [Latin.]
Federalism (fed'ĕr-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of a strong central government for the United States.
Federalist (fed'ĕr-al-ist), *adj.* favoring the Federal party in the United States: *n.* a member of this party (1793–1820).
federalize (fed'ĕr-al-īz), *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government. Also federate.
federated (fed'ĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* united by compact.
federation (fed-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* a league; federal government.
federative (fed'ĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.
fee (fē), *n.* a payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* in the sense of to pay or give a fee to, it is French.

feeble (fē'bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.

feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist (with *on* or *upon*): *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.

feeder (fēd'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of, or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway; an electric wire supplying a current to a main conductor.

feeding (fēd'ing), *n.* the act of eating; pasture.

feed-pipe (fēd'pīp), *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feed-pump (fēd'-pump), *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling: *v.t.* seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.

feeler (fēl'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, feels; the part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, &c.; something put forth as a means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

feeling (fēl'ing), *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness.

fee-simple (fē-sim'pl), *n.* an estate in land or tenements held by a person in his own right, without restrictions

feet (fēt), *pl.* of foot.

fee-tail (fē'tāl), *n.* an estate entailed to a person and his heirs. [Old French.]

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feigned (fānd), *adj.* pretended; counterfeited. [French.]

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

feldspar (feld'spär), *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks, composed principally of silicate of aluminia. Also felspar. [German.]

felicitate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

felicitous (fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* characterized by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

felicitously (fe-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* happily; suitably.

felicity (fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (fe-lis'i-tiz)], a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression. [Latin.]

feline (fē'līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous. [Latin.]

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock, down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam): *adj.* cruel; savage; barbarous; hideous; powerful: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fellah (fel'ä), *n.* [*pl.* fellahs (fel'äz), fellaheen (-hēn')], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laborer. [Arabic.]

felloe (fel'ō), same as felly.

fellow (fel'ō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

fellowship (fel'ō-ship), *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow; one of the rules of arithmetic.

felly (fel'i), *n.* [*pl.* fellies (fel'iz)], one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim.

felo-de-se (fē'lō-de-sē'), *n.* a suicide. [Latin, "a felon against himself."]

felon (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

felonious (fe-lō'ni-us), *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

felony (fel'ō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (fel'-ō-niz)], a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison.

felsite (fel'sīt), *n.* a variety of feldspar.
felspar (fel'spär), *n.* same as feldspar.
felt, *p.t.* of feel.
felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.
felting (felt'ing), *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.
felucca (fe-luk'a), *n.* a small sailing-vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.
female (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.
feme coverte (fem or fam kuv'ĕrt), *n.* a married woman. Also femme couverte. [Norman French.]
feme sole (sōl), *n.* an unmarried woman. Also femme sole.
feminine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.
femininity (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.
feminism (fem'in-izm), *n.* a condition of men who become hypersensitive, too imaginative, and lacking in the traits that are supposed to be masculine. [French.]
femme de chambre (fam de shäm'-br), *n.* a lady's-maid; chambermaid.
femoral (fem'o-ral), *adj.* pertaining to the thigh.
femur (fē'mĕr), *n.* the thigh-bone.
fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.
fence (fens), *v.i.* to practise fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.
fence (fens), *n.* a row of stakes or wooden piles that defend a place enclosed by them. [Latin.]
fencible (fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of defense, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.
fencing (fens'ing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.
fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.
fender (fend'ĕr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians. [Latin.]
fennel (fen'el), *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.
fenny (fen'i), *adj.* full of fens; marshy.
fent (fent), *n.* a slit in a garment for convenience in putting it on; placket; remnant.
feræ naturæ (fer'ē na-tū'rē), in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated. [Latin, "of wild nature."]
Feralia (fer-ā'li-a), *n.* a solemn festival in ancient Rome in honor of the dead.
fer-de-lance (fer-de-läns'), *n.* the name of a venomous crotaloid snake found in the West Indies and South America. It resembles the copperhead snake of the North. Its name comes from the fact that its head is of the shape of a lance-head. [French.]
ferial (fer'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to week days, especially those which are not festivals or fasts; pertaining to holidays.
ferment (fĕr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult; *v.t.* (fĕr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.
fermentation (fĕr-men-tā'shun), *n.* the chemical decomposition which

takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms, or to unorganized ferments; excitement.

fermentative (fēr-men'ta-tiv), *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation. [Latin.]

fern (fērn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive seeds are situated.

fernery (fērn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* ferneries (fērn'ēr-iz)], a place where ferns are cultivated.

ferny (fērn'i), *adj.* fern-like, or abounding in ferns.

ferocious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.

ferocity (fe-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (fe-ros'i-tiz)], savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

ferrate (fer'āt), *n.* a salt of ferric acid.

ferret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes [French]; a kind of binding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely (with *out*).

ferreter (fer'et-ēr), *n.* one who ferrets.

ferretto (fer-ret'tō), *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid; used in coloring glass. [Hispano-Latin.]

ferriage (fer'i-āj), *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.

ferric (fer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or extracted from, iron.

ferric acid (as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.

ferro (fer'rō), a *prefix*, denoting the presence of iron in a substance. [Latin.]

ferrobronze (fer'rō-bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron.

ferro-cyanic (fer'rō-sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.

ferro-manganese (fer'rō-mang'ga-nēz), *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

ferrotype (fer'rō-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitized iron plate.

ferrous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.

ferrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* monoxide of iron.

ferruginous (fer-rū'ji-nus), *adj.* containing or impregnated with, iron; rust-colored.

ferrule (fer'il), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it. [Latin.]

ferry (fer'i), *n.* [*pl.* ferries (fer'iz)], a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying], to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

fertile (fēr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention. [Latin.]

fertility (fēr-til'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.

fertilization (fēr-til-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation.

fertilize (fēr'til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

fertilizer (fēr'til-i-zēr), *n.* any material used as a manure for the land.

ferule (fer'ūl), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule. [Latin.]

fervent (fēr'vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

fervently (fēr'vent-li), *adv.* with fervor.

fervid (fēr'vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager. [Latin.]

fervor (fēr'vēr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

festal (fes'tal), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

festally (fes'ta-li), *adv.* festively.

fester (fes'tēr), *v.t.* to cause to fester or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of festering or rankling. [French.]

festival (fes'ti-val), *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold. [Latin.]

festive (fes'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

festively (fes'tiv-li), *adv.* in a festive manner.

festivity (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (fes-tiv'i-tiz)], social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merry-making; joyfulness; a festival.

festoon (fes-tōōn'), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fetal (fē'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the fetus. Also fœtal.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetch-light).

fete (fāt) *n.* a festival or holiday: *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities. [French.]

fête champêtre (shäng-pā'tr), *n.* a rural or open-air festival.

fête day (dā), *n.* a birthday celebration, especially the day of the saint whose name one bears. [French.]

fetich (fēt'ish, or fet'ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also fetish.

fetichism (fēt'ish-izm), *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetiches; unreasoning or superstitious devotion. Also fetishism. [Portuguese.]

fetich-man (fēt'ish-man), *n.* a medicine man.

feticide (fē'ti-sīd), *n.* the act of killing the fetus in the womb.

fetid (fē'tid, or fet'id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fetlock (fet'lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fetlocked (fet'lokt), *adj.* having fetlocks; secured or fastened by the fetlocks.

fetter (fet'ēr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

fettle (fet'l), *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order; cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

fetus (fē'tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

feud (fūd), *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service. [Latin.]

feudal (fū'dal), *adj.* pertaining to a feud or quarrel; pertaining to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

feudalist (fū'dal-ist), *n.* an upholder of feudalism.

feudality (fū-dal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

feudalize (fū'dal-īz), *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

feudally (fū'dal-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of feudalism.

feudal system (sis'tem), *n.* the politico-social system formerly prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service. Feudalism.

feudatory (fū'da-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* feudatories (fū'da-tō-riz)], one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pertaining to, or held by, feudal tenure.

feu de joie (fē' de zhwä'), *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of cannon, or burning of bonfires. [French.]

feudist (fū'dist), *n.* one skilled in feudal law. In some States, it is the custom for families to perpetuate their grudges, from father to son, such being called feudists.

feuilleton (fē-i-täng'), *n.* that section of a French newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, &c.; a newspaper serial.

fever (fē'vēr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a conditon of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever. [Latin.]

fever-few (fē'vēr-fū), *n.* a plant of the

aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

feverish (fē'vēr-ish), *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

few (fū), *adj.* [*comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest], not many; small in number; limited. [Latin.]

fewness (fū'nes), *n.* smallness of number.

fez (fez), *n.* a brimless, close fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c. [French.]

fiacre (fē-ä'kr), *n.* a hackney-coach. [French.]

fiancé (fē-äng-sā'), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* fiancée.

fiasco (fē-äs'kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performance, &c.; a flask or bottle. [Italian.]

fiat (fī'at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy. [Latin, "Let it be done."]

fib (fib), *n.* a falsehood; white lie: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell fibs; to deliver a quick succession of blows.

fibber (fib'ēr), *n.* one who tells fibs.

fiber (fī'bēr), *n.* a slender, thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fibriform (fī'bri-fôrm), *adj.* fiber-like.

fibril (fī'bril), *n.* a small fiber.

fibrillæ (fī-bril'ē), *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of the root, as of the lichens.

fibrillose (fī'bril-ōs), *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

fibrin (fī'brin), *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, &c. Also fibrine.

fibrinous (fī'brin-us), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibrin.

fibroid (fī'broid), *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fiber.

fibroin (fī'brō-in), *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.

fibrous (fī'brus), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibers.

fibster (fib'stēr), *n.* a liar in a small way.

fibula (fib'ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

fichu (fish'ū), *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders.

fickle (fik'l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

fictile (fik'til), *adj.* pertaining to pottery; readily molded; plastic.

fiction (fik'shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c. [Latin.]

fictional (fik'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.

fictionist (fik'shun-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.

fictitious (fik-tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.

fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Also fidd.

fidalgo (fi-dal'gō), *n.* a Portuguese nobleman; same as Spanish hidalgo.

fiddle (fid'l), *n.* a violin; a rack used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

fiddle-de-dee (fid'l-de-dē), *interj.* nonsense!: *n.* a piece of nonsense.

fiddle-faddle (fid'l-fad'l), *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.

fiddler (fid'lēr), *n.* a violinist; a name of the common sandpiper; sixpence; one who is fussy about trifles.

fiddlestick (fid'l-stik), *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! (usually in *pl.*).

fiddling (fid'ling), *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.

fidelity (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities

(fi-del'i-tiz)], integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* fiddle-faddle.

fidget (fij'et), *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlessness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to put in a fidget; worry: *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.

fidgetiness (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* the state of being fidgety.

fidgety (fij'et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.

fiducial (fi-dū'shal), *adj.* of the nature of a trust; practical confidence.

fiduciary (fi-dū'shi-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (fi-dū'shi-a-riz)], a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.

fie (fī), *interj.* for shame. Also fy; fye.

fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior. [Old French.]

field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; outdoor work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, &c.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, bet on the field against the favorite.

field-allowance (fēld-a-lou'ans), *n.* extra pay given to officers on active service.

field-artillery (fēld'är-til'ēr-i), *n.* artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.

field-book (fēld'book), *n.* a surveyor's note-book.

field-day (fēld'dā), *n.* a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.

field-glass (fēld'glas), *n.* a small portable telescope.

field-marshal (fēld-mär'shal), *n.* the highest rank in the British army.

field-officer (fēld-of'i-sēr), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

field-sports (fēld'spōrtz), *n.pl.* outdoor diversions, especially shooting, hunting, &c.

field-work (fēld'wērk), *n.* outdoor operations or observations.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked.

fiendish (fēnd'ish), *adj.* like a fiend.

fiendishly (fēnd'ish-li) *adv.* in a fiendish manner.

fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.

fiercely (fērs'li), *adv.* in a fierce manner.

fieri facias (fī'e-rī fā'shi-as), [Latin "Cause it to be done"], a writ of execution authorizing a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.

fieriness (fīr'i-nes) *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.

fiery (fīr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest], pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.

fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.

fifteen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

fifteenth (fif'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after fourteenth: *n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth), *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of five equal parts; in music, an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

fifthly (fifth'li), *adv.* in the fifth place.

fiftieth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

fifty (fif'ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10: *n.* [*pl.* fifties (fif'tiz)], the number which amounts to five times 10.

fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt; anything insignificant or worthless.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting], contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in bat-

tle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

fighting (fīt'ing), *adj.* pertaining to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

fig-marigold (fig-mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

figment (fig'ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

figuline (fig'ū-lin), *n.* potter's clay.

figurant (fig'u-rant), *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group. *Fem.* figurante (fig'u-rānt).

figurative (fig'ū-ra-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

figuratively (fig'ū-ra-tiv-li), *adv.* in a figurative manner.

figure (fig'ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape: show by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher. [Latin.]

figured (fig'ūrd), *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolized; pictured; indicated by figures [Mus.].

figure-head (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

figuring (fig'ūr-ing), *n.* computation.

figwort (fig'wērt), *n.* a plant used as a specific for piles.

filament (fil'a-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

filamentary (fil-a-men'ta-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

filar (fī'lar), *adj.* pertaining to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, &c.

filbert (fil'bērt), *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fīl), *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, &c.) on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

filial (fil'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

filially (fil-i-a-li), *adv.* in a filial manner.

filiation (fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* affiliation

filibuster (fil-i-bus'tēr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

filiform (fil'i-fôrm), *adj.* thread-like

filigree (fil'i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; something delicate and ornamental, but not lasting. [French.]

filigreed (fil'i-grēd), *adj.* ornamented with, or as with, filigree.

filing (fī'ling), *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Filipino (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

filler (fil'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stop-

ping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fillet (fil'et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

filling (fil'ing), *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space, cavity, or pore: *pl.* prepared wort.

fillip (fil'ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project: *v.i.* to aim a fillip.

fillister (fil'is-tēr), *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

filly (fil'i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies (fil'iz)], a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression; in particular the strip of prepared celluloid, or similar material, on which moving pictures are taken, or that by means of which they are displayed: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

filminess (film'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being filmy.

filmy (film'i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

filo-floss (fī'lō-flos), *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

filose (fī'lōs), *adj.* thread-like.

filter (fil'tēr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filthily (filth'i-li), *adv.* in a filthy manner.

filthiness (filth'i-nes), *n.* uncleanness; impurity.

filthy (filth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest], foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

filtrate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.

fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish.

finable (fīn'a-bl), *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.

final (fī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive: *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.

final cause (kawz), *n.* the end for which a thing is done.

finale (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination; end.

finality (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.

finally (fī'na-li), *adv.* lastly; completely.

finance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

financial (fi-nan'shal), *adj.* pertaining to finance.

financially (fi-nan'shal-li), *adv.* with respect to finance.

financier (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.

finback (fin'bak), *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent. Also finner, razorback.

finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.

find (fīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding], to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.

finder (fīnd'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate some particular star, &c., to be examined by the larger instrument.

fin de siècle (fang de si-āk'l) [French], the end of the century; applied as a noun or adjective to anything strange or bizarre from 1890 to 1900, when it was supplanted by the expression *vingtième siècle*, "twentieth century." Both bits of Parisian slang are nearly equivalent to *chic*. See chic. [An expression now obsolete.]

finding (fīnd'ing), *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman himself supplies.

fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.

fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful: *adv.* very much; finely.

fine-cut (fīn'kut), *adj.* delicately cut or chiseled; cut fine, as tobacco.

finedraw (fīn'draw), *v.t.* to sew up neatly, as a rent, so that it is imperceptible; draw out to extreme tenuity, as wire.

finedrawn (fīn'drawn), *adj.* spun very fine; over-subtle; far-fetched.

finely (fīn'li), *adv.* in a fine manner.

fineness (fīn'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.

finery (fī'nēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (fī'nēr-iz)], personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.

finesse (fi-nes'), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card. [French.]

finger (fing'gēr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

finger-bowl (fing'gēr-bōl), *n.* a glass bow placed upon the table at the end of a meal, before each person, who dips his fingers lightly into it, to cleanse them.

fingered (fing'gērd), *p.adj.* having fingers; played with the fingers; marked to show how the fingers are to be used.

fingerer (fing'gēr-ēr), *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

fingering (fing'gēr-ing), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting stockings, &c.

fingerling (fing'gēr-ling), *n.* a young trout.

fingerstall (fing'gēr-stawl), *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

finial (fin'i-al), *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, &c.

finical (fin'i-kal), *adj.* fastidious; over particular.

finically (fin'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a finical manner.

finikin (fin'i-kin), *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, &c.; a variety of pigeon. Also finicking. [Dutch.]

fining (fīn'ing), *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

finis (fī'nis), *n.* the end. [Latin.]

finish (fin'ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work; the end.

finished (fin'isht), *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

finite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is finite [with *the*].

finitely (fī'nīt-li), *adv.* in a limited degree.

finiteness (fī'nīt-nes), *n.* the state of being finite.

finlet (fin'let), *n.* a small fin.

finned (find), *adj.* having fins.
finny (fin'ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.
finos (fē'nōs), *n.* merino sheep's wool of the second best quality. [Spanish.]
fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks. Also fjord. [Norwegian.]
fir (fēr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera; a fir-tree.
fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction: *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.
firearms (fīr'ärmz), *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, &c.
fire-ball (fīr'bawl), *n.* a grenade; meteor.
fire-balloon (fīr'ba-lōōn), *n.* a balloon inflated with hot air and used as a fire work. See firework.
fire-box (fīr'boks), *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.
firebrand (fīr'brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.
fire-brigade (fīr'bri-gād), *n.* all members of a fire department in a city or large district.
firebug (fīr'bug), *n.* an incendiary.
fire-clay (fīr'klā), *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.
firecracker (fīr'krak-ēr), *n.* a small explosive firework.
fire-damp (fīr'damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen, explosive when brought into contact with fire in mines.
fire-dog (fīr'dog), *n.* an andiron.
fire-drill (fīr'dril), *n.* the drill of pupils in public and other schools to prepare them to leave in case of fire.
fire-engine (fīr'en-jin), *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.
fire-escape (fīr'es-kāp), *n.* a ladder or open staircase for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building on fire.
firefly (fīr'flī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.
fire-irons (fīr'ī-ērns), *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.
fire-kiln (fīr'kil), *n.* an oven.
fireman (fīr'man), *n.* [*pl.* firemen (fīr'-men)], one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.
fire-ship (fīr'ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to, and floated among the vessels of an enemy.
fireside (fīr'sīd), *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.
fire-water (fīr'waw-tēr), *n.* ardent spirits. [American Indian.]
firework (fīr'wērk), *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, &c., inclosed in a cardboard or paper case, which, when ignited, scintillates and explodes: *pl.* a pyrotechnic display including fire-balloons, pin-wheels, Roman candles, sky-rockets, pictures in fire, and many other elaborate contrivances: colloquially, a brilliant display of oratory.
fire-worship (fīr'wēr-ship), *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.
firing (fīr'ing), *n.* the act of discharging firearms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, &c.: fuel; cauterization.
firkin (fēr'kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.; a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.
firm (fērm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.
firmament (fēr'ma-ment), *n.* the sky.
firman (fēr'man or fēr'män), *n.* a special decree, edict, or license of an oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan. [Persian.]
first (fērst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all

others in order, place, rank, time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [Mus.]

first-aid (fĕrst-ād), *n.* surgical or medical treatment given as promptly as possible after the occurrence of an injury, as by a soldier on the battlefield, or by a layman before the arrival of a doctor; emergency treatment.

first-class (fĕrst'klas), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.

first-fruits (fĕrst'frūts), *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking.

first-hand (fĕrst'hand), *n.* the mate of a fishing-smack: *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.

firstling (fĕrst'ling), *n.* the first-born; first produced.

firstly (fĕrst'li), *adv.* in the first place.

first-mate (fĕrst'māt), *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.

first-rate (fĕrst'rāt), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently.

firth (fĕrth), same as frith.

fiscal (fis'kal), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* in Spain a state treasurer.

fish (fish), *n.* [*pl.* fish, fishes (fish'ez)], a vertebrate, cold-blooded, aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; a counter used at cards: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by indirect methods.

fish-beam (fish'bēm), *n.* a beam of timber bulging downwards.

fish-block (fish'blok), *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

fish-davit (fish'dav-it), *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.

fisher (fish'ĕr), *n.* one who fishes; the pekan.

fisherman (fish'ĕr-man), *n.* one whose occupation it is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

fishery (fish'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (fish'ĕr-iz)], the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fishgarth (fish'gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

fishgig (fish'gig), *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish. Also fizgig.

fish-glue (fish'glōō), *n.* isinglass.

fish-hawk (fish'hawk), *n.* the osprey.

fishiness (fish'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fishy.

fishing (fish'ing), *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the operation of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

fish-joint (fish'joint), *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.

fish-maw (fish'maw), *n.* the sound of a fish.

fishmonger (fish'mung-gĕr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fish-sound (fish'sound), *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-torpedo (fish-tôr-pē'dō), *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.

fish-weir (fish'wēr), *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.

fish-wife (fish'wīf), *n.* a woman who retails fish. Also fishwoman. See Billingsgate.

fishy (fish'i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; questionable; incredible.

fissi, *prefix,* meaning *cleft,* occurring in various scientific words, as *fissiparous,* propagating or multiplying by fission. [Latin.]

fissile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

fission (fish'un), *n* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.

fissiparous (fis-sip'ĕr-us). See fissi.

fissiped (fis'i-ped), *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal belonging to the Fissipedia, a division of carnivorous mammals, including the dogs, cats, &c.

fissure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack;

a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make a fissure: *v.i.* to crack. [Latin.]

fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

fistic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

fisticuffs (fis'ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fistula (fis'tū-la), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer in the rectum.

fistulose (fis'tū-lōs), *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe. Also fistulous.

fit (fit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], to make fit or suitable; adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *superl.* fittest], convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitch (fitsh), *n.* the polecat.

fitful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fitfully (fit'foo-li), *adv.* in a fitful manner.

fitly (fit'li), *adv.* suitably; properly.

fitness (fit'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

fitter (fit'ẽr), *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or fits the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress; a coal-broker.

fitting (fit'ing), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, &c., of a house or shop.

five (fīv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis, played in England.

fivefold (fīv'fōld), *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or stable; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation; quandary.

fixation (fiks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

fixative (fiks'a-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant, &c.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixed-body (fikst-bod'i), *n.* a substance not readily volatilized, as a fixed oil.

fixedly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* steadily; firmly.

fixedness (fiks'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

fixed-star (fikst-stär'), *n.* a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

fixing (fiks'ing), *n.* the act of making firm, or rendering permanent; the act of adjusting or amending; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments, outfit, apparatus, &c.

fixity (fiks'i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fixture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fizgig (fiz'gig), *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise. Also fizzle.

fizzle (fiz'l), *n.* to fail ignominiously, to make a fiasco.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* a lofty barren tableland. [Norwegian.]

fjord. Same as fiord.

flabbily (flab'i-li), *adv.* in a flabby manner.

flabbiness (flab'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

flabby (flab'i), *adj.* easily shaken, or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

flabellate (fla-bel'āt), *adj.* fan-shaped.

flabellum (fla-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* flabella (fla-bel'a)], a large fan carried by the Pope's attendants; in the Greek Church, a fan used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the eucharist. [Latin.]

flaccid (flak'sid), *adj.* flabby; weak.

flaccidity (flak-sid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being flaccid.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some de-

vice is wrought, used as the standard of a nation, an ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging], to become weary; lose vigor; hang down: *v.t.* signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

flagellant (flaj'el-ant), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

flagellata (flaj-el-ā'ta), *n.pl.* a class of infusorians with whip-like appendages. [Latin.]

flagellate (fla'jel-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flageolet (flaj'o-let), *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

flagging (flag'ing), *n.* pavement of flagstones.

flagitious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flag-officer (flag-of'i-sēr), *n.* an admiral.

flagon (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

flagrant (flā'grant), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

flagrante delicto (flā-gran'tē dē-lik'-tō) [Latin], in the very act.

flagstone (flag'stōn), *n.* a large flat paving-stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single color in stripes on a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flake-white (flāk'whīt), *n.* pure white lead.

flaky (flāk'i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense. [Obsolete.]

flambeau (flam'bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux (flam'bōz)], a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

flamboyant (flam-boi'ant), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste, denoting the French Pointed Gothic; florid; showy; boisterous; noisy; devoid of taste.

flame (flām), *n.* fire; ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.

flamen (flā'men), *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity. [Latin.]

flaming (flām'ing), *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent. [Latin.]

flamingo (fla-ming'gō), *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-colored bird.

flamingo-plant (fla-ming'gō-plant), *n.* a handsome hot-house plant belonging to the Arum family.

flammule (flam'ūl), *n.* a little flame, especially the small flame symbolizing Chinese and Japanese deities.

flamy (flām'i), *adj.* resembling flame; flame-colored.

flang (flang), *n.* a miner's double-pointed pick.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachement: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch [with *on*]: *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flanker (flangk'ēr), *n.* one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; a man who walks on the flank of grouse-drivers to keep the birds in the line required.

flannel (flan'el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely woven cloth with a light nap. [French.]

flannel-cake (flan'el-kāk), *n.* a griddle-cake made of wheat flour and raised with yeast.

flanneled (flan'eld), *adj.* covered in flannel.

flannelette (flan-el-et'), *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flapped], to strike with, or

as with, a flap; let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flapjack (flap'jak), *n.* a pancake that is deftly tossed in the air and turned when one side is done, leaving the other side down in the griddle.

flapper (flap'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a flipper.

flare (flār), *n.* a large, unsteady glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit, or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass; to show ostentatiously, as "to flash his roll": *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language, as "a flash house"; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy, as "flash jewelry." [Swedish.]

flashily (flash'i-li), *adv.* in a flashy manner.

flashiness (flash'i-nes), *n.* gaudiness.

flashing (flash'ing), *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, &c., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

flashing-point (flash'ing-point), *n.* the temperature, below the burning-point, at which the vapor of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

flash-light (flash'līt), *n.* a momentary, brilliant light for taking photographs.

flashy (flash'i), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

flask (flask), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flatfish (flat'fish), *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on either side, and the under side colorless, as the sole.

flatten (flat'n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flatter (flat'ẽr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

flattering (flat'ẽr-ing), *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

flattery (flat'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (flat'ẽr-iz)], insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flatting (flat'ing), *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house-painting by which the paint appears lusterless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

flatulence (flat'ū-lens), *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit. Also flatulency.

flatulent (flat'ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flatwise (flat'wīz), *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

flaunt (flänt and flawnt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; a brag.

flav, *prefix,* occurring in various scientific compound words, meaning *yellow.* Also flavi, flavo. [Latin.]

flavor (flā'vēr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

flavoring (flā'vēr-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flaxen (flaks'en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair. Also flaxy.

flaxseed (flak'sēd), *n.* linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flayed, *p.pr.* flaying], to strip off, skin: torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and irritating bite.

fleabane (flē'bān), *n.* a plant of the aster family.

flea-bite (flē'bīt), *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

fleaking (flē'king), *n.* a light covering of reeds under the thatch of a house.

fleam (flēm), *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

flection. Same as flexion.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

fledgling (flej'ling), *n.* a young bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* fled, *p.pr.* fleeing], to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

fleece-wool (flēs'wool), *n.* wool cut from a living animal.

fleecy (flēs'i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

fleering (flēr'ing), *p.adj.* mocking; scoffing: *n* the act of mocking or scoffing.

fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels not fewer than twelve; a creek or inlet: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim.

fleeting (flēt'ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.

flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also flench, flinch.

flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut.

fleshings (flesh'ingz), *n.pl.* flesh-colored tights.

fleshly (flesh'li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

fleshy (flesh'i), *adj.* [*comp.* fleshier, *superl.* fleshiest], full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.

Fletcherism (fletch'er-izm), *n.* a dietetic method based on mastication, introduced by Horace Fletcher, an American, in 1907.

fleur-de-lys (flēr-de-lēs'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lys], the royal bearing or emblem of France under the monarchy. **fleur-de-lis** (flēr-de-lē'), the name for various species of the iris.

flew (flōō), *p.t.* of fly.

flexibility (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being flexible. Also flexibleness.

flexible (fleks'i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also flexile.

flexion (flek'shun), *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; in grammar, inflection.

flexor (fleks'ēr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to extensor.

flexure (fleks'ūr), *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.

flick (flik), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

flicker (flik'ẽr), *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings: *n.* an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of North America.

flickering (flik'er-ing), *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.

flier (flī'ẽr), *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalizes motion; an essay or feeler: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

flies (flīz), *pl.* of fly.

flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

flightily (flīt'i-li), *adv.* capriciously.

flightiness (flīt'i-nes), *n.* the state of being flighty.

flighty (flīt'i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

flimsily (flim'zi-li), *adv.* in a flimsy manner.

flimsiness (flim'zi-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.

flimsy (flim'zi), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies (flim'ziz)], a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

flinch (flinch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

flinder (flin'dẽr), *n.* a splinter; fragment.

fling (fling), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flung, *p.pr.* flinging], to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance: *n.* a "lark" or spree; the sportive days of a young man.

flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

flinty (flint'i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.

flip (flip), *n.* a liquor of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow: *adj.* frivolous, flippant. [Slang.]

flip-flap (flip'flap), *n.* the noise caused by something flapping; a somersault: *adv.* with a flapping sound.

flippancy (flip'an-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless fluency of speech.

flippant (flip'ant), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

flipper (flip'ẽr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

flirt (flẽrt), *v.t.* move to and fro with a short, rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love for mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flirtation (flẽr-tā'shun), *n.* the act of flirting.

flirtatious (flẽr-tā'shus), *n.* inclined to flirt.

flirting (flẽr'ting), *n.* coquetry: *adj.* coquettish.

flit (flit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flitted, *p.pr.* flitting], to remove (a thing) from one house to another [Scotch]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

flitter-mouse (flit'ẽr-mous), *n.* a bat. [German.]

flitting (flit'ing), *n.* the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a removal.

flix (fliks), *n.* soft fur.

float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

floater (flōt'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party.

floating (flōt'ing), *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.

floccillation (flok-sil-ā'shun), *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.

floccose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

flocculence (flok'ū-lens), *n.* the state of being flocculent.

flocculent (flok'ū-lent), *adj.* woolly.

flocculus (flok'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* flocculi (flok'u-lī)], a small flake; a small tuft of down or wool-like hair.

floccus (flok'us), *n.* [*pl.* flocci (flok'sī)], the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird. [Latin.]

flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.

floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

floe-rat (flō'rat), *n.* the ringed seal.

flog (flog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flogged, *p.pr.* flogging], to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.

flogging (flog'ing), *n.* a whipping.

flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the deluge; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

flood-gate (flud'gāt), *n.* a gate in a water-way, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.

flood-tide (flud'tīd), *n.* the rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* the part of a house, room, &c., on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.

floorage (flōr'āj), *n.* the area of a floor.

floorer (flōr'ĕr), *n.* a knock-down blow; an unanswerable question or argument.

flooring (flōr'ing), *n.* materials for floors; floors collectively; pavement.

flop (flop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flopped, *p.pr.* flopping], to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly; to change one's politics unexpectedly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.

flora (flō'ra), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants. [Latin.]

floral (flō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

floral-envelope (flō'ral-en'vel-ōp), *n.* the corolla and calyx of a flower.

floran (flō'ran), *n.* fine-grained tin ore.

floreated (flō're-ā-ted), *adj.* ornamented with floral decorations. Also floriated.

florescence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.

floretum (flō-rē'tum), *n.* a botanical garden specially devoted to flowers.

floricultural (flō-ri-kul'tūr-al), *adj.* pertaining to floriculture.

floriculture (flō'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.

floriculturist (flō-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in floriculture.

florid (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.

floridly (flor'id-lī), *adv.* in a florid manner.

florin (flor'in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from forty to fifty cents.

florist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.

flory-boat (flō'ri-bōt), *n.* a small boat for conveying passengers between a steamboat and the shore at low tide.

flosh (flosh), *n.* a receptacle into which ore is put for stamping.

floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants; the slag on the

surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace; a small stream.

floss-silk (flos'silk), *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.

flossy (flos'i), *adj.* like floss; downy.

flotation (flō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or state of floating; the science of floating bodies.

flotilla (flō-til'a), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

flotsam (flot'sam), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea.

flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

flouncing (flouns'ing), *n.* material for flounces.

flounder (floun'dĕr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.

flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat; a fine soft powder.

flourish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish: *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to: *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.

flourishing (flur'ish-ing), *p.adj.* prosperous; thriving; vigorous; ostentatious.

floury (flour'i), *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.

flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water; circulate; glide; rise, as the tide; melt; issue forth: *v.t.* to overflow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.

flower (flou'ĕr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; a figure or ornamental expression: *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers. [French.]

floweret (flou'ĕr-et), *n.* a little flower.

flowering-fern (flou'ĕr-ing-fĕrn), *n.* the Osmunda regalis.

flowery (flou'ĕr-i), *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

flowing (flō'ing), *p.adj.* moving, or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.

flown (flōn), *p.p.* of fly.

fluctuate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.

fluency (flū'en-si), *n.* the quality of being fluent.

fluent (flū'ent) *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

fluey (flū'i), *adj.* like flue; fluffy.

fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers: *n.* a flash.

fluffiness (fluf'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being fluffy.

fluffy (fluf'i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

fluid (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

fluidity (flū-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.

fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

fluky (flūk'i), *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance; a sudden change in the direction of the wind.

flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.

flummery (flum'er-i), *n.* a jelly made of flour; blanc-mange; insipidity; humbug.

flung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fling.

flunk (flungk), *n.* in college slang a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail com-

pletely; retire through fear, or confusion.

flunky (flungk'i), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies (flungk'iz)], a liveried servant; a toady; snob; a foolish, incautious speculator. Also flunkey.

flunkyism (flungk'i-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a flunky. Also flunkeyism.

fluoresce (flōō-ō-res'), *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.

fluorescence (flōō-ō-res'ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

fluorescent (flōō-ō-res'ent), *adj.* pertaining to fluorescence; possessing the capacity of fluorescing.

fluoric (flōō-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.

fluoride (flōō'o-rīd), *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

fluorine (flōō'o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine. It is the only element that will not combine with oxygen.

fluoroscope (flōō'ĕr-o-skōp), *n.* a device for use in making X-ray examinations on a screen covered with fluorescent material.

fluor-spar (flōō'ĕr-spär), *n.* a transparent or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium. Also fluorite.

flurry (flur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flurried, *p.pr.* flurrying], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds suddenly started; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit: said of poker and cribbage; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

flush-deck (flush'dek), *n.* a deck level from stem to stern.

flushing (flush'ing), *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.

fluster (flus'tĕr), *v.t.* to confuse or agitate; hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

flute (flūt), *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound as a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flutina (flū-tē'na), *n.* a kind of accordion.

fluting (flū'ting), *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

flutist (flū'tist), *n.* a performer on the flute.

flutter (flut'ĕr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

flutter-wheel (flut'ĕr-hwēl), *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute.

fluty (flū'ti), *adj.* flute-like in tone.

fluvial (flū'vi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also fluvatile.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

fluxion (fluk'shun), *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*pt.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying], to move through, or rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; fade: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], a two-winged insect of many species, including the house-fly, *Musca domestica*; an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *adj.* wide awake. [Slang.]

flyblow (flī'blō), *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.p.* flyblown,

p.pr. flyblowing], to lay eggs in meat, &c., and taint it.

flying (flī'ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to fly*: *p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

flying-bridge (flī'ing-brij), *n.* a temporary bridge.

flying-buttress (flī'ing-but'res), *n.* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

flying-fish (flī'ing-fish), *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

flying-jib (flī'ing-jib), *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

flying-squirrel (flī'ing-skwēr'el), *n.* a squirrel having parachute-like folds of skin attached to the legs, enabling it to make very long leaps.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine which regulates its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* to gather foam; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch: *v.t.* to cheat.

focal (fō'kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus.

focal distance (dis'tans), *n.* the distance between the optical center of a lens or mirror and the point where the rays converge.

focus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* focuses (fōkus-ez),foci (fō'sī)], the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* focused, *p.pr.* focusing], to bring to a focus or center. Also focalize (fō'kal-īz).

fodder (fod'ēr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep: *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

foehn (fēyn), *n.* a warm, dry, Alpine wind, prevalent in Switzerland. [German.]

foeman (fō'man), *n.* [*pl.* foemen (fō'men)], an adversary in war.

fœtal, same as fetal.

fœtus, same as fetus.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the after-grass of autumn; winter pasture: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging], to become foggy.

fog-bank (fog'bangk), *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

foggily (fog'i-li), *adv.* in a foggy manner; dimly.

fogginess (fog'i-nes), *n.* the state of being foggy.

foggy (fog'i), *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

fogy (fō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* fogies (fō'giz)], a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits. Also fogey, fogie. [Erse.]

Foh (fō), *n.* the Chinese name for Buddha.

Fohist (fō'ist), *n.* a Chinese follower of Buddha.

foible (foi'bl), *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long, thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set something off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

foist (foist), *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly [with *in, into, upon*].

Fokker (fok'ēr), *n.* a very efficient fighting aeroplane of great speed employed in 1916 by the Germans in the European War; said to have its machine gun so mounted as to fire through the propeller shaft.

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen for sheep; a bend of a stratum; flock of sheep; the Church.

folder (fōld'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding.

folderol (fol'de-rol), *n.* mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

folding (fōld'ing), *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another.

folding-doors (fōld'ing-dōrz), *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite sideposts and meeting in the middle.

foliaceous (fō-li-ā'shus), *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

foliage (fō'li-āj), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration. [Latin.]

foliated (fō'li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ: decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

foliation (fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination: said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

folio (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in congressional proceedings; a case for music, &c.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

foliole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* a leaflet.

foliose (fō'li-ōs), *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

folk (fōlk or fōk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

folk-lore (fōlk' or fōk'lōr), *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, maxims, etymologies, &c.

folk-song (fōlk' or fōk'sông), *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

follia (fol-lē'a), *n.* a kind of musical composition consisting of variations on a given air.

follicle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

follicular (fol-ik'ū-lar), *adj.* like a follicle.

follow (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billards or crôquet.

follower (fol'ō-ēr), *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependent; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

following (fol'ō-ing), *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

folly (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* follies (fol'iz)], want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

foment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fomentation (fō-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fomes (fō'mēz), *n.* [*pl.* fomites (fō'mi-tēz)], a porous substance, as wool, &c., capable of retaining germs, and thus communicating contagion. [Latin.]

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).

fondle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.i.* to exhibit fondness.

fondling (fon'dling), *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

fondu (fông-dū'), *adj.* in calico printing and paper hangings, the gradual blending of one color into another. [French.]

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

fontal (font'al), *adj.* pertaining to a font.

fontanel (fon-ta-nel'), *n.* one of the six open spaces in the skull of an infant; a seton

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; material.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person devoid of reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

foolery (fōōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fooleries

(fōōl'ĕr-iz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

foolhardiness (fōōl'här-di-nes), *n.* a courage without sense.

foolhardy (fōōl'här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.

fooling (fōōl'ing), *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

foolish (fōōl'ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.

foolishly (fōōl'ish-li), *adj.* in a foolish manner.

foolishness (fōōl'ish-nes), *n.* folly.

foolscap (fōōlz'kap), *n.* a size of paper about 17 in. × 14 in.: originally water-marked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end, of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure = 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

football (foot'bawl), *n.* a large india-rubber ball encased in leather, used in the game of football.

footing (foot'ing), *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; dance; an entertainment given by a new employee, &c., to his fellow workmen; state or condition.

footman (foot'man), *n.* [*pl.* footmen (foot'men)], a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits at table, &c.

footpad (foot'pad), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-pound (foot'pound), *n.* the unit of energy = work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

foots (foots), *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.

foppery (fop'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fopperies (fop'ĕr-iz)], dandyism.

foppish (fop'ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: prefix, meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly*, with a privative, or negative force.

forage (for'āj), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

foraging (for'āj-ing), *n.* the act of searching for forage.

foramen (fo-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (fo-ram'i-na)], short passage or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.

foraminated (fo-ram'i-nā-ted), *adj.* furnished with small holes or foramina. Also foraminate.

foray (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

forbade (fôr-bad'), *p.t.* of forbid.

forbear (fôr-bār'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbore (for-bôr'), *p.p.* forborne (for-bôrn'), *p.pr.* forbearing], to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor. Also forebear. [Scotch.]

forbearance (fôr-bār'ans), *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.

forbid (fôr-bid'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding], to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

forbidding (fôr-bid'ing), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable.

force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a waterfall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavor.

forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* strained; affected.

forcemeat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.

forceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

forcible (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.
forcibly (fôr'si-bli), *adv.* in a forcible manner; vigorously; violently.
ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade through or pass over without swimming.
fordable (fôrd'a-bl), *adj.* possessing a ford; allowing passage.
fore, a *prefix* meaning *before, in front,* much used in composition: its meaning is usually self-evident.
fore-and-aft (fôr and aft), the entire length of a ship.
forearm (fôr'ärm), *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.
forebear. See under forbear.
forebode (fôr-bōd'), *v.t.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).
forebow (fôr'bō), *n.* the pommel of a saddle.
forecast (fôr'kast), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fōr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.
forecastle (fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.
foreclose (fôr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.
forefather (fôr'fä-*th*ēr), *n.* a male ancestor.
Forefather's Day (fôr'fä-*th*ērz dā), *n.* Dec. 21, the day when the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, Mass., 1620: observed as an anniversary in New England.
foregather (fôr-ga*th*'ēr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).
forego (fôr-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing], to renounce or refrain from; give up: *v.t.* precede.
forehead (for'ed) *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.
foreign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous; remote.
forel (for'el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.
foreland (fôr'land), *n.* point of land projecting into the sea; headland.
forelock (fôr'lok), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.
foreman (fôr'man), *n.* [*pl.* foremen (fôr'men)], the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.
foremost (fôr'mōst), *adj.* chief; first.
forensic (fo-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate.
forensic medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* medical jurisprudence.
forereach (fôr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.
forerun (fôr-run'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning], to run before; precede; announce.
forerunner (fôr-run'ēr), *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.
foresail (fôr'sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.
foreshore (fôr'shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.
foreshorten (fôr-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.
foreskin (fôr'skin), *n.* the fold of skin covering the end of the penis.
forest (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* pertaining to a forest; rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.
forestall (fôr-stawl') *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.
forestay (fôr'stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel to strengthen the foremast.
forester (for'est-ēr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest or wild region.
forestry (for'est-ri), the art of cultivating forests or managing timber.
foretop (fôr'top), *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.

foretopmast (fôr'top-mast), *n.* the mast immediately above the foremast.

forever (fôr-ev'ẽr), *adv.* without end; throughout all eternity.

forewarn (fôr-wôrn'), *v.t.* to inform or caution beforehand.

forfeit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty; *v.t.* to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost. [Old French.]

forfeiture (fôr'fi-tūr), *n.* the act of forfeiting; that which is forfeited; penalty.

forfend (fôr-fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.

forgave (fôr-gāv'), *p.t.* of forgive.

forge (fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats irons by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.

forger (fôrj'ẽr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.

forgery (fôrj'ẽr-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.

forget (fôr-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgot: *p.p.* forgotten, *p.pr.* forgetting], to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.

forgetable (fôr-get'a-bl), *adj.* liable to be forgotten.

forgetful (fôr-get'fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.

forgetfully (fôr-get'foo-li), *adv.* in a forgetful manner.

forgetfulness (fôr-get'fool-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.

forget-me-not (fôr-get'mē-not), *n.* a perennial plant with small bright skyblue flowers.

forgivable (fôr-giv'a-bl), *adj.* that may be forgiven.

forgive (fôr-giv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving], to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, &c.: *v.i.* to exhibit forgiveness.

forgiven (fôr-giv'n), *p.p.* of forgive.

forgiveness (fôr-giv'nes), *n.* pardon; remission.

forgotten (fôr-got'n), *p.p.* of forget.

fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch or space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork; steal: *v.i.* to branch off.

forked (fôrkt), *adj.* shaped like a fork; opening into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning.

forlorn (fôr-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft; hopeless.

forlorn-hope (fôr-lôrn-hōp'), *n.* a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril; a well-nigh hopeless enterprise.

form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; the bed or seat of a hare; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme); *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.

formal (fôr'mal), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.

formaldehyde (fôr-mal'de-hīd), *n.* a gas obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.

formalin (fôr'ma-lin), *n.* a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work. Also formol.

formalism (fôr'ma-lizm), *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, especially in religious duties.

formalist (fôr'ma-list), *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.

formality (fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (fôr-mal'i-tiz)], strict ad-

herence to external or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.

formally (fôr'ma-li), *adv.* in a formal manner.

formate (fôr'māt), *n.* a salt of formic acid.

formation (fôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; production; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

formative (fôr'ma-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal: *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.

former (fôr'mẽr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* a maker; author.

formerly (fôr'mẽr-li), *adv.* anciently; some time ago.

formic (fôr'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, ants; derived from formic acid.

formic acid (as'id), *n.* a colorless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine: originally obtained from the bodies of red ants.

formicant (fôr'mi-kant), *adj.* weak: said of the pulse. [Latin.]

formication (fôr-mi-kā'shun), *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.

formidable (fôr'mid-a-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.

formidably (fôr'mid-a-bli), *adv.* in a formidable manner.

formless (fôrm'les), *adj.* without form.

formula (fôr'mū-la), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (fôr'mū-laz), formulæ (fôr'mū-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

formulary (fôr'mū-lā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* formularies (fôr'mū-lā-riz)], a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, &c.; a formula.

formulate (fôr'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.

formyl (fôr'mil), *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.

fornicate (fôr'ni-kāt), *v.i.* to commit fornication: *adj.* arched; vaulted.

fornication (fôr-ni-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.

fornix (fôr'niks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices (fôr'ni-sēz)], in anatomy, an arch-shaped part; the upper shell of an oyster.

forsake (fôr-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forsook (fôr-sook'), *p.p.* forsaken (fôr-sāk'n), *p.pr.* forsaking], to leave; desert; abandon; to part from.

forsooth (fôr-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth.

forswear (fôr-swār'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* forswore (fôr-swōr'), *p.p.* forsworn (fôr-swōrn'), *p.pr.* forswearing], to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.

fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

fortalice (fôrt'a-lis), *n.* a small fort, or fortified outwork. [French.]

forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent.

forte (fôr-tā'), *adv.* used as a musical term, strongly. Also fortissimo, very strongly. [Italian.]

forth (fôrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

forthcoming (fôrth-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.

forthwith (fôrth-with'), *adv.* immediately.

fortieth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

fortification (fôr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.

fortifier (fôr'ti-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who fortifies.

fortify (fôr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying], to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect military works of defense.

fortitude (fôr'ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage; patient endurance.

fortnight (fôrt'nīt), *n.* fourteen days.
fortnightly (fôrt'nīt-li), *adv.* once every fourteen days.
fortress (fôr'tres), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.
fortuitous (fôr-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.
fortuity (fôr-tū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fortuities (fôr-tū'i-tiz)], an accidental occurrence; chance.
fortunate (fôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.
fortunately (fôr'tū-nāt-li), *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.
fortune (fôr'tūn), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.
fortune-hunter (fôr'tūn-hun'tẽr), *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.
forty (fôr'ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.
forum (fō'rum), *n.* [*pl.* fora (fō'ra), forums (fō'rumz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome, where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law. [Latin.]
forward (fôr'wẽrd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over modest; eager; earnest; impertinent: *interj.* on! *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.
forwarder (fôr'wẽrd-ẽr), *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods; the workman who forwards the rough work in book-binding to the finisher.
forwardness (fôr'wẽrd-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.
forwards (fôr'wẽrdz), *adv.* another form of forward.
fossil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth: antiquated.
fossiliferous (fos-il-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* containing fossils.
fossilize (fos'il-īz), *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.
foster (fos'tẽr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.
foster-brother (fos'tẽr-bru*th*'ẽr), *n.* a brother by nursing, but not by birth.
foster-child (fos'tẽr-chīld), *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.
fother (fo*th*'er). Same as fodder.
fought (fawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fight.
foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.
foulard (fōō-lärd'), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.
found, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of find.
found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.
foundation (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.
founder (foun'dẽr), *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal: *v.t.* to sink by filling with water; disable or make lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.
foundling (found'ling), *n.* a child found whose parents is unknown.
foundry (found'ri), *n.* [*pl.* foundries (found'riz)], the place where metal casting is carried on.
fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.
fountain (foun'tan), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.
fountain-head (foun'tan-hed), *n.* the

spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

fountain-pen (foun-tan-pen'), *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

four (fôr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

fourchette (fōōr-shet'), *n.* a forked surgical instrument; the wish-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

fourflusher (fôr'flush-ēr), *n.* in American slang, a person who makes pretenses, and comes to an ignominious exposure; the name is derived from the game of poker, where a flush is a hand containing five cards of one suit. A four-flusher is one who "bluffs" and pretends to have the whole five, but is found to have only an incomplete flush of four cards—counting nothing; a boaster; a pretender.

fourfold (fôr'fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

fourgon (fōōr-gông'), *n.* a military ammunition wagon, baggage carriage, or forge.

Fourierism (fōō'ri-ēr-izm), *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, the French socialist.

four-in-hand (fôr'in-hand), *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; a necktie, worn tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging vertically: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

fourneau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed. [French.]

four-o'clock (fôr'ō-klok), *n.* a flower, the Marvel of Peru.

fourscore (fôr'skôr), *adj.* eighty.

fourteen (fôr'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

fourteenth (fôr'tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after tenth: *n.* one of fourteen equal parts.

fourth (fôrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of four equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* the fourth day of July; Independence Day.

fourthly (fôrth'li), *adv.* in the fourth place.

fovilla (fō-vil'a), *n.* the gummy fertilizing protoplasmic liquid of pollen grain. [Latin.]

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowler (foul'ēr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fowling (foul'ing), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fowling-piece (foul'ing-pēs), *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

fox (foks), *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence a sly, cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

fox-bats (foks'batz), *n.* a genus of bats with a fox-like head.

fox-brush (foks'brush), *n.* the tail of a fox.

foxed (fokst), *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, &c., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot.

foxglove (foks'gluv), *n.* a plant of the genus Digitalis, especially the purple foxglove, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

fox-grape (foks'grāp), *n.* a variety of grape.

foxhound (foks'hound), *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

foxiness (foks'i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

fox-squirrel (foks'skwēr-el), *n.* the North American tree squirrel.

foxtail (foks'tāl), *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

foxy (foks'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown in color.

foyer (fwä-yā'), *n.* the lobby of a theater. [French.]

fracas (frā'kas), *n.* a noisy quarrel. [French.]

fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ¼.

fractional (frak'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

fractious (frak'shus), *adj.* unruly; cross.

fracture (frak'tūr), *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break, or crack, as a bone, &c.

fragile (fraj'il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

fragileness (fraj'il-nes), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragility (fra-jil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fragment (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

fragmental (frag-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate. Also fragmentary.

fragrance (frā'grans), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also fragrancy.

fragrant (frā'grant), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

fragrantly (frā'grant-li), *adv.* with a pleasant odor.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

fraise (frāz), *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes.

framable (frām'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being framed.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table or planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

frame-bridge (frām'brij), *n.* a timber bridge.

framer (frām'ẽr), *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

framework (frām'wẽrk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value = 18.3 cents.

franchise (fran'chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Franco (frang'kō), *n.* or *adj.* a form used in composition to denote France, or French, as the *Franco*-German war.

Franco (frang'kō; French, fräng'kō), *n.* a name given in France to a member of the Franc-tireurs or volunteer sharpshooters.

francolin (frang'ko-lin), *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

frangibility (franj-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.

frangible (franj'i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.

frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage; a letter privileged to go post-free: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed free of charge.

Frank (frangk), at the time of the Crusades, the name by which Christian Europeans were known in the East.

frankincense (frangk'in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

franklin (frangk'lin), *n.* a small landholder; a freeman. [Old French.]

frankly (frangk'li), *adv.* candidly, openly.

frankness (frangk'nes), *n.* candor; openness.

frantic (fran'tik), *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

frantically (fran'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a frantic manner.

frap (frap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frapped, *p.pr.* frapping], to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.

frappé (frap-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice. [French.]

fraternal (frā-tẽr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.

fraternity (frā-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fraternities (frā-tĕr'ni-tiz)], brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, especially of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.

fraternize (frā'tĕr-nīz), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

fratricide (frā'tri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

fraudulence (fraw'dū-lens), *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.

fraudulent (fraw'dū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.

fraxin (fraks'in), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree. Also fraxinin.

fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

fraying (frā'ing), *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.

freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.

freakish (frēk'ish), *adj.* eccentric; frolicsome; whimsical.

freckle (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.

free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer, *superl.* freest], without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; free from guilt; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.

free-board (frē'bōrd), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the waterline.

freebooter (frē'bōōt-ĕr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.

free city (sit'i), *n.* a city having an independent franchise and government, like the old Hanse towns in Germany—Hamburg, Breme, Lübeck and others. See Hanse.

freedman (frēd'man), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen (frēd'men)], a slave who has been legally emancipated.

freedom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.

free-hand (frē'hand), *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.

free-handed (frē-hand'ed), *adj.* generous; liberal.

freehold (frē'hōld), *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

free-lance (frē'lans), *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.

freeman (frē'man), *n.* [*pl.* freemen (frē'men)], one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.

Freemason (frē'mā-sn), *n.* a member of a secret society of great antiquity, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen; now a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid.

Freemasonry (frē-mā'sn-ri), *n.* the system, rites, &c., of the Freemasons.

free port (frē'pōrt), *n.* a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.

Free-soil (frē'soil), *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, United States, 1848, to restrict slavery.

freestone (frē'stōn), *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.

freethinker (frē-think'ĕr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.

free trade (trād), *n.* trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.

free-will (frē-wil'), *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.

freezable (frēz'a-bl), *adj.* that may be frozen.

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing], to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.

freezing-point (frēz'ing-point), *n.* 32° above 0° in the Fahrenheit scale (0° Centigrade), at which water freezes.

freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.

freightage (frāt'āj), *n.* charge for freight; cargo.

freight-car (frāt'kär), *n.* a railway car for transporting freight.

freighter (frāt'ẽr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.

French (french), *adj.* pertaining to France, its inhabitants, or language.

Frenchify (french'i-fī), *v.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenchified, *p.pr.* frenchifying], to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.

French leave (french-lēv'), *n.* departure without ceremony or notice.

frenzied (fren'zid), *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.

frenzy (fren'zi), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies (fren'ziz)], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying], to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

frequency (frē'kwen-si), *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

frequent (frē'kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent') to resort to, or visit often. [Latin.]

frequentative (frē-kwen'tā-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.

frequently (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* often; repeatedly.

fresco (fres'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescos, frescoes (fres'kōz)], a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco. [Italian.]

fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; forward; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.

freshen (fresh'en), *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.

freshet (fresh'et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

freshman (fresh'man), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen (fresh'men)], a college student in his first year.

fresh-water (fresh'waw-tẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.

fret (fret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.

fretful (fret'fool), *adj.* peevish; irritated.

fret-saw (fret'saw), *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting frets.

fretté (fret-tā'), *adj.* decorated with fretwork. Also fretted.

fretwork (fret'wẽrk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

friability (frī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being friable. Also friableness.

friable (frī'a-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

friar (frī'ẽr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church.

fricassée (frik-a-sē'), *n.* a dish of

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NIMALS

chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassée. [French.]

fricative (frik'a-tiv), *n.* a name for certain letters, as *th*, *sh*, *zh*, produced by the friction of the breath issuing through the narrow aperture of the organs of articulation.

friction (frik'shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

frictional (frik'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, friction.

Friday (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of love.

fried (frīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fry.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation.

Friend, *n.* a member of the Society of Friends.

friendless (frend'les), *adj.* without a friend.

friendliness (frend'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being friendly.

friendly (frend'li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

friendship (frend'ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; good-will.

Friesian (frē'zian), *adj.* pertaining to Friesland, its inhabitants, or its language. Also Frisian.

Friesland (frēz'land), *n.* a northern province of Holland bordering on the German Ocean. The Dutch form of the word is *Vriesland*.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frigate (frig'āt), *n.* in the old navies a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

frigate-bird (frig'āt-bērd), *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

frigeratory (frij'ēr-a-tō-ri), *n.* a cooling or refrigerating chamber.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

frighten (frīt'n), *v.t.* to terrify.

frightful (frīt'fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

frightfully (frīt'foo-li), *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

frigid (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintery; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

frigidity (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

frijole (frē-hōl'e), *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food when ground and fried.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c.: *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

frilling (fril'ing), *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

Frimaire (frē-mār'), *n.* a month of the French Revolutionary calendar, Nov. 21st to Dec. 20th.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

frippery (frip'ēr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible. [French.]

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

frisket (fris'ket), *n.* a light frame for holding down the paper while the impression is being printed.

friskiness (fris'ki-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frisky.

frisky (fris'ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.

frit (frit), *n.* the mixture of sand

and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr.* fritting], to decompose and melt partially.

frit-fly (frit'flī), *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

frith (frith), *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary [Scotch]. Also firth; a kind of weir for capturing fish.

fritter (frit'ẽr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

frivolity (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (fri-vol'i-tiz)], levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.

frivolous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.

frizette (fri-zet'), *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang. Also frisette.

frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

frizzle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.

frock (frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.

frock-coat (frok'kōt), *n.* a close-fitting strait-bodied coat with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

frog (frog), *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.

frog-eater (frog'ē-tẽr), *n.* a term of derision applied by the English to the French during the Napoleonic wars and later.

frogged (frogd), *adj.* ornamented or fastened with frogs. See frog.

frogging (frog'ing), *n.* ornamentation with frogs; fishing with frogs as live bait.

frolic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.

frolicsome (frol'ik-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.

from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

frons (fronz), *n.* [*pl.* frontes (fron'tēz)], the forehead. [Latin.]

front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction. [French.]

frontage (frunt'āj), *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

frontal (frun'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

frontier (frun-tēr'), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

frontispiece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

frontlet (frunt'let), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

fronton (fron'ton), *n.* the entrance to a building ornamented.

frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoar-frost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with frost or any thing resembling frost. See frosting.

frosted (frôst'ed), *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.
frostily (frôst'i-li), *adv.* with frost, or excessive cold; gruff; ill-tempered.
frosting (frôst'ing), *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work and to render windows opaque.
frosty (frôst'i), *adj.* [*comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest], producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary; cold or distant in manner.
froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence.
frothily (frôth'i-li), *adv.* in a frothy manner.
frothiness (frôth'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.
frothy (frôth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* frothier, *superl.* frothiest], full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.
frousy. Same as frowzy.
frow (frou), *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern; (frō) potato-flour; a tool used for cleaving shingles, staves, &c.
froward (frō'wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.
frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.i.* to contract the brows to indicate displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.
frowzy (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.
froze (frōz), *p.t.* of freeze.
frozen (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.
Fructidor (fruk-ti-dōr'), *n.* the name of one of the months in the French Revolutionary calendar; Aug. 18th to Sept. 16th.
fructify (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying], to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.
fructose (fruk'tōs), *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.
frugal (frū'gal), *adj.* thrifty; economical.
frugality (frū-gal'i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.
frugally (frū'ga-li), *adv.* with economy.
frugivorous (frū-giv'ō-rus), *adj.* fruit-eating.
fruit (frūt), *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit. [French.]
fruitage (frūt'āj), *n.* fruit collectively; product.
fruiterer (frūt'ĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.
fruitful (frūt'fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific.
fruitfully (frūt'foo-li), *adv.* abundantly.
fruitfulness (frūt'fool-nes), *n.* the quality of being fruitful.
fruition (frū-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization; enjoyment derived from use or possession.
fruity (frūt'i), *adj.* full-flavored; rich.
frumenty (frū'men-ti), *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.
frustrate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.
frustrum (frus'trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra (frus'tra)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top. [Latin.]
fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying], to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.
fuchsia (fū'shi-a), *n.* a garden plant with handsome pendulous elongated flowers. [German.]
fuddle (fud'l), *v.t.* to stupefy with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become intoxicated.
fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story; a home-made candy: *interj.* nonsense: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner.
fuel (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.
fugacious (fū-gā'shus), *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early. [Latin.]
fugal (fū'gal), *adj.* pertaining to a fugue.
fugitive (fū'ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable;

volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a runaway or deserter; one who takes shelter with another power to escape punishment. [Latin.]

fugitively (fū'ji-tiv-li), *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

fugleman (fū'gl-man), *n.* [*pl.* fuglemen (fū'gl-men)], a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill [fugelman should be *flugelman* from the German *Flügelmann*].

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals. [French.]

fuguist (fūg'ist), *n.* a composer or performer of fugues.

fulcrum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra (ful'kra), fulcrums (ful'krumz)], that part of a lever on which it rests.

fulfill (fool-fil'), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.

fulfillment (fool-fil'ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

fulgency (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.

fuliginous (fool-ig'i-nus), *adj.* sooty; dusky; dark brown or black. [Latin.]

full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated; said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* without diminution or qualification; directly; quite. [*Full* is used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.]

full age (āj), *n.* the age of twenty-one years, at which time men and women in some States receive the franchise.

full-back (fool'bak), *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.

full-butt (fool'but), *adv.* meeting directly and violently.

full-dress (fool'dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.

full-drive (fool'drīv), *adv.* with full speed or vigor.

fuller (fool'ēr), *n.* one who fulls cloth.

fuller's-earth (fool'ērz-ērth), *n.* a soft clay used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease, being used for washing clothes during the centuries before soap was made.

fully (fool'i), *adv.* completely; abundantly.

fulminate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode; send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud, sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.

fulminating powder (ful'mi-nāt-ing pou'dēr), *n.* an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.

fulminic acid (ful-min'ik as'id), *n.* an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

fulsome (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.

fulvous (ful'vus), *adj.* tawny; saffron-colored.

fulwa (ful'wa), *n.* the butter-tree of India; the butter obtained from it.

fumarole (fū'ma-rōl), *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.

fumble (fum'bl), *v.i.* to grope or feel about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.

fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale. [Latin.]

fumigate (fū'mi-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.

fumitory (fū'mi-tō-ri), *n.* a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.

fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning], to indulge in fun.

funambulist (fū-nam'bū-list), *n* a rope-walker or -dancer. [Latin.]

function (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.

functional (fungk'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performing, a function; official.

functionary (fungk'shun-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* functionaries (fungk'shun-a-riz)], one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.

fund (fund), *n.* established stock or capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund: *pl.* money. [Latin.]

fundament (fun'da-ment), *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation. [Latin.]

fundamental (fun-da-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed [Mus.].

fundamental bass (bās), *n.* that part in musical harmony which contains the fundamental notes.

fundamentally (fun-da-ment'a-li), *adv.* in a fundamental manner.

funded (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.

funded debt (det), *n.* that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

funding (fund'ing), *n.* the act or process of converting money lent to the government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.

fundus (fun'dus), *n.* the base or depth of anything. [Latin.]

funeral (fū'nēr-al), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or used at, a funeral. [Latin.]

funereal (fū-nē're-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.

funereally (fū-nē're-a-li), *adv.* in a funereal manner.

fungous (fung'gus), *adj.* pertaining to the nature of fungi; spongy; excrescent; growing up suddenly.

fungus (fung'gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'ji), funguses (fung'gus-ez)], a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence. [Latin.]

funicle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or rope. [Latin.]

funicular (fū-nik'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculus; rope-shaped, or, used of something worked by a rope or ropes, as "funicular railway."

funiculus (fū-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* funiculi (fū-nik'ū-li)], a small cord, ligature, or fiber; a little stalk or cord-like appendage uniting a seed with the placenta.

funk (fungk), *n.* cowardice; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear [English]; to kick backwards [Scottish].

funnel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed, conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

funneled (fun'eld), *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.

funning (fun'ing), *n.* merry jesting.

funny (fun'i), *adj.* [*comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest], comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

funny-bone (fun'i-bōn), *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes, and on being struck causes a temporary paralysis which passes away in a few minutes.

fur (fēr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.: *pl.* the

dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* [*p.t.* furred, *p.pr.* furring], to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

furbelow (fĕr'be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

furbish (fĕr'bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

furcate (fĕr'kāt), *adj.* forked.

furious (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.

furl (fĕrl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

furlong (fĕr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

furlough (fĕr'lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.

furnace (fĕr'nas), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.

furnish (fĕr'nish), *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

furnishing (fĕr'nish-ing), *n.* the act of providing with furniture.

furniture (fĕr'ni-tur), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

furore (fū'rōr, or fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm. [Italian.]

furrier (fĕr'i-ĕr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.

furrow (fĕr'ō), *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.

furry (fĕr'i), *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.

further (fĕr'*th*ĕr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

furtherance (fĕr'*th*ĕr-ans), *n.* advancement.

furthermore (fĕr'*th*ĕr-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.

furthermost (fĕr'*th*ĕr-mōst), *adj.* most remote.

furthest (fĕr'*th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

furtive (fĕr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy. [Latin.]

fury (fū'ri), *n.* [*pl.* furies (fū'riz)], violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology, usually called Tisiphoné, Alecto, and Megaera; a termagant woman. [Latin.]

furze (fĕrz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.

fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.

fusee (fū-zē'), *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, &c., around which the chain is wound. [French.]

fusel-oil (fū'zel-oil), *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.

fusible (fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being fused.

fusil (fū'zil), *n.* the old flint-lock musket. [French.]

fusileer (fū-si-lēr'), *n.* the name of several British line regiments, as the Royal Irish Fusileers. The name denotes that, when fusils were in use, those regiments served as infantry. Also fusilier.

fusillade (fū-si-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.

fusinist (fū'zin-ist), *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons. [French.]

fusion (fū'zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting; the union of two political parties, or of sections of two parties, as in Great Britain, the Liberal Union party.

Fusionist (fū'zhun-ist), *n.* one who has joined a fusion party in politics.

fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.

fussy (fus'i), *adj.* making a fuss.

fustanelle (fus-ta-nel'), *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.

fustian (fus'chan), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy,

velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.

fustiness (fus'ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fusty.

fusty (fus'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest], ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.

futile (fū'til), *adj.* vain; useless.

futilely (fū'ti-li), *adv.* in a futile manner.

futility (fū-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.

futtocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

futtock-shrouds (fut'ok-shrouds), *n. pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.

future (fū'tūr), *adj.* that will be hereafter: *n.* time yet to come; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold for future delivery. [Latin.]

futurity (fū-tūr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (fū-tūr'i-tiz)], time to come; future events.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.

fuzzy (fuz'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz: *n.* a term applied by the British troops to the black followers of the Mahdi in the Soudan. Usually Fuzzy-Wuzzy.

fy. Same as fie.

fyce and **fice** (fīs), *n.* a small cur dog; a whelp.

fyke (fīk), *n.* a kind of fish-trap.

G

G, the seventh letter in the later Roman alphabet and in the alphabet of most Western countries since 300 B. C. Until that time, this character was used for what we now call *c* (the hard guttural) and *g* (the sonant guttural). In the old Italic alphabet, the seventh letter was *Z*. Out of *C* there was, for convenience, developed a second character *G*. Both sounds indicated by them were "hard,"—*c* like *c* in *cat*, and *g* like *g* in *get*. About the fourth century A. D., *c* before *e* or *i* took the soft sound of *s*, and *g* the soft sound of *g* in *gin*.

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scotch]: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing], to chatter.

gabardine (gab-ēr-dēn′), *n.* a coarse smock frock formerly prescribed for Jews. [Spanish.]

gabble (gab′l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid, incoherent talk.

gabion (gā′bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, &c. [French.]

gabionnade (gā-bi-o-nād′), *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

gable (gā′bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building.

gablet (gā′blet), *n.* a small ornamental gable: used for the summit of niches, &c.

gaby (gā′bi), *n.* a stupid, foolish boy.

gad (gad), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

gadfly (gad′flī), *n.* [*pl.* gadflies (gad′-flīz)], a fly that stings cattle.

gadolinite (gad′ō-li-nīt), *n.* a silicate of yttrium.

gadwall (gad′wawl), *n.* a large freshwater duck, esteemed as game.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gaelic (gāl′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail; a low-class theater, &c., admission to which is a penny: *v.t.* to seize or land with a gaff.

gaffer (gaf′ēr), *n.* an old man, especially a countryman.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging], to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words, &c., into: said of an actor, &c.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate.

gageable (gāj′a-bl), *adj.* that may be gaged.

gager (gāj′ēr), *n.* one who gages. Also gauger.

gagger (gag′ēr), *n.* one who gags; a T-shaped piece of iron used by founders.

gaggle (gag′gl), *v.i.* to make a noise like a goose; cackle.

gahnite (gän′īt), *n.* a greenish and dark-brown mineral; zinc-spinel. Also automolite.

gaiety (gā′e-ti), *n.* same as gayety.

gaily (gā′li), *adv.* same as gayly.

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit; a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress; increase; advance. [Icelandic.]

gainsay (gān-sā′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying], to contradict; speak against; oppose.

gairish, same as garish.

gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.

gaiter (gāt′ẽr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot· a shoe with a cloth top.

gala (gā′la), *n.* a festive show; pomp.

galactic (ga-lak′tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk; pertaining to the Milky Way.

galactine (gal-ak′tēn), *n.* a gelatinous body resembling peptone, contained in milk and blood.

galanga (ga-lang′ga), *n.* the name for various species of Alpinia, from the rootstocks of which an aromatic medicine, used in China, is obtained.

galantine (gal-ăn-tēn′), *n.* a dish composed of chickens, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, truffled, and served cold in its own jelly. [French.]

galatea (gal-a-tē′a), *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and white stripes.

Galaxy (gal′aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way.

galaxy, *n.* an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

galbanum (gal′ba-num), *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine.

gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind, less violent than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.

galeate (gā′le-āt), *adj.* wearing, covered with, or shaped like, a helmet.

galena (ga-lē′na), *n.* sulphide of lead.

galiot (gal′i-ot), *n.* a heavily-built two-masted trading vessel.

galipot (gal′i-pot), *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.

gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-bladder; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation: *v.t.* to break the skin of by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret: be vexed, &c.

gallant (gal′ant), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous: *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

gallant (gal-ant′), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

gallantly (gal′ant-li), *adv.* bravely (gal-ant′li), politely.

gallantry (gal′ant-ri), *n.* [*pl.* gallantries (gal′ant-riz)], bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.

gallate (gal′āt), *n.* a salt of gallic acid.

gallatin (gal′a-tin), *n.* coal tar oil used in the Bethell process for preserving timber.

galleass (gal′e-as), *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.

galleon (gal′e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.

galleried (gal′ẽr-id), *adj.* furnished with galleries.

gallery (gal′ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (gal′ẽr-iz)], a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defense, or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

galley (gal′i), *n.* [*pl.* galleys (gal′iz)], a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by British men-of-war, river police, and customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

Gallic (gal′ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

gallic acid (as′id), *n.* an organic crystalline compound found in gall-nuts, tea, &c.

Gallican (gal'i-kan), *adj.* pertaining to Gaul, or France, or the Roman Catholic Church in France.
Gallicism (gal'i-sizm), *n.* a French idiom.
Gallicize (gal'i-sīz), *v.t.* to conform to the French idiom.
galling (gawl'ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.
gallinipper (gal'i-nip-ẽr), *n.* a large mosquito.
gallipot (gal'i-pot), *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.
gallium (gal'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.
gallivant (gal'i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.
gallivat (gal'i-vat), *n.* a large, two-masted, quick-sailing boat, used by Malay pirates.
gallnut (gawl'nut), *n.* a round excrescence produced on the oak by the puncturing of the leaf-buds by an insect, the gall-beetle. The gall contains tannin, and is used in the manufacture of ink, dyeing, &c.
gallon (gal'un), *n.* a liquid measure =4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.
galloon (gal-ōōn'), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.
gallop (gal'up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.
gallopade (gal-ō-pād'), *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.
galloper (gal'up-ẽr), *n.* one who gallops.
galloway (gal'o-wā), *n.* a small horse bred at Galloway in Scotland.
gallows (gal'ōz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top; used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.
gallstone (gawl'stōn), *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.
galoot (ga-lōōt'), *n.* a term in American slang having various shades of meaning, as with the other words, "chap," "fellow," "cur," "cuss," "bloke," "buffer," &c., not necessarily denoting dislike but rather a lack of respect.
galore (ga-lōr'), *adv.* in great plenty. [Erse.]
galosh (ga-losh'), *n.* an overshoe of india-rubber. Also golosh.
galvanic (gal-van'ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.
galvanic-psychometer (gal-van'ik-sī-kom'e-tẽr), *n.* an electrical device for detection of falsehood.
galvanism (gal'van-izm), *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal. Named from the Italian scientist, Luigi Galvani (1737-1798), the discoverer of universal electricity.
galvanography (gal-va-nog'ra-fi), *n.* a method of reproducing by the electrotype process copies of stone and metal objects, so as to resemble a copper-plate engraving.
galvanometer (gal-va-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.
galvanometry (gal-va-nom'e-tri), *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.
galvanoscope (gal-van'os-kōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.
gambier (gam'bēr), *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and for tanning and dyeing.
gambit (gam'bit), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favorable position for the action of the more important pieces.
gamble (gam'bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).
gambler (gam'blẽr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who gambles as a business.
gamboge (gam-bōj'), *n.* a yellow gum-resin obtained from Cambodia, used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.
gamboised (gam'boizd), *adj.* quilted or padded.

gambol (gam'bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gamboled, *p.pr.* gamboling], to skip about sportively; frolic.

gambrel (gam'brel), *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

gambrel-roof (gam-brel-rōōf'), *n.* a curved roof.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake.

game-cock (gām'kok), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-fowl (gām'foul), *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, kept for fighting.

gamely (gām'li), *adv.* pluckily.

gamesome (gām'sum), *adj.* merry; sportive.

gamey (gām'i), *adj.* having the flavor of game.

gamin (gam'in), *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

gaming (gām'ing), *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

gammon (gam'un), *v.t.* to impose upon (a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories), hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit to a ship: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gamut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

gander (gan'dēr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* persons associated for some purpose; a part of a ship's crew selected for special duty; a lode or course; a discreditable political faction; the matrix in which an ore is imbedded.

gangboard (gang'bōrd), *n.* a plank with pieces of wood fastened on it for going on board a vessel.

ganger (gang'ēr), *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, especially of navvies or platelayers.

ganglion (gan'gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (gan'gli-a), ganglions (gan'gli-onz)], a healthy and natural enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon, a weeping sinew.

ganglionic (gan-gli-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a ganglion.

gangrene (gan'grēn), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified.

gangrenous (gan'gre-nus), *adj.* mortifying.

gangster (gang'stēr), *n.* a desperate character, one of a gang, especially used of the East Side of New York.

gangway (gang'wā), *n.* a passage, way, or avenue, into or out of any inclosed space; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the part of a vessel on the spar deck, forming a passage along each side, from the quarter deck to the forecastle; more properly termed the *waist*.

gannet (gan'et), *n.* a species of seabird allied to the pelican, and weighing about seven pounds.

gantlet, same as gauntlet.

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping], to make a gap in.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

garage (gä-räzh'), *n.* a stable or station for automobiles; from the French *garer* to shelter or secure.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe.

garbage (gärb'āj), *n.* offal; refuse.

garble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted or may serve some particular purpose.

garboard (gär'bōrd), *n.* the first plank fastened to the keel on the outside.

garçon (gär-sông'), *n.* a boy; waiter. [French.]

garden (gär'dn), *n.* a piece of ground

set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* to cultivate as a garden: *v.i.* to lay out and cultivate a garden.

gardener (gär'dn-ēr), *n.* one who tends a garden.

gare (gār), *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

garfish (gär'fish), *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.

Gargantuan (gär-gän'tu-an), *adj.* gluttonous; monstrous; derived from the hero of Rabelais' novel.

garget (gär'get), *n.* a disease in cattle.

gargle (gär'gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

gargoyle (gär'goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal. [Old French.]

garibaldi (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red, named after the Italian adventurer, Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882).

garish (gär'ish), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.

garland (gär'land), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c., a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

garlic (gär'lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and smell that is unpleasant to many.

garment (gär'ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

garner (gär'nēr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

garnet (gär'net), *n.* a precious stone.

garnish (gär'nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

garnishee (gär-nish-ē'), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.

garnishment (gär'nish-ment), *n* an embellishment; a warning or summons; especially a notice to a party not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear in court.

garniture (gär'ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.

garpike (gär'pīk), *n.* the garfish.

garret (gar'et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

garrison (gar'i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

garrot (gar'ot), *n.* a kind of tourniquet; a sea-duck.

garrote (gar-rōt'), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.

garroter (gar-rōt'ēr), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of garroting.

garrulity (gar-rōō'li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

garrulous (gar'ū-lus), *adj.* characterized by garrulity; verbose.

garter (gär'tēr), *n.* an elastic band, &c., by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III.): *v.t.* to bind or fasten with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

garter-fish (gär'ter-fish), *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.

garter-snake (gär'ter-snāk), *n.* an innocuous yellow striped snake, common in America.

garth (gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

gas (gas), *n.* [*pl.* gases (gas'ez)], matter in its most rarefied state: opposed to fluid, and solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing], to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.

gasconade (gas-kun-ād'), *n.* boastful or blustering talk: *v.i.* to bluster; boast.

gaselier (gas'e-lēr), *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.

gaseous (gas'e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

gasify (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gasified, *p.pr.* gasifying], to convert into gas.

gasket (gas'ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, &c.; a thin round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gasogene (gas'ō-jēn), *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

gasolier, another form of gaselier.

gasoline (gas'ō-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, &c.

gasometer (gas-om'e-tēr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gasometry (gas-om'e-tri), *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

gasoscope (gas'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

gasp (gasp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasping (gasp'ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gassing (gas'ing), *n.* pretentious talk.

gassy (gas'i), *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

gastero, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *the stomach:* found in various compound scientific words, as *gastero*pod. Also gastro.

Gasteropoda (gas-tēr-op'o-da), *n.pl.* a division of univalve mollusks, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs. Also gastropod.

gasteropodous (gas-tēr-op'o-dus), *adj.* pertaining to the gasteropoda.

gastralgia (gas-tral'ji-a), *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomachache.

gastric (gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach. [Greek.]

gastric juice (jūs), *n.* a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach; the chief agent in digestion.

gastritis (gas-trī'tis) *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

gastro-cephalitis (gas-trō-sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and brain.

gastro-enteritis (gas-trō-en-te-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach and intestines.

gastronomic (gas-trō-nom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to gastronomy. Also gastronomical.

gastronomically (gas-trō-nom'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a gastronomic manner.

gastronomist (gas-tron'o-mist), *n.* an epicure.

gastronomy (gas-tron'o-mi), *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.

gatch (gach), *n.* plaster.

gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power.

gather (ga*th*'ēr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

gathering (ga*th*'ēr-ing), *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumor.

gatling gun (gat'ling gun), *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in succession by turning a handle. Named from Dr. R. J. Gatling, of Indiana, who invented it in 1861.

gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament.

gaudily (gaw'di-li), *adv.* in a gaudy manner.

gaudiness (gaw'di-nes), *n.* the quality of being gaudy.

gaudy (gaw'di), *adj.* [*comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest], showy; vulgarly gay or fine.

gauge (gāj), same as gage.

gauger (gāj'ēr), *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.

gauging (gāj'ing), *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.
Gaul (gawl), *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Gaul or France.
gaunt (gänt), *adj.* pinched and lean.
gauntlet (gänt'let), *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practiced, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.; a series of unpleasant events; "running the gauntlet" was a common torture among the American Indians; a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist-extension. Also gantlet.
gauntleted (gänt'let-ed), *adj.* wearing a gauntlet.
gaur (gawr), *n.* a large, fierce, dark-colored ox found in Indian jungles; Bengal bison.
Gautama (gou-ta-mä'), *n.* a Vedic tribe or race from which Buddha descended. The name is also given to Buddha himself. See Buddha.
gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.
gauzy (gaw'zi), *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.
gave (gāv), *p.t.* of give.
gavel (gav'el), *n.* a small mallet; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to bind into sheaves.
gavial (gā'vi-al), *n.* a crocodile with a long slender snout.
gavot or **gavotte** (ga-vot'), *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time. [French.]
gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton.
gawkiness (gaw'ki-nes), *n.* the state of being gawky.
gawky (gaw'ki), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall awkward person.
gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious. [French.]
gayety (gā'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gayeties (gā'e-tiz], the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure.
gayly (gā'li), *adv.* merrily; finely.
gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a steady, fixed look.
gazelle (ga-zel'), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes. [Arabic.]
gazette (ga-zet'), *n.* English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.
gazetteer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.
gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.
gearing (gēr'ing), *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion; ropes and tackle.
gear-wheel (gēr'hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel.
gecko (gek'ō), *n.* the wall-lizard.
gee (jē), *v.i.* to turn to the off side (common to cattle or horses); to move; stir. See haw.
geese (gēs), *pl.* of goose.
gelatin (jel'a-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, connective tissue, etc., from which it is extracted by boiling, etc.; animal jelly. Also gelatine.
gelatinate (jel-at'i-nāt), *v.t.* to convert into gelatin or a jelly-like substance: *v.i.* to be converted into gelatin. Also gelatinize.
gelatinous (jel-at'i-nus), *adj.* consisting of or resembling gelatin.
gelatin process (prō'ses,) *n.* a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatin film impregnated with a bichromate.
gelation (je-lā'shun), *n.* solidification.
geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate: said of horses; deprive of any essential part.
gelding (gel'ding), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.
gelid (jel'id), *adj.* intensely cold; icy.
gelidity (jel-id'i-ti), *n.* intense cold; iciness.
gelose (jel'ōs), *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed and Chinese moss.
gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leaf-bud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with, or as with, gems.
gemel-window (jem-el-win'dō), *n.* a window with two bays.

geminate (jem'i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.

gemination (jem-i-nā'shun), *n.* duplication.

Gemini (jem'i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.

gemmule (jem'ūl), *n.* a small bud; an ovule; a kind of cell produced by certain molds.

gemmy (jem'i), *adj.* full of, set with, or resembling, a gem; spruce.

gemot (ge-mōt'), *n.* an assembly; the court of the hundred, or local court, among the Anglo-Saxons.

gemsbok (gemz'bok), *n.* the South African antelope. [Dutch.]

genappe (je-nap'), *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, &c.

gendarme (zhäng-därm'), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium, an armed policeman.

gendarmerie (zhäng-därm'e-rē), *n.* gendarmes collectively.

gender (jen'dēr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word: *v.t.* to produce: and engender.

genealogical (jē-nē- or jen-e-a-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting descent.

genealogist (jen-e-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.

genealogize (jen-e-al'ō-jīz), *v.i.* to trace family lineage.

genealogy (jen-e-al'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (jen-e-al'ō-jiz)], family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.

genera, *pl.* of genus.

general (jen'ēr-al), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the highest title in the army of the United States; the chief of a religious order; the roll of a drum to summon troops [usually *generale*]. [Latin.]

generalissimo (jen-ēr-al-is'i-mō), *n.* a commander-in-chief. [Italian.]

generality (jen-ēr-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (jen-ēr-al'i-tiz)], the state of being general: opposed to specific; bulk; majority.

generalization (jen-ēr-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or result of generalizing; an induction.

generalize (jen'ēr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.

generally (jen'ēr-a-li), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.

generalship (jen'ēr-al-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general; skilful tactics or leadership.

generate (jen'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.

generation (jen-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny.

generative (jen'ēr-a-tiv) *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.

generator (jen'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, generates; a machine in which steam or gas is produced; the principal sound or sounds by which other musical sounds are produced.

generic (je-ner'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to specific; comprehensive. Also generical.

generically (je-ner'i-ka-li), *adv.* with respect to a genus or generic characteristics.

generosity (jen-ēr-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (jen-ēr-os'i-tiz)], the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.

generous (jen'ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.

genesis (jen'e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning.

genet (jen-et'), *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet. Also genette.

genet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also jennet.

genetic (je-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or based on genesis.

genial (jē'ni-al), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.

geniality (jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

geniculate (je-nik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having knee-like joints.

genie, (jē'nē), same as jinn. [Arabic.]

genii, *pl.* of genius.

genital (jen'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to generation.

genitival (jen-i-tē'val), *adj.* pertaining to the genitive case.

genitive (jen'i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation. [Latin.]

genius (jēn'ius), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties [*pl.* geniuses (jēn'ius-ez)], a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men [*pl.* genii (jēn'ē-ē)].

genoblast (jen'ō-blast), *n.* the nucleus of an impregnated ovum.

Genoese (jen-ō-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Genoa, or to its inhabitants. Also Genovese.

genre (zhäng'r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life.

gens (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jen'tēz)], among the ancient Romans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.

genteel (jen-tēl'), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well bred.

gentian (jen'shian), *n.* a bitter herb with tonic roots.

Gentile (jen'tīl), *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew.

gentility (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (jen-til'i-tiz)], high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement. [Latin-French.]

gentle (jen'tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.

gentle-folk (jen'tl-fōlk), *n.pl.* persons of good birth and breeding.

gentleman (jen'tl-man), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (jen'tl-men)], one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.

gentlewoman (jen'tl-wōōm'an), *n.* [*pl.* gentlewomen (jen'tl-wim'en)], a woman of good birth and breeding; a lady.

gently (jen'tli), *adv.* in a gentle manner.

gentry (jen'tri), *n.* the upper class of society. [French.]

genuflection (jen-ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship. Also genuflexion.

genuine (jen'ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.

genus (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen'-ēr-a)], that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.

geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*botanical, pertaining to geographical botany. [Greek.]

geocentric (jē-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of the earth; having the earth as the center; viewed from the earth as a center.

geode (jē'ōd), *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.

geodesy (jē-od'e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.

geodetic (jē-ō-det'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy. Also geodetical.

geodetically (jē-ō-det'i-ka-li), *adv.* by geodesy.

geodetic line (līn), *n.* the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.

geographer (jē-og'ra-fēr), *n.* one who

is versed in, or a writer on, geography.

geographical (jē-ō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to geography.

geographically (jē-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* with reference to geography.

geography (jē-o 'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (jē-og'ra-fiz)], the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c. [Greek.]

geological (jē-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to geology.

geologically (jē-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to geology.

geologist (jē-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.

geology (jē-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe. [Greek.]

geometer (jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* a geometrician.

geometric (jē-ō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to geometry. Also geometrical.

geometrician (jē-om-e-trish'an), *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.

geometry (jē-om'e-tri), *n.* that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. [Greek.]

geophagism (jē-of'a-jizm), *n.* the habit of earth-eating, common among some Indian and negro tribes, and in South Australia. [Greek.]

georgic (jôr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry or rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture. [Greek.]

geotropism (jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to turn in the direction of the earth.

geranium (je-rā'ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.

germ (jērm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle. [French.]

German (jēr'man), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or language [Celtic-Latin]; of the same stock or parentage; germane.

germander (jēr-man'dēr), *n.* a wild plant of the mint family with a blue flower, used sometimes as a substitute for hops.

germane (jēr-mān'), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.

Germanic (jēr-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanism (jēr'man-izm), *n.* a German idiom, custom, or characteristic; love of German institutions.

germanium (jēr-mā'ni-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements.

Germanize (jēr'man-īz), *v.t.* to make German, in language, customs, &c.

German-millet (jēr'man-mil'et), *n.* an edible grain obtained from a grass.

German-silver (jēr'man-sil'vēr), *n.* a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

German-text (jēr'man-tekst'), *n.* a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.

germicide (jēr'mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs. [Latin.]

germinal (jēr'mi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

Germinal (zhēr-mi-nal'), *n.* a month in the French Revolutionary Calendar; March 21st to Arpil 19th.

germinant (jēr'mi-nant), *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.

germinate (jēr'mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.

germination (jēr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.

germule (jēr'mūl), *n.* a small or incipient germ.

gerrymander (ger'i-man-dēr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent. [American political slang.]

gerund (jer'und), *n.* the verbal noun in Latin.

gerundive (je-run'div), *n.* the verbal adjective in Latin.

gestation (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.

gestatory (jes'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to gestation.

gesticulate (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

gesticulator (jes-tik'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who gesticulates.

gesture (jes'tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.

get (get), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got, *p.p.* got, gotten, *p.pr.* getting], to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon; to depart [with *obj.* as "get thee hence"]: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c.; depart quickly.

getter (get'ẽr), *n.* one who gets or acquires.

getting (get'ing) *n.* acquisition; profit.

get-up (get'up), *n.* style, as of dress, &c.

gewgaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

geyser (gī'sẽr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also geysir.

ghastliness (gast'li-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

ghastly (gast'li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple where persons are burned after death ("burning ghaut"); approach; a wharf. Also ghat.

gherkin (gẽr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling. [Danish.]

Ghetto (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghettos (get'-ōz), ghetti (get'i)], the Jews' quarter. [Italian.]

ghi or **ghee** (gē), *n.* butter clarified until it becomes a liquid. [Hindu.]

ghittern (git'tern). See gittern.

ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

ghostly (gōst'li), *adj.* pertaining to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead. [Arabic.]

giant (jī'ant), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge: *fem.* giantess (jī'-ant-es).

giantism (jī'ant-izm), *n.* that period of the world's history when men were supposed to have been giants; a rare disease due to dropsical conditions, whereby children grow to unusual height.

giaour (zhōōr), *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, especially Christians. [Turkish.]

gibber (jib'ẽr), *v.i.* to speak incoherently.

gibberish (jib'ẽr-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.

gibbet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gibbon (gib'un), *n.* a long armed anthropoid ape of Southern Asia.

gibbosity (gib-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gibbosities (gib-os'i-tiz)], a round or swelling prominence.

gibbous (gib'us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. [Latin.]

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.

giblet (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

gid (gid), *n.* a disease in sheep.

giddiness (gid'i-nes), *n.* the state of being giddy.

giddy (gid'i), *adj.* [*comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest], having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

gifted (gift'ed), *adj.* talented.

gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fish-gig.

gigantic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal.

giggle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

gild (gild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gilded,

gilt, *p.pr.* gilding], to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of guild.

gilding (gild'ing), *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold-leaf, powder, &c., applied to a surface; a superficial covering designed to give a fair external appearance.

gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows: *pl.* the thin spore-bearing lamellæ, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

gill (jil), *n.* 1-4th of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.

gilling (gil'ing), *n.* a salmon of the second year.

gillyflower (jil'i-flou-ẽr), *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold: *n.* gilding.

gimbal (jim'bal), *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at right angles: used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, &c.

gimcrack (jim'krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

gimlet (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.

gimp (gimp), *n.* kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord; used for furniture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavored with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning], to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

ginger (jin'jẽr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East & West Indian plant. [French.]

gingerade (jin-jẽr-ād'), *n.* an aërated beverage flavored with ginger. Also ginger-ale.

ginger-beer (jin-jẽr-bẽr'), *n.* an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

gingerbread (jin'jẽr-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, &c.

gingerly (jin'jẽr-li), *adv.* cautiously; daintily.

gingerol (jin'jẽr-ōl), *n.* the active principle of ginger.

gingham (ging'am), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

gingival (jin-jī'val), *adj.* pertaining to the gums.

gingko (ging'kō), *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maiden-hair tree. [Japanese.]

gin-mill (jin'mil), a bar-room. [American slang.]

gin-palace (jin'pal-as), a brilliantly lighted drinking place. [English slang.]

ginseng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China as a tonic. [Chinese.]

Gipsy (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* Gipsies (jip'siz)], one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gipsied, *p.pr.* gipsying], to picnic or camp out in the woods. Also Gypsy.

giraffe (ji-raf'), *n.* the camelopard.

girandole (jir'an-dōl), *n.* a branching chandelier; a kind of rotating firework. [French.]

girasol (jir'a-sol), *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal. Also girasole.

girba (gir'ba), *n.* a stiff leather water vessel, used in Africa.

gird (gẽrd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding], to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

girder (gẽrd'ẽr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

girdle (gẽr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it.

girl (gẽrl), *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.
girt (gẽrt), *p.t.* of gird: *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.
girth (gẽrth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.
gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.
gittern (git'ẽrn), *n.* a cithern, but also called ghittern.
give (giv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving], to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to give gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.
gizzard (giz'ard), *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.
glabrous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth. [Latin.]
glacé (gla-sā'), *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin shiny silk. [French.]
glacial (glā'shi-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.
glaciate (glā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to cover over with, or as with, ice.
glacier (glā'shi-ẽr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs. [French.]
glacis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification and designed for its defense; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot. [French.]
glaçure (glā'sūr), *n.* a thin glaze on the finer sorts of pottery.
glad (glad), *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.
gladden (glad'n), *v.t.* to make glad: *v.i.* to rejoice.
glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.
gladiate (glad'i-āt), *adj.* sword-shaped.
gladiator (glad'i-ā-tẽr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant. [Latin.]
gladiatorial (glad-i-a-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.
gladiolus (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* the sword-lily.
gladsome (glad'sum), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.
Gladstone (glad'stōn or 'stun), *n.* a four-wheeled two-seated pleasure-carriage; a long narrow traveling bag with a wide mouth.
glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.
glairy (glār'i), *adj.* consisting of glair.
glaive, same as glave.
glamour (glam'ẽr), *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate. Also glamor.
glance (glans), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with a quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.
gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on: small secreting organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances. [Latin.]
glanders (gland'ẽrz), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.
glandular (gland'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.
glandule (gland'ūl), *n.* a small gland.
glare (glār), *n.* a bright dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth slippery surface, as ice.
glaring (glār'ing), *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.
glass (glas), *n.* a hard, brittle, transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an in-

strument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glasswort (glas′wĕrt), *n.* a plant from which a soda is obtained; used in glass-making.

glassy (glas′i), *adj.* resembling glass.

glauberite (glaw′bĕr-īt), *n.* a mineral formed of sulphate of lime, and sulphate of soda.

Glauber's-salt (glaw′bĕrz-sawlt), *n.* sulphate of soda, used medicinally as a strong purgative. Named from Dr. J. R. Glauber, a German physician (1604–1668).

glaucoma (glou-kō′ma), *n.* a disease of the eye which first affects the aqueous humor, thus intensifying the pressure on the globe, increases far-sightedness, dimness of vision and at last, blindness. [Greek.]

glaucous (glaw′kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a bluish-white color. [Greek.]

glave (glāv), *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halberd, formerly used by foot soldiers. Also glaive.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

glazier (glā′zhĕr), *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

glazing (glā′zing), *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting g ass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass; semi-transparent colors passed thinly over other colors to tone down their effect.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

gleaning (glēn′ing), *n.* the act of collecting after reapers; that which is collected laboriously from various sources.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

glede (glēd), *n.* the kite.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

gleeful (glē′fool), *adj.* merry, joyous.

gleet (glēt), a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant: *n.* the tongue; smooth talk.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [Music]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur. [Music.]

gliff (glif), *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear. [Scotch.]

glim (glim), *n.* a light or candle. [Thieves' slang.]

glimmer (glim′ĕr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermittently: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

glin (glin), *n.* a haze on the horizon at sea, indicative of a storm.

glint (glint), *n.* a flash; a gleam.

glioma (glī-ō′ma), *n.* a tumor of rapid growth on the brain, spinal cord, or auditory nerve. [Greek.]

glissade (gli-säd′), *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide, especially down a glacier.

glissando (gli-sän′dō), *n.* in pianoforte playing, a run by sliding the fingers over the keys; in violin-playing, a quick slur. [Italian.]

glisten (glis′n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glitter (glit′ĕr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.

glizade (gli-zād′), *n.* a sliding movement of the foil in fencing.

gloam (glōm), *v.i.* to begin to grow dark, like twilight; exhibit sullenness or gloom.
gloaming (glōm'ing), *n.* twilight: *adj.* pertaining to twilight.
gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare or gaze earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.
global (glō'bal), *adj.* pertaining to a globe; world-wide.
globate (glō'bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.
globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth [with *the*]; a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*). [Latin.]
globe-fish (glōb'fish), *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.
globeflower (glōb'flou-ēr), *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family with globular-shaped flowers.
globe-trotter (glōb-trot'ēr), *n.* an extensive traveler.
globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball*, or *ball-shaped*. [Latin.]
globin (glō'bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.
globular (glob'ū-lar), *adj.* globe-like; spherical. Also globose.
globule (glob'ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homœopathic pill; a blood- or lymph-corpuscle.
globulin (glob'ū-lin), *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and cellular tissue of plants.
glome (glōm), *n.* a roundish cluster of flowers.
glomerate (glom'ēr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.
glonoïn (glon'ō-in), *n.* a pure nitroglycerine.
gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.
gloomily (glōōm'i-li), *adv.* in a gloomy manner.
gloominess (glōōm'i-nes), *n.* the state of being gloomy.
gloomy (glōōm'i), *adj.* [*comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest], overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.
gloria (glō'ri-a), *n.* an ascription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri;* a musical setting of these. [Latin.]
glorification (glō-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honor and dignity; a jollification.
glorify (glō'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying], to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.
gloriole (glō'ri-ōl), *n.* a circle of light.
gloriosa (glō-ri-ō'sa), *n.* a genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.
glorious (glō'ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.
glory (glō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* glories (glō'riz)], splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gloried, *p.pr.* glorying], to rejoice or exult [with *in*]. [Latin.]
gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.
glossa (glos'a), *n.* [*pl.* glossæ (glos'ē)], the tongue, especially of insects.
glossarial (glos-ā'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.
glossary (glos'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (glos'a-riz)], a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.
glossily (glos'i-li), *adv.* in a glossy manner.
glossiness (glos'i-nes), *n.* superficial luster.
glossitis (glos-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tongue.
glosso, a *prefix* in scientific words meaning *tongue*, or *tongue-like*, as *glossocele*, protrusion of the tongue due to inflammation. [Greek.]
glossograph (glos'ō-graf), *n.* an in-

strument for recording the vibrations of the tongue in speaking.

glossographer (glos-og'ra-fer), *n.* one who collects and makes a study of the marginal comments written in books or manuscripts.

glossography (glos-og'ra-fi), *n.* an anatomical description of the tongue; the science of expounding the glosses written in ancient books.

glossology (glos-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.

glossonomy (glos-on'ō-mi), *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.

glossy (glos'i), *adj.* [*comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest], having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.

glottal (glot'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, the glottis.

glottic (glot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the tongue.

glottis (glot'is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.

glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with a glove.

glover (gluv'ẽr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.

gloving (gluv'ing), *n.* glove-making.

glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.: *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor.

glower (glou'ẽr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.

glow-worm (glō'wẽrm), *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.

Gloxinia (gloks-in'i-a), *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.

glucic acid (glōō'sik as'id), *n.* a colorless honey-like compound obtained by the action of acids from cane-sugar.

glucinum (glōō-sī'num), *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.

glucose (glōō'kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms: it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch. [Greek.]

glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.

gluey (glōō'i), *adj.* like glue; sticky.

glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.

glume (glōōm), *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.

glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], to fill to repletion; oversupply.

gluten (glōō'ten), *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.

glutinous (glōō'ti-nus), *adj.* viscid; gluey.

glutton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal; the wolverine. [Latin.]

gluttonize (glut'n-īz), *v.i.* to act as a glutton.

gluttonous (glut'n-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, gluttony.

gluttony (glut'n-i), *n.* [*pl.* gluttonies (glut'n-iz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.

glyceric (glis'ẽr-ik), *adj.* obtained from glycerin.

glyceride (glis'ẽr-īd), *n.* an ether of glycerin.

glycerin (glis'ẽr-in), *n.* a sweet colorless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, etc.; used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also glycerine. [Greek.]

glycerol (glis'ẽr-ōl), *n.* another name for glycerin.

glycogen (glī'kō-jen), *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

glycol (glī'kōlor'ko), *n.* a viscid liquid intermediate between glycerin and alcohol.

glyph (glif), *n.* a perpendicular fluting.

glyphic (glif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic. [Greek.]

glyphography (glif-og'ra-fi), *n.* a method of producing engravings in

relief for printing, similar to electrotypy, after etching the picture on a copperplate covered thinly with wax.

glyptic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

glyptograph (glip'to-gräf), *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnarled (närl'd), *adj.* full of knots; distorted.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; act as if by continual biting.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar. [German.]

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, supposed to dwell in the earth, watching treasure, or to be the guardian spirit of miners (also called Kobold); [German] a pithy or sententious saying. [Greek.]

gnomic (nō'mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also gnomical.

gnomide (nō'mid), *n.* a female gnome, supposed to keep guard over diamonds.

gnomiometrical (nō-mi-ō-met'ri-kal), *adj.* employed in the measurement of angles.

gnomon (nō'mon), *n.* the style which by its shadow on a dial shows the time of day; the figures made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter.

gnomonics (nō-mon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of dialing.

gnosiology (nō-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of philosophy that treats of the principles of cognition.

gnosis (nō'sis), *n.* higher knowledge or insight. See epistemology.

Gnostic (nos'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Gnostics or the adherents of Gnosticism.

Gnosticism (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* a system blending religion and Greek and Oriental philosophy (1st–6th century, A.D.) intermediate between Christianity and paganism; teaching that knowledge rather than either religion or philosophy was the true key to salvation.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa. [Hottentot.]

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went, *p.p.* gone, *p.pr.* going], to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended: *n.* the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a drink [English], as "a go of gin."

goa (gō'a), *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goaf (gōf), *n.* [*pl.* goaves (gōvz)], a place left in the old workings of a coal mine; the coal-waste left there.

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football: hence, the end aimed at.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

goatee (gō-tē'), *n.* a goat-like tuft of hair upon the chin; also called an imperial, from Napoleon III, who wore one.

gobble (gob'l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gobelin (gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-läng'), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

go-between (gō'be-twēn), *n.* an intermediary.

goblet (gob'let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

goblin (gob'lin), *n.* an evil, mis-

chievous spirit; gnome; fairy. [French.]

goby (gō'bi), *n.* [*pl.* gobies (gō'biz)], a fish of peculiar shape.

go-by (gō'bī), *n.* avoidance; evasion.

go-cart (gō'kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe. [Uncertain etymology; not from "good."]

god, *n.* a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honored to excess; an occupant of the upper gallery of a theater.

godchild (god'chīld), *n.* one for whom one is sponsor at baptism.

goddess (god'des), *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

godfather (god'fä-*th*ēr), *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

Godhead (god'hed), *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

godhood (god'hood), *n.* divinity.

godless (god'les), *adj.* showing no regard to sacred things; impious.

godliness (god'li-nes), *n.* piety; devotion.

godly (god'li), *adj.* devout; pious.

God-man (god'man), *n.* the union of deity and manhood in Jesus Christ.

godmother (god'mu*th*-ēr), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

godroon (gō-drōōn'), *n.* fluting or beading of olive shape.

God's-acre (godz'ā-kēr), *n.* a churchyard or burial place.

godsend (god'send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

Godspeed (god'spēd), *n.* a parting, wishing success.

godwit (god'wit), *n.* a curlew-like bird.

goer (gō'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, goes.

goffer (gof'ĕr), *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.

goffering (gof'ĕr-ing), *n.* fluting for frills, &c.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.

goggle (gog'l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.

going (gō'ing), *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads.

goitre (goi'tĕr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck; prevalent in mountainous districts. [French.]

goitrous (goi'trus), *adj.* affected with goiter.

Golconda (gol-kon'da), *n.* a mine of wealth; from the now ruined city of Golconda in India, famed in the sixteenth century for its great wealth, and for the cutting and polishing of diamonds carried on there.

gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye.

gold-beater (gold'bē-tĕr), *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.

gold-bug (gold'bug), *n.* one who advocates gold as the only money-standard. [American slang.]

gold-carp (gold'kärp), *n.* the goldfish.

golden (gōld'n), *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.

Golden Age (āj), *n.* the fabled primeval age of perfect human happiness and innocency.

golden number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

golden-pheasant (gōld'n-fez-ant), *n.* a handsome Chinese pheasant.

golden rod (rod), *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

Golden Rule (rōōl), *n.* the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii. 12).

Goldfields (gōld'fēldz), *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings in Australia, Alaska, California, South Africa, &c.

goldfinch (gōld'finch), *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.

goldfish (gōld'fish), *n.* an orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family

goldilocks (gōl'di-loks), *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.

goldsmith (gōld'smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

Golgotha (gol'go-tha), *n.* (the place of a skull) the place where Jesus Christ was crucified. [Greek, from Hebrew.]

golgotha, *n.* a burial place.

gommer (gom'ēr), *n.* milled amelcorn (an inferior wheat): much used in parts of Germany as an ingredient in soups.

gomphiasis (gom-fī'a-sis), *n.* looseness of the teeth. [Greek.]

gomuti (gō-mōō'ti), *n.* a tough hair-like fiber obtained from the sago-palm: used for cordage. [Malay.]

gonad (gon'ad), *n.* a germ-gland.

gonagra (gō-nag'ra), *n.* gout in the knee.

gondola (gon'dō-la), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat partly covered and propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, &c. [Italian.]

gondolier (gon-dō-lēr'), *n.* the rower of a gondola.

gondolino (gon-dō-lē'nō), *n.* a racing gondola.

gone (gawn), *p.adj.* ruined; lost, characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away: said of a spar, &c.

goneness (gawn'nes), *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.

goner (gawn'ēr), *n.* one who is lost or ruined.

gonfalon (gon'fa-lon), *n.* standard or ensign, usually with streamers.

gong (gong), *n.* a tambourine-shaped instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick and emits a booming sound. [Malay.]

goniometer (gō-ni-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

gono, a *prefix* in many scientific words, meaning *generation, reproduction,* as *gono*blast, a reproductive cell or bud. [Greek.]

gonophore (gon'ō-fōr), *n.* the generative bud or receptacle of a hydrozoan; in plants, an elongated receptacle elevating the pistil and stamens above the floral envelope.

gonorrhœa (gon-ō-rē'a), a venereal disease. [Greek.]

good (good), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind, well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full; not irritable: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise: *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

good-bye (good-bī'), *n.* a parting; words of farewell: *adj.* concerned with a parting, as "a good-bye kiss." Good-bye is contracted from *God be with you,* like the French *adieu.*

Good Friday (frī'dā), *n.* a fast held in commemoration of the crucifixion of Jesus Christ on the Friday before Easter Day.

goodliness (good'li-nes), *n.* grace; physical beauty.

goodly (good'li), *adj.* [*comp.* goodlier, *superl.* goodliest], good-looking; noble; considerable; pleasant.

goodman (good'man), *n.* the master of a house.

goodness (good'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being good; benevolence; excellence.

goods and chattels (chat'lz), *n.* personal property.

goodwife (good'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* goodwives (good'wīvz)], the mistress of a house.

goodwill (good-wil'), *n.* benevolence; kindly feeling; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, &c.; the money paid for such value; friendly disposition.

goody (good'i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* [*pl.* goodies (good'iz)], a person affectedly or weakly pious; a poor old rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser; a tailor's smoothing iron (*pl.* geese); a silly person.

gooseberry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (gōōz'ber-iz)], the fruit of a shrub of the genus Ribes; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.

goose-flesh (gōōs'flesh), *n.* a roughened condition of the skin like that of a plucked goose, caused by cold, fear, &c.

gooseneck (gōōs'nek), *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard.

goosewing (gōōs'wing), *n.* a studding-sail; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.

gopher (gō'fĕr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; a wood mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. vi. 14).

Gordian (gôr'di-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Phrygian King Gordius, or to the intricate knot tied by him in his harness, which Alexander the Great cut with his sword as the only way of getting loose.

gore (gōr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce as with a horn; furnish with gores; said of a garment, &c.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a meal that fills to repletion; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily. [French.]

gorged (gôrj'd), *adj.* having a gorge; in heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

gorgeous (gôr'jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence. [Old French.]

gorget (gôr'jet), *n.* a protective piece of armor for the throat or neck; a crescent-shaped breast-plate. [French.]

Gorgon (gôr'gun), *n.* one of three sisters (Medusa, Stheno, Euryale) in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible that any one who beheld them was turned to stone.

gorgoneia (gôr-gō-nā'a), *n.pl.* masks in the form of Gorgons' heads; architectural ornaments made to resemble Medusa's head.

gorilla (gô-ril'a), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.

gormand (gôr'mand) and **gourmand** (goor'mänd), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies. [French.]

gormandize (gôr'man-dize), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whim.

gorsy (gôrs'i), *adj.* covered with gorse.

gory (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

goshawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.

gosling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

Gospel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrine of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; the general doctrines of the New Testament; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel. The word Gospel is Anglo-Saxon, wrongly said to mean "God-story." Its true significance is "Good-story" or "glad tidings," thus translating the Latin *Evangelium* (Greek *Evangelion*).

gospeler (gos'pel-ẽr), *n.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the Gospel at the altar.

gossamer (gos'a-mẽr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gossip (gos'ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly a sponsor, neighbor, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

gossoon (gos-soon'), *n.* a lad. [Irish from French garçon.]

got, *p.t.* of get.

Goth (goth), *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th centuries A.D.); an uncivilized person, especially one who is destitute of artistic taste.

Gothic (goth'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the

Goths or their language; denoting the style of architecture, characterized by high and pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger. [Old French.]

gouger (gouj'ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler.

goulash (gōō'lash), *n.* a highly seasoned Hungarian stew. [Magyar.]

gourami (gōō'ra-mi), *n.* an Oriental fish, cultivated for food. Also goramy.

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel. [French.]

gourmand (gōōr-mäng'), *n.* a glutton, who regards the quantity of his food. [French.]

gourmet (gōōr'mā), *n.* an epicure who regards the quality of his food. [French.]

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe; a clot of blood. [French.]

gouty (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

govern (guv'ẽrn), *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law. [Latin.]

governance (guv'ẽrn-ans), *n.* government; control.

governante (gōō'ver-nant), *n.* a governess; duenna. [French.]

governess (guv'ẽrn-es), *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

governing (guv'ẽrn-ing), *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

government (guv'ẽrn-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

governmental (guv-ẽrn-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or proceeding from, the government.

governor (guv'ern-ẽr), *n.* one who is invested with high authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

gowned (gound), *adj.* attired in a gown.

gownsman (gounz'man), *n.* one who wears a gown professionally; a clerical, legal, or university dignitary; an undergraduate, opposed to townsman.

gowt (gout), *n.* a sluice in an embankment for letting out water.

grab (grab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grabbed, *p.pr.* grabbing], to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure; a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God towards man in Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; a respectful title of address applied to an archbishop or duke, or a duke's wife; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege; in music, an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor. [Latin.]

graceful (grās'fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.

gracefully (grās'foo-li), *adv.* in a graceful manner.

grace-note (grās'nōt), *n.* an ornamental note in music.

gracious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.

grackle (grak'l), *n.* a starling-like bird; a jack-daw. [Latin.]

gradate (grā′dāt), *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

gradatim (gra-dā′tim), *adv.* by degrees. [Latin.]

gradation (grā-dā′shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

gradatory (grad′a-tō-ri), *adj.* proceeding by gradations; suited for walking: *n.pl.* (gradatories) a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c.; the rise or descent of a railroad, &c.: *v.t.* to level and prepare (ground) for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank.

gradient (grā′di-ent), *adj.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion: *n.* the incline of a railway or road; in meteorology, the rate of atmospheric pressure or temperature.

gradine (grā′dēn), *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel; a tier of seats.

gradual (grad′ū-al), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences; so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also graduale, grail.

graduate (grad′ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

graduation (grad-ū-ā′shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

graduator (grad′ū-ā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro-magnet for making and breaking gradually a telegraphic circuit.

gradus (grā′dus), *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody used in the English public schools (Gradus ad Parnassum, step to Parnassus, that is, to learning).

graffito (gräf-fē′tō), *n.* [*pl.* graffiti (gräf-fē′tē)], rude writing, or pictures scrawled, on ancient buildings, as at Rome and Pompeii.

graft (graft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree: hence something incorporated with a foreign stock: an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe: *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe money. [French.]

grafter (graf′tēr), *n.* one who in a position of trust or political office takes "graft," dishonest gain, or unlawful perquisites, by use of his position.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice, especially the Holy Grail, the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper; but according to other legends, the sacrificial platter used at our Lord's last Passover.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

grainer (grān′ēr), *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool. [Old French.]

graining (grān′ing), *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

gram (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy. Also gramme.

grama-grass (grä′ma-gras), *n.* a low pasture grass of the West and Southwest United States.

gramercy (gram′ēr-si), *interj.* great thanks. [French.]

graminivorous (gram-i-niv′ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on grasses. [Latin.]

grammalogue (gram′a-log), *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign. [Greek.]

grammar (gram'ẽr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language.

grammarian (gra-mā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

grammatical (gra-mat'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

grammatically (gra-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a grammatical manner.

grammaticism (gra-mat'i-sizm), *n.* a point in grammar.

grammaticize (gra-mat'i-sīz), *v.t.* to render grammatical.

grammatist (gram'a-tist), *n.* a petty grammarian.

gramme (gram), *n.* see gram.

grammopetalous (gram-ō-pet'a-lus), *adj.* having the petals very narrow.

gramophone (gram'ō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

grampus (gram'pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person. [Spanish.]

granadilla (gran-a-dil'a), *n.* the edible fruit of a species of passion-flower. [Spanish.]

granary (gran'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (gran'a-riz)], a store-house for grain; a country where grain is the chief product. [Latin.]

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano. [Latin.]

grandam (gran'dam), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

grandchild (grand'chīld), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

granddaughter (gran'daw-tẽr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

grandee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank, who alone has the privilege of wearing his hat in the royal presence. Conversely, if the Spanish king asks anyone to be covered in his presence, the person so honored becomes at once a grandee.

grandeur (gran'jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor. [French.]

grandfather (grand'fä-*th*ẽr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

grandiloquent (gran-dil'ō-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

grandiose (gran'di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

grandparent (grand'pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grandsire (grand'sīr), *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.

grandson (grand'sun), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

Grand Vizier (viz'ẽr), *n.* the chief minister of the Turkish Empire, under the old régime.

grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its dwelling-house, appurtenances, &c.; a local lodge of the Patrons of Husbandry, a powerful agricultural association in the United States.

Granger (grānj'er), *n.* a member of the so-called Granger Party, most prominent in 1892–6.

granite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [Italian.]

granitic (gra-nit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, granite.

granitoid (gran'i-toid), *adj.* resembling granite.

granivorous (gra-niv'ō-rus), *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.

granny (gran'i), *n.* abbreviation of grandmother.

grant (grant), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession. [Old French.]

grantee (grant-ē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, &c.

granter (grant'ẽr), *n.* one who grants.

grantor (grant'ẽr), *n.* one who transfers property by deed, &c.

granular (gran'ū-lar), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

granulate (gran'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.
granule (gran'ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle. [Latin.]
granulose (gran'ū-lōs), *n.* the more soluble part of starch-grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.
grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine; a vine of the genus Vitis; grape-shot. [French.]
grapery (grāp'ēr-i), *n.* a vinery.
grape-shot (grāp'shot), *n.* a cluster of small cannon balls arranged in tiers of three shots each between plates, so as to disperse when fired.
graphic (graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing or delineating; vividly described; well delineated; life-like. Also graphical. [Greek.]
graphically (graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a graphic manner.
graphite (graf-īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.
graphitic (gra-fit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, graphite.
grapho, a *prefix* meaning *writing* or *delineation,* as *grapho*phone, an instrument resembling the phonograph, but having a rubber cylinder instead of one of wax. [Greek.]
graphology (graf-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.
graphometer (graf-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.
graphophone (graf'ō-fōn), *n.* see under grapho.
graphotype (graf'ō-tīp), *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process.
grapnel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.
grapple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.
grasp (grasp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.
grasping (grasp'ing), *p.adj.* avaricious.
grass (gras), *n.* field or hill pasture; herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.
grasshopper (gras'hop-ēr), *n.* a small nimble insect of the locust kind.
grassiness (gras'i-nes), *n.* the state of being grassy.
grass-widow (gras-wid'ō), *n.* a wife whose husband's whereabouts are unknown.
grassy (gras'i), *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.
grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.
grateful (grāt'fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.
gratefully (grāt'foo-li), *adv.* in a grateful manner.
graticulation (gra-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of dividing a plan, &c., into small squares for reduction or enlargement. [Latin.]
gratification (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward, or recompense.
gratify (grat'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor. [Latin.]
grating (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars: *p.adj.* harsh; irritating.
gratis (grā'tis), *adv.* gratuitously. [Latin.]
gratitude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.
grattoir (grat-twär'), *n.* a chipped stone or flint implement. [French.]
gratuitous (gra-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.
gratuity (gra-tū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities

(gra-tū'i-tiz)], a donation or present; free gift.

gravamen (gra-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.

grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful; sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment: *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave. [Latin.]

gravel (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi or small stones in the bladder and kidneys.

gravelly (grav'e-li), *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.

gravely (grāv'li), *adv.* in a grave manner.

graver (grāv'ẽr), *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.

gravestone (grāv'stōn), *n.* a stone erected to mark a grave.

graveyard (grāv'yärd), *n.* a burial place; a cemetery.

gravid (grav'id), *adj.* heavy with child. [Latin.]

gravied (grā'vēd), *adj.* covered, or served with, gravy.

gravimeter (gra-vim'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquid or solid bodies.

gravimetric (grav-i-met'rik), *adj.* determined by weight.

graving (grāv'ing), *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.

gravitate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.

gravitation (grav-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which attracts material bodies to each other. [Latin.]

gravity (grav'i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to draw all bodies towards the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [Mus.].

gravy (grā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* gravies (grā'viz)], the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

gray, another from of grey.

grayling (grā'ling), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the salmon family.

graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

grazier (grā'zhẽr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

grease (grēs), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe. [French.]

greaser (grēz'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican. [American slang.]

greasily (grēs'i-li), *adv.* in a greasy manner.

greasiness (grēs'i-nes), *n.* the state of being greasy.

greasy (grēs'i), *adj.* [*comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest], resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people.

Greater Britain (grāt'ẽr-brit'n), *n.* the federal colonies of Great Britain.

Great Father (grāt' *fä'ther*), *n.* a name applied by American Indians to the President of the United States.

greatness (grāt'nes), *n.* the quality of being great.

great primer (prim'ẽr), *n.* a size of type (see type).

Great Seal (sēl), *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, &c.

Great Spirit (spir'it), *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the American Indians.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the

knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* a four-toed tailless diving bird.

Grecian (grē'shan), *adj.* pertaining to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Grecian bend (bend), *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1868, of bending the body forward in walking.

Grecism (grē' izm), *n.* a Greek idiom or Greek manner, acting or behaving.

Grecize or **Græcize** (grē'sīz), *v.t.* to make Grecian; translate into Greek: *v.i.* to imitate the Greeks in language, manner, &c.

Greco or **Græco-** (grē'ko), as Græco-Roman, Græco-Italian, &c., a *prefix* meaning *Greek.*

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greedily (grēd'i-li), *adv.* in a greedy manner.

greediness (grēd'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being greedy.

greedy (grēd'i), *adj.* [*comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest], voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; a gambler, blackleg; the language of ancient and modern Greece; something unintelligible.

Greek Church (chērch), *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church which differs from the Roman or Western Church in denying the supremacy of the Pope, and accepting the rule of four Patriarchs—at Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem; with a Holy Governing Synod for the Russian Empire of which it is the established church. Its official style is The Holy Oriental Orthodox Catholic, Apostolic Church. It separated from the Roman Church in the eleventh century. It is in communion with the Church of England.

Greek-cross (grēk'kros), *n.* a cross with four equal arms.

Greek-fire (grēk'fīr), *n.* an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek orders (ôr'dērz), *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw; pale; sickly; not four months old: said of a goose: *n.* the color of growing grass or plants; a color composed of blue and yellow; a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

greenback (grēn'bak), *n.* paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

greenfinch (grēn'finch), *n.* the green grosbeak.

greenfly (grēn'flī), *n.* a green plant-louse.

greengoods (grēn'goodz), *n.pl.* a criminal's term for money (see greenback), or more often for counterfeit paper money.

greengoods man (grēn-goodz man'). See bunco.

green-grocer (grēn'grō-sēr), *n.* one who sells fresh vegetables.

greenhorn (grēn'hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice; awkward person.

greenhouse (grēn'hous), *n.* a conservatory.

greenroom (grēn'room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

green sickness (sik'nes), *n.* chlorosis.

greensward (grēn'sward), *n.* a stretch of green turf; a lawn.

greeny (grē-ni), *adj.* unsophisticated; unused to city life: *n.* a simpleton; one who has had no experience.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greeting (grēt'ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gregale (grā-gä'lā), *n.* a cold dry northeast wind prevailing at Malta; the euroclydon. [Italian.]

gregarian (gre-gā'ri-an), *adj.* living in herds; common. [Latin.]

gregarina (greg-a-rī'na), *n.* a very minute parasite belonging to the Protozoa.

gregarious (gre-gā'ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds; fond of company.

grege (grej), *n.* raw silk.

Gregorian calendar (gre-gō′ri-an kal′en-dēr), *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII. and observed until 1752, when the modern calendar was generally adopted, except in Russia and Sweden.

Gregorian chant (chant), *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

gremial (grē′mi-al), *n.* an ecclesiastical vestment worn by a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church. [Latin.]

grenade (gren-ād′), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand. [Spanish.]

grenadier (gren-a-dēr′), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades: now a soldier of the [English] Grenadier Guards. [French.]

grénadine (grā-na-dēn′), *n.* a species of plum which in France is made into a sort of syrup, also called *grénadim*, and drunk with water.

grenadine (gren-a-dēn′), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

grès (grā), *n.* a fine stoneware made in Germany and Belgium. [French.]

grew (grōō), *p.t.* of grow.

grey (grā), *adj.* of a white color with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* the color of white mixed with black; a grey horse.

greybeard (grā′bērd), *n.* an old man.

greyhound (grā′hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

gribble (grib′bl), *n.* a small crustacean living in the water, and boring holes through water-logged timber.

griddle (grid′l), *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

griddle-cake (grid′l-kāk), *n.* a thin butter cake or flannel-cake. See flannel-cake, flapjack.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to jar harshly.

gridelin (grid′e-lin), *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a grey violet

gridiron (grid′īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships; the football field; the name is often given to sandy bars which somewhat resemble the gridiron.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain. [French.]

grievance (grēv′ans), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

grievous (grēv′us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.

griffin (grif′in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon. Also griffon and gryphon.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-eel; from its skipping arises the familiar saying: "as merry as a grig."

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat. [French.]

grillade (gril-ād′), *n.* the act of grilling; grilled meat.

grillage (gril′āj), *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and crossbeams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil for erections.

grillé (grē-lā′), *n.* lace with a background of parallel bars.

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish. [French.]

grim (grim), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

grimace (gri-mās′), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

grimalkin (gri-mawl′kin), *n.* an old she-cat; a name sometimes given to an old woman [Middle-English: literally "gray-moll"].

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

grimily (grīm′i-li), *adv.* in a grimy manner.

griminess (grīm′i-nes), *n.* the state of being grimy.

grimy (grīm′i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them, or of withdrawing the lips and showing the teeth: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning], to set the teeth together and open the lips, or to open the mouth and withdraw the lips from the teeth so as to show them, as in laughter or scorn.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ground, *p.pr.* grinding], to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together; turn a mill: *n.* the act of grinding; hard study for an examination; laborious and tedious work. In college slang, a practical joke.

grinder (grīnd'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

grindstone (grīnd'stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

grinningly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* with a grin.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold. See grippe.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch: *v.i.* to take firm hold.

griping (grīp'ing), *adj.* distressful; avaricious.

grippe (grip, or grēp), *n.* a peculiarly exhausting form of influenza. Also grip. [French.]

gripper (grip'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

grisaille (gri-zāl' or gri-zā'yā), *n.* a method of painting in grey tints, so as to represent a solid body in bas-relief. [French.]

grisette (gre-zet'), *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly (see cocotte); a moth.

griskin (gris'kin), *n.* a hog's spine.

grisly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking. See grizzly.

grison (grī'sun), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of South America resembling a weasel.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gristle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage.

gristly (gris'li), *adj.* cartilaginous.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grittiness (grit'i-nes), *n.* the state of being gritty.

gritty (grit'i), *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous.

grizzly (griz'li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce bear whose habitat is the western part of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

groat (grōt), *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d, or in U. S. money, eight cents; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

grocer (grō'sĕr), *n.* one who sells groceries. [Old French.]

grocery (grō'sĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (grō'sĕr-iz)], tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

groggery (grog'ĕr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

grogginess (grog'i-nes), *n.* the state of being groggy. [Pugilists' slang.]

grogging (grog'ing), *n.* the extraction of spirits from empty casks by hot water.

groggy (grog'i), *adj.* tipsy; moving

with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

grog-shop (grog'-shop). See groggery.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

grommet (grom'et), *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; an eyelet of metal; a cannon-wad made of rope, and rammed between the powder and the ball.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of the royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; to curry and brush.

groomsman (grōōmz'man), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; a best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gros (grō), *n.* a heavy silk fabric.

grosbeak (grōs'bēk), *n.* the name of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finches.

grosgrain (grō'grān), *n.* a stout double-corded silk. [French.]

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

grossuline (gros'ū-lin), *n.* a principle obtained from certain acid fruits, as gooseberries. Also grossaline.

grot (grot), *n.* a grotto [Poet.].

grotesque (grō-tesk'), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; or the uncouth in art.

grotto (grot'ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth or in rocks. [Italian.]

grotto-work (grot'ō-wērk), *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

grouch (grouch), *n.* a fit of bad temper; sulkiness. Same as grudge.

grouchy (grouch'i), *adj.* bad tempered.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in various arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sediment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of grind.

ground-hog (ground'hog), *n.* the woodchuck; the aardvark.

groundless (ground'les), *adj.* without foundation; unreasonable.

ground-rent (ground'rent), *n.* the rent paid by a tenant for the use of land, generally for a long term of years, often ninety-nine.

groundsel (ground'sel), *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ground-swell (ground'swel), *n.* a broad, deep, heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grouty (grout'i), cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grovel (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

groveler (grov'el-ēr), *n.* one who grovels.

groveling (grov'el-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew, *p.p.* grown,

p.pr. growing], to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

growler (groul'ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a North American perch; a four-wheeled cab; pitcher or pail of beer. Those who carry it to and fro are said "to work the growler."

grown (grōn), *p.p.* of grow.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing], to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth or other insect; food.

grubber (grub'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, grubs.

grub-stake (grub'stāk), *n.* the money or other assistance given to a miner to help him continue his exploration: *v.t.* to give aid to a miner who is not in luck.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

gruel (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

gruelling (grōō'el-ling), *n.* a severe beating, or chastisement.

gruesome (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* the larva of a South American weevil, cooked for food as a delicacy.

grumble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grumbling (grum'bling), *n.* the act of murmuring discontentedly.

grume (grūm), *n.* a clot.

grumous (grōō'mus), *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

grumpily (grump'i-li), *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

grumpiness (grump'i-nes), *n.* the state of being grumpy.

grumpy (grump'i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

Gruyère (grōō-yār'), *n.* a Swiss or French cheese made from skim-milk.

gryposis (grī-pō'sis), *n.* an ingrowing of the nails. [Greek.]

grysbok (grīs'bok), *n.* a South African antelope. [Dutch.]

guaco (gwä'kō), *n.* tropical American plant, used as a specific for snake-bites and resembling the Virginian snakeroot (*Aristolochia Serpentina*).

Guaiacum (gwī'a-kum), *n.* a genus of tropical American and West Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained. [Spanish.]

guan (gwän), *n.* a gallinaceous bird of South America.

guanaco (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* the wild llama of the Andes. [S. American.]

guaniferous (gwä-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding guano.

guanine (gwä'nin), *n.* a principle found in guano, pancreatic juice, &c.

guano (gwä'nō), *n.* the dung of seabirds found in thick layers in Western South America (especially Peru) and Africa, yielding a valuable manure. [Peruvian.] There is also made for commerce an artificial guano, from various animal products, as fish-guano, &c.

guarantee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also guaranty.

guarantor (gar'an-tôr), *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.

guaranty (gar'an-ti), *n.* the legal form of guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield

or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; a brakeman or gateman on a train; a man or body of men employed for defense or control.

guarded (gärd'ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

guardian (gärd'i-an), *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

guard-ship (gärd'ship), *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbor for its protection or for other services.

guardsman (gärdz'man), *n.* [*pl.* guardsmen (gärdz'men)], an officer or soldier of the British Guards.

guava (gwä'va), a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.

gubernatorial (gū-bēr-na-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office. [Latin.]

gudgeon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.

guerdon (gēr'dun), *n.* a reward.

Guernsey (gērn'zi), *n.* a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey.

guernsey (gērn'zi), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.

guerrilla (gēr-il'ya), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerrillas; pertaining to irregular warfare. [Spanish.]

guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.

guess-work (ges'wẽrk), *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.

guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.

guff (guf), *n.* folly, nonsense. [Vulgar.]

guffaw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.

guffer (guf'ẽr), *n.* the eel-pout.

guhr (gōōr), *n.* a loose earthy deposit found in the clefts and cavities of rocks.

guib (gwib), *n.* a West African antelope.

guidable (gīd'a-bl), *adj.* that may be guided.

guidance (gīd'ans), *n.* direction; leading.

guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guide-book: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel. [French.]

guide-book (gīd'book), *n.* a handbook for the direction of travelers.

guidon (gī'dn), [French, gē-dong'], *n.* the forked flag of a troop of light cavalry or mounted artillery; the officer who carries it; the flag of a guild or confraternity.

guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association. Also gild.

guilder (gild'ẽr), *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 40.2 cents.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity.

guileful (gīl'fool), *adj.* full of guile.

guileless (gīl'les), *adj.* free from guilt or wrong; sinless; sound and right in respect to anything charged against him.

guillemot (gil'e-mot), *n.* a species of auk.

guilloche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.

guillotine (gil'ō-tēn), *n.* an apparatus for beheading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves: it was named after Dr. J. I. Guillotin, a French physician who invented it: *v.t.* (gil-ō-tēn'), to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

guiltily (gilt'i-li), *adv.* in a guilty manner.

guiltiness (gilt'i-nes), *n.* the state of being guilty.

guiltless (gilt'les), *adj.* free from guilt; innocent.

guilty (gilt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest], justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.

guimpe (gamp), *n.* a chemisette worn with a low-necked gown. [French.]
guinea (gin'ē), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5. (Named from Guinea, in Africa, whence the gold was supposed to have come.)
Guinea (gin'ē), *n.* in American slang, a term applied to Italians.
guinea-fowl (gin'ē-foul), *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, originally from Guinea.
guinea-pig (gin'ē-pig), *n.* a small domesticated South American rodent, allied to the cavy.
guipure (gwē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp. [French.]
guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien. [French.]
guitar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.
gula (gū'la), *n.* [*pl.* gulæ (gū'lē)], the gullet; throat. [Latin.]
gular (gū'lär), *adj.* pertaining to the gula.
gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.
gules (gūlz), *n.* the tincture red; indicated in a blazon without color by perpendicular lines. [French.]
gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.
Gulf stream (strēm), *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico, and then to the north, where it raises the temperature on the coast near which it approaches.
gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.
gullet (gul'et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.
gullible (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.
gully (gul'i), *n.* [*pl.* gullies (gul'iz)], a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.
gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallowing.
gum (gum), *n.* the soft fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or unite with gum. [French.]
gum arabic (ar'a-bik), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of acacia.
gumbo (gum'bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.
gum-game (gum-gām), *n.* in American slang a trick or piece of mischief.
gumminess (gum'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.
gummy (gum'i), *adj.* like gum.
gumption (gump'shun), *n.* quickness of perception; common sense.
gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive; the term is also applied to a cannon, and, per contra, to a pistol: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.
gunboat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several guns.
guncotton (gun'kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.
gun-fire (gun'fīr), *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.
gunjah (gun'jä), *n.* the hemp plant of India, whose dried leaves and roots are smoked. Gunjah is the same as bhang, hashish, and Indian hemp.
gunman (gun'man), *n.* a criminal character ready to kill with firearms for hire.
gun-metal (gun'met-al), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.
gunnel, same as gunwale.
gunner (gun'ēr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.
gunnery (gun'ēr-i), *n.* the science of artillery.
gunning (gun'ing), *n.* the shooting of game with a gun.
gunny (gun'i), *n.* [*pl.* gunnies (gun'iz)],

a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp. [Bengâli.]

gunpowder (gun'pou-dĕr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, nitre and charcoal (see smokeless powder); a fine kind of green tea.

gun-shy (gun'shī), *adj.* fearing the sight or report of a gun; timid.

Gunter's chain (gun'tĕrz chān), *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each. Named from Edmund Gunter (1581–1626), an English mathematician.

Gunter's scale (skāl), *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.

gunwale (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship.

gurgitation (gĕr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

gurgle (gĕr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling bubbling sound: *n.* a purling, bubbling noise.

gurglet (gĕr'glet), *n.* a porous earthen vessel for cooling water, much used in India.

Gurkha (gur'ka), *n.* a British Hindu soldier from Nepal (employed in European War, in 1914–1916).

gurnet (gĕr'net), *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin. Also gurnard.

gurrah (gur'ä), *n.* a plain coarse Indian muslin. [Hindu.]

gurry (gur'i), *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from fish livers.

guru (gur-ōō'), *n.* in India a name given to a teacher. [Hindu.]

gush (gush), *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outburst; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.

gusher (gush'ĕr), *n.* one who or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery. The original Gusher Well in Pennsylvania yielded oil at the rate of 60,000 barrels a day.

gusset (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; **a** sudden and violent outburst of passion.

gustatory (gus'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gustful (gust'fool), *adj.* full of gusto.

gusto (gus'tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gusty (gust'i), *adj.* characterized by gusts.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gutta-percha (gut-a-pĕr'cha), *n.* a reddish-brown horn-like substance; the inspissated juice of the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) of the Malay Archipelago.

gutter (gut'ĕr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

guttering (gut'ĕr-ing), *n.* a making into hollows; the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

guttural (gut'ĕr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a sound produced in the throat, in or near the palate. In English, *k*, *c* and *g* (hard), *q*, *ng*, *h*, and sometimes *ch*, are gutturals.

gutturally (gut'ĕr-a-li), *adv.* in a guttural manner.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, &c., to swing and keep steady a heavy body; an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes [English]; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guzzle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

guzzler (guz'ler), *n.* an immoderate drinker.

guzzy (guz'i), *n.* an East Indian cotton cloth.

gwiniad (gwin'i-ad), *n.* a Welsh trout; the powan. Also guiniad.

gymn, a Greek *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of,* occurring in many compound words. Also gymno.

gymnanthous (jim-nan'thus), *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

gymnasium (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (jim-nā'zi-a)], a building

where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

gymnast (jim'nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gymnastic (jim-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, gymnastics.

gymnastics (jim-nas'tiks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by exercise.

gymnogens (jim'nō-jens), *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

gymnotus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

gyne, a Greek *prefix* meaning *woman, female.* Also gyneco.

gynecocracy (jī-ne-kok'ra-si), *n.* female rule or supremacy. Also gynecocracy.

gynecology (jī-ne-kol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women. [Greek.]

gyneolatry (jī-ne-ol'a-tri), *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

gynethics (jī-neth'iks), *n.* the study of woman's relation to ethics and also the ethics of woman. [Greek.]

gypsum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gypsy, same as Gipsy.

gyrate (jī'rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gyratory (jī'ra-tō-ri), *adj.* revolving in a circle.

gyre (jīr), *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

gyro, a Greek *prefix* in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gyro-car (jī'rō-kär), *n.* the car used on a gyroscope railway.

gyropter (jī-rop'tēr), *n.* a flying machine raised by a gyroscopic rotary lifter.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of rotation; used to steady torpedo boats and other vessels; to give steadiness to flying machines.

gyroscope-railway (jī'rō-skōp-rāl'wā), *n.* a single-rail railway, the cars to be kept upright by the rotation in opposite directions of two powerful gyroscopes.

gyrostat (jī'rō-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

H

H, the eighth letter in the English alphabet. Its form is derived directly through the Latin from Greek and Phœnician. It was long a "silent letter," but is be oming less so every day. As a chemical symbol it stands for Hydrogen.

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c., its meaning being dependent on the tone in which it is uttered: *v.i.* to expre s wonder, &c.; hesi ate.

haaf (häf), *n.* a deep-sea fishing-bank off the Shetlands.

habeas corpus (hā'be-as kôr'pus, in Latin, "have the body"), a writ to produce a p isoner at a stat d time and place to declare the cause of his detention.

haberdasher (ha 'ēr-dash-ēr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

haberdashery (hab-ēr-dash'ēr-i), the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

habergeon (hab'ĕr-jun), *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

habiliment (ha-bil'i-ment), *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* d ess.

habilitate (ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.i.* o become qualified.

habit (hab'it), *n.* ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

habitable (hab'it-a-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

habitant (ab'it-äng), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana. [French.]

habitat (hab'i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

habitation (hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality; a Primrose League lodge.

habited (hab'i-ted), *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

habitual (ha-bit'ū-al), *adj.* formed or acquired by us ; customary; inveterate.

habitually (ha-bit'ū-a-li), *adv.* by habit.

habituate (ha-bit'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

habitude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

habitué (ha-bit'ū-ā), *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, &c. [French.]

hacienda (ä-thē-en'da, or has-i-en'da), *n.* in Spanish America, a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, &c. [Spanish.]

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; kick (the shins of another) at football; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney-coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hackberry (hak'ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hackbut (hak'but), *n.* an arquebus or old-fashioned fire-arm. [Dutch.]

hacking (hak'ing), *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing: said of a cough: *n.* the stacking of bricks for drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

hackle (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb,

as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fiber; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

hackman (hak'man), *n.* a man who drives a hack (hackney coach).

hackmatack (hak'ma-tak), *n.* the red American larch, or tamarack.

hackney (hak'ni), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hackneyed, *p.pr.* hackneying], to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag. See hack.

hackney-coach (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire.

hackneyed (hak'nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

had, *p.t.* of have.

haddock (had'ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Hadean (hā-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Hades or the world of the dead. [Greek.]

Hades (hā'dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead. See Sheol, Purgatory, Hell.

hading (hād'ing), *n.* the deviation from the vertical of a vein or stratum; underlay.

hadji (had'ji), *n.* a Mohammedan who has made his pilgrimage to Mecca and is thereafter regarded by his people as a very holy man. (Also hajj, and howadji.)

hæma, a Greek *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hæm, hæmat, hæmo, hemo.

hæmachrome (hem'a-krōm), *n.* the coloring matter of the blood.

hæmadromometer (hem-a-drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the velocity of the flow of blood.

hæmal (hē'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the blood.

hæmalopia (hem-a-lō'pi-a), *n.* disease of the eye in which objects appear red.

hæmatemesis (hem-a-tem'e-sis), *n.* vomiting of blood from the stomach.

hæmatic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood: *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

hæmatoid (hem'a-toid), *adj.* blood-like.

hæmoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* same as hemoglobin.

hæmoptysis (hē-mop'ti-sis), *n.* same as hemoptysis.

hæmorrhage (hem'o-rāj), *n.* same as hemorrhage.

hæmorrhoids (hem'o-roids), *n.pl.* same as hemorrhoids.

haft (haft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

haggard (hag'ard), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

haggle (hag'l), *v.i.* to higgle.

haha (hä'ha), *n.* a sunken hedge. [English.]

Hahnemanian (hä-ne-man'yan), *n.* a homœopathist.

Hahnemanism, *n.* the medical system known as homœopathy, founded by Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843).

haïk (hä'ik), *n.* an outer woolen garment with colored stripes worn by the Arabs. [Arabic.]

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such horny fibrous tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hairdresser (hār'dres-ser), *n.* a barber; a coiffeur.

hairsplitting (hār'split-ing), *adj.* making oversubtle or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

hairspring (hār'spring), *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

hair-trigger (hār'trig-ēr), *n.* a secondary trigger of a gun, or pistol.

hairy (hār'i), *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.

hajj (haj), *n.* See hadji.

hake (hāk), *n.* an edible sea-fish cognate with the cod.

halation (ha-lā'shun), *n.* a halo on a photographic plate.

halberd (hal'bērd), *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. [Old French.]

halcyon (hal'si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher, from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather. [Greek.]

hale (hāl), *adj.* sound bodily; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.

half (häf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hävz)], one of two equal parts; a school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating.

half-and-half, *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.

half-blood (häf'blud), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.

half-breed (häf'brēd), *n.* a person of mixed blood; as, an Indian *half-breed.*

half-caste (häf'kast), *n.* a person of an East Indian parent on one side and of a European on the other. See Eurasian.

halibut (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flatfish.

halicore (hal'i-kōr), *n.* the dugong.

hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the first large room of a house; a manor-house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation or guild; at Oxford and Cambridge a minor college.

hallelujah (hal-e-lōō'ya), *n.* (Hebrew, Praise ye Jehovah) an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also alleluiah.

hallelujah lad (lad), *n.* a youth who becomes a member of the Salvation Army.

hallelujah lass (las), *n.* a female member of the Salvation Army.

halliard, same as halyard.

hall-mark (hawl'märk), *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other English assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed: hence a mark or proof of genuineness.

halloo (hal-lōō') and **hullo** (hul-lō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention to or cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also holloa.

hallow (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Halloween (hal-ō-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows, Oct 31.

hallucination (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error. [Latin.]

halo (hā'lō), *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light. [Latin.]

halogen (hal'ō-jen), *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements. [Greek.]

haloid (hal'oid), *adj.* resembling salt; a halogenetic salt.

halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

halter (hawl'tēr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter.

halve (hāv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

halves, *pl.* of half.

halyard (hal'yärd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also halliard.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal, especially a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place—names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as Totten*ham.*

Hamamelis (ham-a-mē'lis), *n.* an order of shrubs, to which the witch-hazel belongs, and from which a medicinal extract is obtained.

Hamburg (ham'bērg), *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl; a large and fierce rat.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved

bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened.

hamerkop (ham'ēr-kop), *n.* an African bird with hammer-shaped feathers on its head. [Dutch.]

hamfatter (ham'fat-ēr), *n.* a term of derision applied in cheap theaters to actors who fail to please the spectators. [American slang.]

hamiform (ham'i-fôrm), *adj.* hook-shaped. [Latin.]

hamlet (ham'let), *n.* a small village.

hammer (ham'ēr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

hammer-beam (ham'ēr-bēm), *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

hammer-cloth (ham'ēr-klôth), *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

hammock (ham'ok), *n.* a swinging bed usually of network or canvas.

hamper (ham'pēr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

hamshackle (ham'shak-l), *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

hamster (ham'stēr), *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

hamstring (ham'string), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing], to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist, a similar organ terminating the fore-limb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; possession; style of writing; an employé who labors with his hands; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; agency of; index of any kind; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c.; a large piece of plug tobacco: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

handicraft (hand'i-kraft), *n.* the work or skill of an artificer; manual skill, or labor: *adj.* pertaining to manual labor.

handily (han'di-li), *adv.* in a handy manner.

handiness (han'di-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

handiwork (han'di-wērk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

handkerchief (hang'kēr-chif), *n.* a piece of linen, silk or cotton cloth for wiping the face or nose; a pocket-handkerchief.

handle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand; an instrument or occasion: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

handmaid (hand'mād), *n.* a female servant or attendant. Also hand-maiden.

handscrew (hand'skrōō), *n.* a lifting-jack.

handsel (hand'sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time. [English.]

handsome (hand'sum), *adj.* pleasing to look upon; well-formed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

handy (hand'i), *adj.* [*comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest], dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

handcuff (hand'kuf), *n.* a manacle that may be locked around the wrist.

handicap (han'di-kap), *n.* a condition imposed to equalize chances in a race or contest.

handyman (han'di-man), *n.* a factotum; a jack of all trades; one who can turn his hand to anything.

hang (hang), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging], to suspend; to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; display; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended

or fastened to the walls, &c.: *v.i.* to be suspended; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

hangar (häng'gähr), *n.* a shed or shelter for housing balloons and aeroplanes.

hangdog (hang'dog), *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance.

hanger (hang'ẽr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a kind of cutlass once carried by sailors when in action.

hanging (hang'ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hangman (hang'man), *n.* [*pl.* hangmen (hang'men)], a public executioner.

hangnail (hang'nāl), *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

hanif (hä-nēf'), *n.* an orthodox Mohammedan; a monotheistic Arab, before the time of Mohammed.

hank (hangk), *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hanker (hang'ker), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

hanky-panky (hang'ki-pang'ki), *n.* jugglery: *adj.* tricky; cheating.

hansard (han'särd), *n.* the officially printed proceedings of the parliament of Great Britain, said to have been first published by Luke Hansard (1800).

Hanse (hans), *n.* a confederacy of merchants or commercial towns. [Old French.]

Hanseatic (han-se-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns (Lübeck, Bremen, and Hamburg), or their confederacy.

Hanseatic League (han-se-at'ik-lēg), a league of the important commercial cities in Germany, chiefly from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, when they numbered eighty-five cities and towns. After 1669 their league gradually dissolved, and in 1889 it was ended, the cities having merged in the German Empire.

Hanse town (hans'toun), *n.* a town confederated with another for mutual trade and protection.

hansom (han'sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

Hanuman (hä'nu-man), *n.* the monkey god well known in India; also an old grey ape.

hap (hap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing], to happen; befall casually: *v.t.* cover or wrap [Scotch]: *n.* chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper [Scottish].

haphazard (hap'haz-ard), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hapless (hap'les), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

haply (hap'li), *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

happen (hap'n), *v.i.* to chance; occur.

happify (hap'i-fī), *v.t.* to make cheerful and happy.

happily (hap'i-li), *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

happiness (hap'i-nes), *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune; felicitousness.

happy (hap'i), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

happy-go-lucky (hap'i-go-luk'i), *adj.* easygoing, careless, taking everything as it comes.

haptic (hap'tik), *adj.* relating to the sense of touch.

harakirî (hä'rä-kē'ri), *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Called also "happy despatch": *hari-kari* (wrongly). *Harakiri* means "belly cut."

harangue (ha-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

harass (har'as), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

harassing (har'as-ing), *p.adj.* fatiguing; annoying.

harbinger (här'bin-jẽr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* announce; foretell; usher in.

harbor (här'bẽr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.

harborage (här'bẽr-āj), *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; unprosperous; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white color to bread.

hard-by (härd-by'), *adv.* near; adjacent.

harden (härd'n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hardihood (härd'i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hardily (härd'i-li), *adv.* with hardihood.

hard-labor (härd-lā'bẽr), *n.* work imposed as an additional punishment to a term of imprisonment.

hardly (härd'li), *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; without delicacy; coarsely; unfavorably.

hardness (härd'nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hard-pan (härd'pan), *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation.

hardship (härd'ship), *n.* oppression: severe labor or want; injustice.

hard-tack (härd'tak), *n.* large hard cracker or biscuit baked for army and navy use.

hardware (härd'wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

harebell (hār'bel), *n.* a species of campanula, the bluebell of Scotland.

harebrained (hār'brānd), *adj.* volatile; wild.

harefoot (hār'foot), *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

harehound (hār'hound), *n.* a harrier.

harelip (hār'lip), *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

harem (hā'rem or hä-rēm'), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also hareem, haram.

hare's-foot (hārz'foot), *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover; the foot of a hare used by actors in their make-up.

hare's-tail (hārz'tāl), *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bulrushes.

haricot (har'i-kō), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean. [French.]

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen. Also harken.

harlequin (här'le-kwin), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-colored. [Italian.]

harlequinade (här-le-kwin-ād'), *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

harlot (här'lot), *n.* a prostitute.

harlotry (här'lot-ri), *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; hurt; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.

harmel (här'mel), *n.* an herb of the rue family used in the East as a vermifuge and disinfectant.

harmful (härm'fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harmfully (härm'foo-li), *adv.* injuriously.

harmonic (här-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds. [Latin.]

harmonica (här-mon'i-ka), *n.* a mu-

sical instrument the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also harmonicon.

harmonically (här-mon'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a harmonic manner.

harmonic triad (trī'ad), *n.* the common chord, consisting of its third and perfect fifth.

harmonious (här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

harmoniphon (här-mon'i-fōn), *n.* a musical wind instrument with reeds and a keyboard.

harmonist (här'mō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, especially of the Gospels.

harmonium (här-mō'ni-um), *n.* a reed-organ.

harmonize (här'mō-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

harmony (här'mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (här'mō-niz)], the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

harness (här'nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harping (härp'ing), *n.* the act of playing upon a harp: *pl.* the breadth of a ship at the bow.

harpoon (här-pōōn'), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harpsichord (härp'si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harpy (här'pi), *n.* [*pl.* harpies (här'-piz)], in classical mythology, one of two winged monsters, usually called Aëllo and Ocypeté, the daughters of Neptune and Terra, with a woman's face, and the body and sharp claws of a vulture, exceedingly rapacious and filthy: hence, an extortioner.

harquebus (här'kwe-bus), *n.* an ancient form of fire-arm used in the fifteenth century and fired by a sort of taper. It resembles a musket without a butt. Also arquebus, later, hackbut. [French.]

harridan (har'i-dan), *n.* an ugly ill-tempered old woman. [French.]

harrier (har'i-ēr), *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk.

harrow (har'ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

harry (har'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying], to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hartbeest (härt'bēst), *n.* a large African antelope. [Dutch.]

hartshorn (härtz'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

hart's-tongue (härtz'tung), *n.* a British fern.

harum-scarum (hār'um-skār'um), *adj.* giddy; wild; reckless.

haruspex (ha-rus'peks), *n.* [*pl.* haruspices (ha-rus'pi-sēz)], an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer who foretold events by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims. Also aruspex.

harvest (här'vest), *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the harvest: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

harvest-home (här'vest-hōm), *n.* a harvest festival.

harvest-moon (här'vest-mōōn), *n.*

the full moon which falls near the time of the autumnal equinox, about Sept. 23.

harvest-mouse (här'vest-mous), *n.* a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

Harveyize (här'vi-īz), *v.t.* to harden the face of a steel plate (particularly armor plate) by the process invented by H. A. Harvey.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat chopped fine and cooked with potatoes; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix; to beat brutally as if into pieces.

hashish (hash'ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp, bhang (medical name, *cannabis Indica*).

haslet (has'let), *n.* the liver, heart and lungs of a sheep.

hasp (hasp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

hassock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

hast, 2nd *per., sing., pres.t.* of have.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

hasten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

hasty (hās'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest], precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

hasty-pudding (hās'ti-pud'ing), *n.* a pudding of flour or Indian meal and water or milk stirred together and boiled.

hat (hat). *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; when of scarlet and an especial pattern, a cardinal's rank and dignity.

hatband (hat'band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatch-boat (hach'bōt), *n.* a half-decked fishing-vessel with a well for holding fish.

hatchery (hach'ēr-i), *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, especially those of fish.

hatchet (hach'et), *n.* a small axe.

hatching (hach'ing), *n.* a kind of drawing or engraving by narrow parallel or crossed lines.

hatchment (hach'ment), *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed before his house, on a tomb, or in a church.

hatchway (hach'wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.

hateful (hāt'fool), *adj.* causing hate.

hathamite (hath'a-mīt), *n.* an explosive powder of great power.

hatrack (hat'rak), or **hat-tree** (hat'-trē). A rack with hooks, usually standing just within the entrance of a house, to receive hats, wraps, overcoats, &c.

hatred (hāt'red), *n.* bitter aversion; continued hostility of feeling; detestation.

hatted (hat'ed), *adj.* wearing a hat.

hatter (hat'ēr), *n.* a maker of hats.

haubergeon (haw'bēr-jun), *n.* a short hauberk. [French.]

hauberk (haw'bērk), *n.* a coat of armor formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.

haughtily (haw'ti-li), *adv.* in a haughty manner.

haughty (haw'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest], proud and disdainful; arrogant; contemptuous.

haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift; said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity caught at one time; distance over which anything is drawn.

haulage (hawl'āj), *n.* the act or process of hauling; charges for hauling.

hauler (hawl'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, hauls.

haulm (hawm), *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, &c.; stubble.

haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part

of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.

haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.

hautboy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the flute class: the oboe.

hauteur (ō-tēr'), *n.* haughty bearing or spirit. [French.]

Havana (ha-van'a), *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.

have (hav), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having], to possess; take; hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.

havelock (hav'e-lok), *n.* a piece of white washable cloth which covers a military cap and falls over the wearer's neck to protect him from the sun. Named from Sir Henry Havelock (d. 1857), an English general in the Indian Mutiny.

haven (hā'vn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.

haversack (hav'ēr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.

Haversian canals (ha-vēr'si-an kanalz'), *n.pl.* small longitudinal canals in the bones for capillary blood-vessels. Named from Dr. Clopton Havers, an English anatomist in the seventeenth century.

havildar (hav'il-där), *n.* a native sergeant of an Indian infantry regiment. [Hindu.]

having (hav'ing), *n.* the act or state of possession.

havoc (hav'ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw (haw), *n.* the fruit of various species of hawthorn; an excrescence under the third eyelid of a horse; a hedge or inclosure; a hesitation in speech.

Hawaiian (ha-wī'yan), *adj.* pertaining to Hawaii, its inhabitants, or language.

hawfinch (haw'finch), *n.* the common grosbeak.

hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing.

hawkbill (hawk'bil), *n.* a marine turtle that furnishes tortoiseshell: so named from its curved upper jaw.

hawker (hawk'ēr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.

hawkeye (hawk'ī), *n.* a native of the State of Iowa, which is popularly called the Hawkeye State.

hawk-eyed (hawk'īd), *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.

hawkmoth (hawk'môth), *n.* a large moth whose flight somewhat resembles that of a hawk.

hawkweed (hawk'wēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

hawok (hä'wok), *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California. See wampum.

hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.

hawser (hawz'ēr), *n.* a thick rope or cable.

hawthorn (haw'thôrn), *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family.

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried for fodder.

haycock (hā'kok), a conical pile of hay.

hay-fever (hā-fē'vēr), *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

haymow (hā'mow), *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.

Haytian (hā'ti-an or hā'shun), *adj.* pertaining to Hayti or its inhabitants. Also, and preferably, Haitian.

hazard (haz'ard), *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game (called "chicken hazard"); a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril.

hazardous (haz'ard-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.

haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant

tasks; play practical jokes upon, especially of a severe kind.

hazel (hāz'l), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.

haziness (hāz'i-nes), *n.* the state of being hazy.

hazing (hāz'ing), *adj.* practice of annoying or roughly handling members of an organization by their fellows.

hazy (hāz'i), *adj.* misty; obscure.

he (hē), *pr.* [*pl.* they (thā)], the masculine pronoun of the third person: *n.* a male.

hea (hē'a), *n.* a tree of the Pacific Islands bearing a fruit from which a red stain is obtained.

head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth; a feeling of vanity and egotism; a pain or swelling, after drinking ardent spirits: *adj.* principal or chief; acting with the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to go forward; come to, or form, a head.

headed (hed'ed), *adj.* having a head; denoting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, light-*headed*, &c.).

header (hed'ēr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick or stone with its short face in front.

headfast (hed'fast), *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure to a wharf, &c.

heading (hed'ing), *n.* a title; material from which casks' heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for s wing on to a garment: the entrance to a mine.

headland (hed'land), *n.* a promontory.

headless (hed'less), *adj.* lacking a head, deprived of a head.

headline (hed'lin), *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

headlong (hed'lông), *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adj.* rash; precipitate; violent; thoughtless.

headsman (hedz'man), *n.* an executioner.

headstrong (hed'strông), *adj.* ungovernable; self-willed.

headwind (hed'wind), *n.* a contrary wind.

heady (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

healer (hēl'ēr), *n.* one who heals diseases of the mind or body.

healing (hēl'ing), *p.adj.* curative.

health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

healthful (helth'fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

healthfully (helth'foo-li), *adv.* in a healthful manner.

healthiness (helth'i-nes), *n.* the state of being healthy.

healthy (helth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest], noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing to, health.

heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate; amass.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* heard (hērd); *p.pr.* hearing], to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

hearing (hēr'ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

hearken, same as harken.

hearsay (hēr'sā), *n.* rumor or report: *adj.* second hand.

hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and di-

lation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

heartache (härt'āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.

heart-broken (härt'brō-ken), *adj.* overwhelmingly grieved.

heartburn (härt'bērn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach, and usually relieved by an alkali such as bicarbonate of soda (cooking soda).

hearted (härt'ed), *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).

hearten (härt'n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made; hence the family circle.

heartily (härt'i-li), *adv.* cordially; energetically.

heartiness (härt'i-nes), *n.* cordiality; vigor.

heartless (härt'les), *adj.* without feeling; cold; unsympathetic.

heartlessly (härt'les-li), *adv.* in an unfeeling manner, cruelly.

heartsease (härtz'ēz), *n.* the pansy.

heartseed (härt'sēd), *n.* a climbing plant with seeds marked with a heart-shaped scar.

heart-whole (härt'hōl), *n.* disengaged in one's affections; fancy-free; still unbound in the emotions.

hearty (härt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest], cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; having a keen appetite.

heat (hēt), *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehemence; redness or flush of the face (see prickly-heat); a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

heater (hēt'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats, as various mechanical contrivances.

heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub, with rose-colored flowers, growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.

heathen (hē'*th*n), *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.

heathendom (hē'*th*n-dom), *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.

heathenish (hē'*th*n-ish), *adj.* pertaining to heathens; rude; ignorant. or uncultured.

heathenism (hē'*th*n-izm), *n.* ignorance of the true God; paganism; idolatry.

heathenize (hē'*th*n-īz), *v.t.* to render heathen.

heather (he*th*'ēr), same as heath.

heathy (hēth'i), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or abounding in, heath.

heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle, effort to vomit.

heaven (hev'n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss.

Heaven, *n.* the Supreme Being.

heavenliness (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* supreme excellence.

heavenly (hev'n-li), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent.

heaver (hēv'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, especially one who loads or unloads goods, coal, &c.

heaviness (hev'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.

heavy (hev'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest], ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; gravid; dull; dense; pow-

erful; loud; indigestible; clayey: *adv.* heavily [Poet.].

heavy-spar (hev'i-spär), *n.* sulphate of barium.

hebdomadal (heb-dom'a-dal), *adj.* composed of seven days; occurring every seven days. [Latin.]

hebetude (heb'e-tūd), *n.* stupidity; lethargy.

Hebraic (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature. The word Hebrew comes from the Hebrew form of Heber, who was regarded as the ancestor of the race.

Hebraicize (hē-brā'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert into the Hebrew idiom: *v.i.* to speak Hebrew, or adopt Hebrew customs. Also Hebraize.

Hebraist (hē-brā'ist), *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hebrew (hē'brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew. [French *Ébreu*, from Latin *Hebraeus*.]

Hecate (hek'a-tē), *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian deity possessing power over heaven, earth, and the underworld: hence identified with the three goddesses, Juno, Diana, and Proserpina.

hecate, *n.* a witch; a hag. From the baleful figure, Hecate, in classical mythology, who was identified with the horrors of the lower world.

hecato, a Greek *prefix* meaning *a hundred.* Also hecaton, hect, hecto.

hecatomb (hek'a-tōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.

heck (hek), *n.* a rack for fodder; latticework; a latticework grating for catching or hanging fish upon; a bend in a stream.

heckle (hek'l), *v.t.* to attend political meetings in order to disturb the speakers by asking them questions. [English and Scotch.]

hectare (hek'tār), *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, of 2.47 acres.

hectic (hek'tik), *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remittent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.

hectogram (hek'tō-gram), *n.* in the metric system a French weight = 100 grams or 3.53 ounces.

hectograph (hek'tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.

hectoliter (hek'tō-lē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French liquid measure = 100 liters, or 26.42 gallons.

hectometer (hek'tō-mē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French measure of length = 100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

hector (hek'tēr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster: from Hector, the Trojan hero.

hectostere (hek'tō-stēr), *n.* in the metric system, a French cubic measure = 100 cubic meters.

heddles (hed'dlz), *n.pl.* in a loom, the harness for guiding the warp threads.

hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; contemptible; of the lowest class.

hedgehog (hej'hog), *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles.

hedge-priest (hej'prēst), *n.* an impostor who pretends to be a priest and acts as one, but who has never received holy orders.

hedonic (hē-don'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hedonism.

hedonism (hē'dō-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life. [Greek.]

hedonist (hē'do-nist), *n.* one who teaches the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life. The hedonistic philosophy began with Hegasias of Cyrene in North Africa, who founded the so-called Cyrenaic or Hedonistic School.

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of; mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

heedful (hēd'fool), *adj.* cautious; attentive.

heedfully (hēd'foo-li), *adv.* cautiously; attentively.

heehaw (hē'haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.
heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* lean on one side, as a ship.
heel-ball (hēl'bawl), *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, &c., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, &c.
heeled (hēld), *adj.* well-armed or well-provided with money.
heeler (hēl'ẽr), *n.* a political hanger-on.
heeling (hēl'ing), *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.
heel-tap (hēl'tap), *n.* a small thickness of leather for a shoe-heel: *pl.* the dregs or lees at the bottom of a wine-glass or beer-mug, after it has been drunk from.
heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk: *v.t.* to try the weight of by lifting or holding in the hand.
Hegira (he-jī'ra), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (662 A.D.). Also Hejira. From this date Mohammedans begin their system of chronology and reckoning years.
hegleek (heg'lēk), *n.* an African tree yielding an edible fruit, from which an intoxicating drink is made by the natives.
heifer (hef'ẽr), *n.* a young cow.
heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* an expression of languor or uneasiness.
height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.
heighten (hīt'en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.
heinous (hā'nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.
heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.
heir-apparent (ār-ap-pā'rent), *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.
heiress (ār'es), *n.* a female heir.
heirloom (ār'lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.
heir-presumptive (ār-prē-zump'tiv), *n.* one who will succeed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.
hejira, same as hegira.
held (held), *p.t.* of hold.
heliac (hē'li-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also heliacal.
Helianthus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* a genus of plants to which the sunflower belongs.
helic, a Greek *prefix* meaning *spiral.* Also helico.
helical (hel'i-kal), *adj.* spiral-shaped.
helicoid (hel'i-koid), *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.
helicopter (hel-i-kop'tẽr), *n.* a direct lift flying machine; one with propellers designed to raise it vertically in the air.
helio, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, or like, the sun or sunlight,* as *helio*graph, an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or for signaling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.
heliocentric (hē-li-ō-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.
heliochromotype (hē-li-ō-krō'mō-tīp), *n.* a photograph reproducing the color of the subject.
heliochromy (hē-li-ok'rō-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.
heliograph (hē'li-ō-graf), see under helio.
heliogravure (hē-li-ō-grāv'ūr), *n.* photo-engraving or -etching.
heliolatry (hē-li-ol'a-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.
heliometer (hē-li-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.
heliophag (hē'li-ō-fag), *n.* that part of an animal that absorbs sunlight.
helioscene (hē'li-ō-sēn), *n.* a kind of sun-blind.
helioscope (hē'li-ō-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.
heliosis (hē-li-ō'sis), *n.* the production of spots on leaves by the con-

tinued action of the sun's rays; sunstroke.

heliostat (hē'li-ō-stat), *n.* an instrument by which signaling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.

heliotrope (hē'li-ō-trōp), *n.* a plant whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-colored variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the color of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.

heliotropic (hē-li-ō-trop'ik), *adj.* characterized by heliotropism. Also heliotropical.

heliotropism (hē-li-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* the movements of flowers or leaves towards the sun.

heliotype (hē'li-ō-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.

helium (hē'li-um), *n.* an element first discovered in the spectrum of the sun and supposed to be peculiar to that body. It has recently been discovered on the earth, and a gas arising from radium has been observed to change into this element.

helix (hē'liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hē'li-sēz)], a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of molluscs, containing the shell snails.

hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Sheol* or *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.

Hellas (hel'ăs), *n.* the name by which the Greeks spoke of their own country.

hellebore (hel'e-bōr), *n.* the Christmas rose. In past centuries a medicine was distilled from it for the attempted cure of madness.

Hellene (hel-ēn'), *n.* a Greek.

Hellenic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature. [Greek.]

Hellenism (hel'en-izm), *n.* a Greek idiom; Grecian culture and the love of the beautiful in art, &c.

Hellenist (hel'en-ist), *n.* a Jew who spoke and wrote Greek; one learned in Greek.

Hellenistic (hel-le-nist'-ic), *adj.* describing the later Greek as written by Hebrews; as the Greek of the New Testament.

Hellenize (hel'en-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to Greek standards or usages; make Hellenic.

hell-hound (hel'hound), *n.* a fearful creature imagined by some to exist, having the shape of a huge dog breathing fire.

hello (hel'ō) and **hullo** (hul'ō), familiar terms of greeting among friends, and especially boys and men. Also largely used in making telephone calls.

hello-girl (hel'ō-gĕrl), *n.* a term familiarly applied to a telephone operator. [Vulgar.]

hell-to-breakfast (hel-to-brek'fast), an *advbl. phrase*, an expression used in popular speech to denote distance covered at a reckless pace, as "he rode hell-to-breakfast."

helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet [Poet.]: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.

helmet (hel'met), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

helminthology (hel-min-thol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of worms. [Greek.]

helo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *nail,* occurring in various scientific words, as *helo*dont, having nail-like teeth; *helo*derm, a Mexican poisonous lizard with nail-like scales.

helot (hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf. [Greek.]

helotry (hē'lot-ri), *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots. Also helotage.

help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.

helpful (help'fool), *adj.* affording help.

helpless (help'less), *adj.* without help; unprotected.

helter-skelter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.

helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.

Helvetian (hel-vē'shan), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland: *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.

hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p. pr.* hemming], to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.

hema, a Greek *prefix* meaning blood, occurring in many scientific words. Also hem, hemato, hæma, hæm, hæmato.

hematin (hem'a-tin), *n.* the red coloring matter in the blood. Also hæmatin.

hemi, a Greek *prefix* meaning *half*, as *hemi*-sphere, half a sphere or globe.

hemicrania (hem-i-krā'ni-a), *n.* a pain on one side of the head.

hemihedral (hem-i-hē'dral), *adj.* having only half the normal number of planes or faces: said of crystals.

hemiopia (hem-i-ō'pi-a), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hemiplegia (hem-i-plē'ji-a), *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

hemisphere (hem'i-sfēr), see under hemi.

hemistich (hem'i-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line, or the half of a line.

hemlock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family: hemlock spruce, an evergreen tree of the pine family: the lumber made from the hemlock tree.

hemmer (hem'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

hemming (hem'ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to hem*; hems collectively.

hemo. See hæma.

hemoglobin (hem-ō-glō'bin), *n.* an albuminoid substance in the blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

hemoptysis (hem-op'ti-sis), *n.* spitting of blood.

hemorrhage (hem'ō-rāj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

hemorrhoids (hem'ō-roidz), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, hashish, is obtained from Indian hemp.

hempen, (hemp'en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, hemp.

hemstitch (hem'stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

henbane (hen'bān), *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild herb of the nightshade family deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

henchman (hench'man), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen (hench'men)], formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary considerations. See heeler.

hendeca, a Greek *prefix* meaning *eleven*, as *hendeca*hedron, a solid figure having eleven plane faces.

hendecagon (hen-dek'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hendecasyllable (hen-dek-a-sil'a-bl), *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

henna (hen'a), *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, &c., a reddish-orange color.

henpecked (hen'pekt), *adj.* governed by one's wife.

hepar (hē'pär), *n.* sulphide of calcium.

hepat, a Greek *prefix* meaning *the liver*. Also hepato, as *hepato*cele, hernia of the liver.

hepatic (hē-pat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver.

hepatite (hep'a-tīt), *n.* fœtid sulphate of barium.

hepatocele (hep'a-to-sēl), see under hepat.

hepatogastric (hē-pat-ō-gas'trik), *adj.*

pertaining to the liver and the stomach.

hept, a Greek *prefix* meaning *seven.* Also hepta, as *hepta*chord, a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

heptad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

heptaglot (hep'ta-glot), *adj.* written in seven languages.

heptagon (hep'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

heptagonal (hep-tag'ō-nal), *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

heptahedron (hep-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

heptahexahedral (hep-ta-heks-a-hē'-dral), *adj.* having seven ranges of faces one above the other, each range containing six faces.

heptarchy (hep'tär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (hep'tär-kiz)], a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.

her (hēr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she.*

herakla (he-rak'la), *n.* an antelope of equatorial Africa.

herald (her'ald), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record, and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim. [Old French.]

heraldic (he-ral'dik), *adj.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

heraldically (he-ral'di-ka-li), *adv.* according to the rules of heraldry.

heraldry (her'ald-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

herb (ērb, or hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

herbaceous (hēr-bā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

herbage (hēr'bāj), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herbal (hēr'bal), *adj.* pertaining to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.

herbarium (hēr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* herbaria (hēr-bā'ri-a)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

herbiferous (hēr-bif'e-rus), *adj* producing herbs.

herbivora (hēr-biv'ō-ra), *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.

herbivorous (hēr-biv'ō-rus), *adj.* feeding on herbs.

Herculean (hēr-kū'le-an), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of classical mythology, possessed of superhuman strength: hence of exceeding strength and power; huge; vast; very difficult.

herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

hereby (hēr-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

hereditable (he-red'it-a-bl), *adj.* that may be inherited. Also heritable.

hereditably (he-red'it-a-bli), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

hereditament (her-e-dit'a-ment), *n.* property inherited.

hereditarily (he-red'i-ta-ri-li), *adj.* by way of inheritance.

hereditary (he-red'i-ta-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

heredity (he-red'i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

herein (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.

hereinafter (hēr-in-af'tēr), *adv.* in this (deed, book, &c.) after or subsequently.

heresy (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (her'e-siz)], an opinion or doctrine at variance with fundamental truths

commonly received as orthodox, especially if leading to division.

heretic (her'e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

heretical (he-ret'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

heretically (he-ret'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a heretical manner.

heretofore (hēr-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* previously; hitherto.

heritable (her'i-ta-bl), same as hereditable.

heritage (her'i-tāj), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.

hermaphrodite (hēr-maf'rō-dīt), *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male and female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. [Greek.]

hermaphroditic (hēr-maf-rō-dit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.

hermeneutics (hēr-men-ū'tiks), *n.* the gift of expounding difficult subjects, and especially the Bible and the classics.

hermetic (hēr-met'ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight. Also hermetical.

hermetically (hēr-met'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an air-tight manner, by means of fusion.

hermit (hēr'mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.

hermitage (hēr'mi-tāj), *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.

hermit-crab (hēr'mit-krab), *n.* one of a genus of crabs that live in the empty shells of univalve mollusks.

hern (hern), *n.* the heron Also hernshaw.

hernani (hēr-nä'ni), *n.* a woolen or silk dress fabric.

hernia (hēr'ni-a), *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.

hernial (hēr'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, hernia.

herniotomy (hēr-ni-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia. [Greek.]

hernshaw (hērn'shaw), see hern.

hero (hē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes (hē'rōz)], a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.

heroic (hē-rō'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; producing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.

Heroic Age (āj), *n.* the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.

heroically (hē-rō'i-ka-li), *adv.* like a hero.

heroic verse (vērs), *n.* epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables. See in the Introduction the section on Versification.

heroine (her'ō-in), *n.* the principal female character in a play, opera, novel, &c.

heroism (her'ō-izm), *n.* qualities of a hero.

heron (her'un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs. [Greek.]

heronry (her'on-ri), *n.* a place where herons breed.

hero-worship (hē'rō-wēr'ship), *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men, such as was Carlyle's in his essay called "Hero Worship."

herperto, a Greek *prefix* meaning *lizard.*

herpes (hēr'pēz), *n.* a skin disease, characterized by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.

herpetology (hēr-pe-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of reptiles and amphibians. [Greek.]

Herr (her), *n.* mister, or sir. [German.]

herring (her'ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.

herring-bone (her'ing-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.

Herschel (hēr'shel), *n.* the planet Uranus, first named after the English astronomer, Sir John Herschel.

herse (hĕrs), *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.
hesitancy (hes'i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.
hesitate (hes'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; pause; vacillate; stammer.
Hesper (hes'pĕr), *n.* the evening star, especially Venus. Also Hesperus.
Hesperides (hes-per'i-dēz), *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four daughters of Nox (Night) and granddaughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus (Jupiter); the garden containing the golden apples protected by an enchanted dragon.
Hesperus (hes'per-us), same as Hesper.
Hessian (hesh'an), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants; a venal politician: *pl.* top-boots with tassels in front (now obsolete).
Hessian-fly (hesh'an-flī), *n.* a small fly, the larvæ of which are very destructive to corn crops. They appeared in Pennsylvania soon after the Hessian (British) mercenary troops in the Revolutionary War: hence the name.
hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.
hetærism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* open concubinage in ancient Greece; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes.
hetero, a Greek *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also heter, as *heterocercal*, having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe: said of certain fish.
heterodox (het'ĕr-o-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to orthodox.
heterodoxy (het'ĕr-ō-dok-si), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (het'ĕr-ō-dok-siz)], an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.
heterogeneity (het-ĕr-ō-je-ne'i-ti), *n.* difference in kind; dissimilarity.
heterogeneous (het-ĕr-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.
heterogenesis (het-ĕr-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type.
heterologous (het-ĕr-ol'ō-gus), *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of different elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.
heteromorphism (het-ĕr-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* a deviation from the natural form or structure.
heteronomous (het-ĕr-on'ō-mus), *adj.* differing from the normal type.
heulandite (hū'land-īt), *n.* a vitreous transparent brittle mineral, a silicate of alumina and lime. Named after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist.
hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.
hexa, a Greek *prefix* meaning six. Also hex, as *hexachord*, a six-stringed musical instrument.
hexad (heks'ad), *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.
hexagon (heks'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.
hexagonal (heks-ag'ō-nal), *adj.* six-sided.
hexahedron (heks-a-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra (heks-a-hē'dra)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.
hexameter (heks-am'e-tĕr), *n.* a line consisting of six feet. In Greek and Latin verse the feet depend on the length of the syllables, *i.e.* quantity, in English verse, on the accent of the syllables, *i.e.* rhythm.
hexapod (heks'a-pod), *n.* an animal with six legs, as insects.
hexiology (heks-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of habits and environment.
hiatus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; the concurrence of two vowels in two successive syliables.
hibernaculum (hī-bĕr-nak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* hibernacula (hī-bĕr-nak'ū-la)], the winter quarters of a hibernating animal; the bud-scales of a winter bud.
hibernal (hī-bĕr'nal), *adj.* wintry.

hibernate (hī'bĕr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter. [Latin.]

Hibernia (hī-bĕr'ni-a), *n.* Ireland as named by the Romans and now used as a poetical term. The Greeks called the island Ierné, so that finally it had a number of names—Hibernia, Ibernia, Ierne, and Iernia.

Hibernian (hī-bĕr'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.

Hibernianism (hī-bĕr'ni-an-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom. Also Hibernicism.

Hiberno-Celtic (hī-bĕr'nō-sel'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the Kelts of Ireland or their language: *n.* native Irish. Also Hiberno-Keltic.

Hibiscus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.

hiccatee (hik-a-tē'), *n.* an American fresh water tortoise.

hiccough (hik'up), *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also hiccup.

hickory (hik'ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* hickories (hik'ō-riz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the genus Carya.

hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also hidden.

hidalgo (hi-dal'gō), *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank: *fem.* hidalga. See fidalgo.

hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding], to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.

hidebound (hīd'bound), *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.

hideous (hid'e-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.

hiding (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.* hieing], to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

hierarch (hī'ĕr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

hierarchic (hī-ĕr-ärk'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also hierarchical.

hierarchism (hī'ĕr-ärk-izm), *n.* church government by a hierarchy.

hierarchy (hī'ĕr-ärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (hī'ĕr-ärk-iz)], the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

hieratic (hī-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also hieratical.

hiero, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sacred,* as *hiero*phant, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

hieroglyphic (hī-ĕr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic.

hieroglyphically (hī-ĕr-ō-glif'i-ka-li), *adv.* by hieroglyphics.

hierology (hī-ĕr-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hieroglyphics.

higgle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

higglety-pigglety (hig'l-ti-pig'l-ti), *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

high-church (hī-chĕrch'), *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Church, its sacraments, its theory of the Apostolic Succession, and its priesthood.

high-colored (hī-kul'ĕrd), *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

highest (hī'est), *adj.* most high.

highfalutin (hī-fa-lū'tin), *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech.

high-farming (hī'färm-ing), *adj.* using fertilizing manures extensively.

high-flown (hī'flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-flyer (hī'flī-ēr), *n.* an extravagant, somewhat dissipated person.
high-handed (hī-hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.
high-jinks (hī'jingks), *n.* sportive jollification usually among men of mature age, and high station.
highland (hī'land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.
high life (līf), *n.* fashionable society; its manner of living.
highlows (hī'lōz), *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle. [English.]
highly (hī'li), *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.
high mass (mas), *n.* a mass, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and a subdeacon assist the celebrant.
highness (hī'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).
high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.
highroad (hī'rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.
high-roller (hī-rōl'ēr), *n.* a person who lives expensively and recklessly. [American.]
high-sign (hī-sīn'), *n.* a jocular expression for a signal among friends, denoting anything in general, but usually an invitation to drink.
highstrung (hī'strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.
hight (hīt), *p.adj.* called.
high-toned (hī'tōnd), *adj.* high pitched; high principled; fashionable. [Vulgar.]
highwater (hī'waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide, or its height or time.
highway (hī'wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.
highwayman (hī'wā-man), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (hī'wā-men)], one who robs on the public road.
high wine (wīn), *n.* a distillage of wine; brandy containing a large percentage of alcohol.
hike (hīk), *v.i.* to stride over long distances of country on a tramp or march.
hiker (hī'kēr), *n.* one who hikes.
hilarious (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.
hilarity (hi-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (hi-lar'i-tiz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration.
hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about.
Hillelism (hil'el-izm), *n.* a doctrine based upon the teaching of Hillel, the Babylonian Jew (112 B.C.), viz., "What is hated to thee, do not unto thy fellow-men."
hilly (hil'i), *adj.* abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged.
hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.
him (him), *pron.* the objective case of he.
hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.
hinder (hīnd'ēr), *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything.
hinder (hin'dēr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.
hindermost (hīnd'ēr-mōst), *adj.* same as hindmost.
hindmost (hīnd'mōst), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.
Hindoo, preferable spelling is Hindu.
hindrance (hin'drans), *n.* obstruction.
Hindu (hin'dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.
Hinduism (hin'dōō-izm), *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.
Hindustani (hin-dōō-stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.
hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c., turn or swing; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.
hinny (hin'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying], to neigh: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass. Also whinny.

hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.

hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; the coxa of an insect; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dog-rose; melancholy: *interj.* an huzzah: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping], to sprain or fracture the hip of; affect with melancholy; build with a hip; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.

hipp, a Greek *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

Hippocampus (hip-o-kam'pus), *n.* [*pl.* Hippocampi (hip-ō-kam'pī)], a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head and shoulders somewhat resembling that of a horse.

hippocampus, a sea-horse; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain (hippocampus major and hippocampus minor).

hippodrome (hip'ō-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek race-course for equestrian games and chariots; a circus; a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged: *v.t.* to arrange such a fraudulent contest. [Greek.]

hippogriff (hip'ō-grif), *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

hippology (hip-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, &c.

hippophagy (hip-pof'a-ji), *n.* the practice of eating horse-flesh, as in France.

hippopotamus (hip-ō-pot'a-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (hip-ō-pot'a-mī), hippopotamuses (hip-ō-pot'a-mus-ez)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.

hircine (hēr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep. [Latin.]

hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease: *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.

hireling (hīr'ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.

hirsute (hēr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.

his (hiz), *pron. poss. case* of he.

Hispanic (his-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Hispania or Spain.

Hispanicism (his-pan'i-sizm), *n.* a Spanish idiom.

hispid (his'pid), *adj.* bristly.

hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!

histo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.

histology (his-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.

historian (his-tō'ri-an), a writer or deep student of history.

historic (his-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history: relating to the past. Also historical.

historiographer (his-to-ri-og'ra-fēr), *n.* a writer of history, especially an official historian.

historiography (his-to-ri-og'ra-fi), *n.* the writing of history, or of the history of history.

history (his'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* histories (his'to-riz)], a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically or otherwise with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.

histrionic (his-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; also histrionical: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation. [Greek.]

histrionically (his-tri-on'i-ka-li), *adv.* theatrically.

histrionicism (his-tri-on'i-sizm), stage effect; affectation.

hit (hit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.

hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move

by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.

hitching (hich'ing), *n.* a fastening in harness.

hither (hi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hive (hīv), *n.* [*pl.* hives (hīvz)], an artificial receptacle or house for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a busy assemblage or society: *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive; harbor: *v.i.* to live or take shelter together.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle-rash; croup.

hive-syrup (hīv-sir'up), *n.* the compound syrup of squills used as a remedy for croup. See squills.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; grey with age; ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up: *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoarding (hōrd'ing), *n.* the act of storing up; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site. [English.]

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoarhound (hōr'hound), *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb; a sweet lozenge made with an infusion of hoarhound, and used as a popular remedy for sore throat.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarsely (hōrs'li), *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

hoarseness (hōrs'nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or demon, as "to raise hob."

hobble (hob'l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.* embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hobble-skirt (hob'l-skērt), *n.* a close-fitting skirt shaped to the figure of the wearer; drawn in by bands between the knees and ankles, rendering walking difficult and awkward.

hobbly (hob'li), *adj.* rough or uneven.

hobby (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies ('iz)], a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a kind of falcon.

hobby-horse (hob'i-hôrs), *n.* a stick with a horse's head, across which children sit; a wooden or rocking-horse.

hobgoblin (hob-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance: hence an alarming apparition.

hobnail (hob'nāl), *n.* a short thick nail with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hobnob (hob'nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

hobo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine (from Hochheimer): *v.t.* to pawn.

hockey (hok'i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

hocus (hō'kus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hocused, *p.pr.* hocusing], to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle: drugged liquor.

hocus-pocus (hō'kus-pō'kus), *n.* a juggler's formula; words repeated before a trick. [Mediæval.]

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hod-carrier (hod'kar-i-ēr), *n.* a man who carries a hod; hodman.

hodge-podge (hoj'poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hodman (hod'man), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer; a hod-carrier.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* [*p.t.*

& *p.p.* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging], to crub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

hogshead (hogz'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hoiden. See hoyden.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

hoity-toity (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, &c.

hoki (hō'ki), *n.* a New Zealand fish.

hoky-poky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* a common kind of ice-cream sold in slabs.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding], to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; proceed; refrain; maintain an opinion: *n.* the act of holding; a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; a fortified place; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

holdfast (hold'fast), *n.* a hook or support: *adj.* tenacious.

holding (hold'ing), *n.* anything held tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

hold-up (hold'up), *n.* the act of a highway robber halting wayfarers to rob them; the blocking of a railway train by a band of criminals: *v.t.* to perform any of the above acts; also to prevent the passage of a bill in a legislative body, usually by corrupt means; to suppress; check; interfere with.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma.

holiday (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.; a day of freedom from labor: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

holiness (hō'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

holland (hol'and), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin

holloa (ho.-o ,, *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout. Also hullo.

hollow (hol'ō), *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

hollow-ware (hol'ō-wār), *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

holly (hol'li), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hollyhock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *whole, entire,* as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

holoblastic (hol-ō-blas'tik), *adj.* wholly germinal.

holocaust (hol'ō-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

holocryptic (hol-ō-krip'tik), see under holo.

holograph (hol'o-graf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author, as "a holograph will."

holographic (holo-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a holograph.

holster (hōl'stēr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a burrow or hiding place.

holy (hō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

holy day (dā), a religious festival.

Holy Ghost (gōst), the same as Holy Spirit.

Holy Land (land), *n.* Palestine.

Holy of Holies (hō'li ov hō'lēz), *n.* the innermost room in the tabernacle and temple, where the Ark of the Covenant was kept. Only the high-priest ever entered it, and then upon the Day of Atonement alone.

holy orders (hō'li-ôr-dērz), *n.* the

state of being a member of the priesthood; little used outside the Catholic, and the various branches of the Anglican, Churches.

Holy Rood (rōōd), *n.* a cross or crucifix, especially one over the entrance to the chancel in a church.

Holy Spirit (spir'it), *n.* God; the third person of the Trinity.

holystone (hō'li-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

homage (om'āj), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord. [Archaic.]

homalo, a Greek *prefix,* meaning *even, plane,* as *homaloidal,* flat; plane.

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic: to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

homeliness (hōm'li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

homely (hōm'li), *adj.* plain-featured; uncultured; rude. In England, benevolent, kindly, homelike.

home-made (hōm'mād), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture, as *home-made* bread.

homeopathic (hō-me-ō-path'ik), *adj* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity. Also homœopathic.

homeopathist (hō-me-op'a-thist), *n.* one who practices or believes in homeopathy.

homeopathy (hō-me-op'a-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843), which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person. Also homœopathy.

Homeridæ (ho-mer'i-dē), *n.pl.* the poetical descendants of Homer; the rhapsodists who recited the Homeric poems.

home rule (hōm rōōl'), *n.* local self-government, especially that form of government for Ireland advocated by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish party.

homesick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

homesickness (hōm'sik-nes), *n.* state of being homesick; nostalgia.

homespun (hōm'spun), *n.* a heavy, woolen cloth, woven to imitate that which was formerly spun at home.

homestead (hōm'sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

homicidal (hom'i-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

homicide (hom'i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

homiletic (hom-i-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to homiletics. Also homiletical.

homiletics (hom-i-let'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

homilist (hom'i-list), *n.* a preacher.

homily (hom'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* homilies (hom'i-liz)], a plain religious discourse or sermon.

homing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

hominy (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

homo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar,* as *homocercal,* lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

homocentric (ho-mo-sen'trik), same as concentric.

homœopathy, same as homeopathy.

homogeneity (hō-mō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* similarity.

homogeneous (hō-mō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

homogenesis (hō-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.

homogenous (hō-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin. Also homogenetic.

homograph (hō'mō-graf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another

word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave* = a tomb, *grave* = serious.

homologous (hō-mol'ō-gus), *adj.* identical.

homologue (hō'mō-log), *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, &c.

homology (hō-mol'ō-ji), *n.* affinity of structure.

homomorph (hō'mō-môrf), *n.* a similar character or mark.

homonym (hō'mō-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair*, *pare*, *pear*.

homophone (hō'mō-fōn), *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.

homophonous (hō-mof'ō-nus), *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.

homotype (hō'mō-tīp), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.

honest (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.

honesty (on'es-ti), *n.* the quality of being honest.

honey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.

honey-bee (hun'i-bē), *n* the common hive-bee.

honey-boy (hun'i-boi), *n.* a term of endearment. [Vulgar.]

honeycomb (hun'i-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.

honeydew (hun'i-dū), a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.

honey-locust (hun'i-lō-kust), *n.* a large American tree of the bean family.

honeymoon (hun'i-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.

honeysuckle (hun'i-suk'l), *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers

honiton (hon'i-tun), *n.* a kind of lace called after Honiton in Devonshire, where it was first made by refugees from France (1793–1800).

honk (honk), *interj.* the cry of the Canadian mid-goose in flight.

honor (on'ẽr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignity; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.

honorable (on'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.

honorably (on'ẽr-a-bli), *adv.* in an honorable manner.

honorarium (on-ō-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

honorary (on'ẽr-a-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.

hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix* = state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood*.

hoodlum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a Californian rough or bully; a rowdy. Also hooligan.

hoodoo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v t* to ban.

hoodwink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.

hoof (hoof), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs, also hooves (hōōvz)], the horny substance cover-

ing the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs.

hook (hook), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c.; to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with, a hook; to gore or attack with the horns.

hookah (hook'ah), *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing perfumed water. Also hooka and hûqa. [Arabic.]

hooked (hookt), *p.adj.* curved like a hook.

hooker (hook'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft.

hook-worm (hōōk'wẽrm), *n.* a parasite which invades the human body by the feet and produces inanition by sucking the blood.

hooligan (hōō'li-gan), *n.* a rowdy; a noisy, coarse young man who haunts the streets at night and begs or steals for a livelihood. The name originated in Australia, but is now used all over the English speaking world.

hoop (hōōp, or hoop), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; a whoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

hooper (hoop'ẽr), *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.

hooping (hoop'ing), *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.

hooping-cough, same as whooping-cough.

hoopoe (hōō'pō), *n.* a bird with an erect crest and handsome plumage.

hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout: *v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts: *v.i.* to utter a hoot.

hoove (hōōv), *n.* a disease in cattle, in which the abdomen is distended.

hop (hop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping], to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pertaining to hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of hope: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.

hopeful (hōp'fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

hopefully (hōp'foo-li), *adv.* in a hopeful manner.

hopeless (hōp'les), *adj.* without hope; devoid of cheerfulness; despairing.

hoplite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

hopper (hop'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or tunnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

hoppet (hop'et), *n.* a hand-basket; a dish for measuring ore.

hopple (hop'l), *v.t.* to hobble.

hoppy (hop'i), *adj.* full of, or tasting like, hops.

hops, see under hop.

hopscotch (hop'skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven from one numbered compartment to another by the player while he hops.

horal (hō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, or lasting, an hour; hourly. Also horary. [Latin.]

horde (hōrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in hordes. [Turkish.]

hordeine (hôr'de-in), *n.* a starch-like substance obtained from barley.

horehound, same as hoarhound.

horizon (hō-ri'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence the limit of one's mental vision.

horizontal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level: opposed to vertical.

horizontally (hor-i-zon'ta-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

hornbeak (hôrn'bēk), *n.* the garfish.

hornbeam (hôrn'bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cogwheels, &c.

hornbill (hôrn'bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.

hornblende (hôrn'blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horn-book (hôrn'book), *n.* a primer consisting of a printed sheet containing the first nine numerals, the alphabet, and the Lord's Prayer. It was framed like a slate and faced over with a thin, transparent sheet of horn, to preserve the printing. The horn-book ceased to be used not long after the time of Queen Elizabeth, but the name was long applied to any primer.

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

hornet (hôr'net), *n.* a small wasp which inflicts a severe sting; hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

horning (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter.

hornpipe (hôrn'pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

hornwrack (hôrn'rak), *n.* sea-mat.

horny (hôrn'i), *adj.* like horn.

horologe (hor'ō-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

horology (hō-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

horometer (hō-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

horoscope (hor'ō-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth.

horoscopy (hō-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope. [Greek.]

horrent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

horrible (hor'i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful. [Latin.]

horribleness (hor'i-bl-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.

horribly (hor'i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

horrid (hor'id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

horrific (hor-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.

horrify (hor'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.

horripilation (hor-ip-i-lā'shun), *n.* a shuddering sensation as of the hair standing on end, or goose-flesh.

horror (hor'ẽr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).

hors de combat (ôr de công'bä), *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled. [French.]

hors-d'œuvre (ôr-dōōvr'), *n.* a side dish. [French.]

horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a footrope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

horse-billiards (hôrs'bil-yẽrdz), *n.* a name given to the game of shuffle-board when played at sea, on ships.

horse-chestnut (hôrs'ches-nut), *n.* a very tall chestnut tree bearing a non-edible fruit resembling chestnuts—first imported from the Old World but now indigenous to America.

horse-fly (hôrs'flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses.

horse-laugh (hôrs'läf), *n.* a coarse, noisy laugh.

horsemanship (hôrs'man-ship), *n.* the act of riding, and of training and managing horses.

horse-pistol (hôrs'pis-tol), *n.* an old-

fashioned pistol generally carried in the bow of a rider, rather than in a holster.

horse-play (hôrs'plā), *n.* rough, noisy conduct, usually observed among yokels and ill-bred, half-grown youths.

horse-power (hôrs'pou-ēr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.

horseradish (hôrs'rad-ish), *n.* a plant with a long root having an acrid pungent taste and used as a condiment.

horseshoe (hôrs'shōō), *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped: the king crab.

horseweed (hôrs'wēd), *n.* the fleabane.

horsey (hôrs'i), *adj.* pertaining to horses.

hortative (hôr'ta-tiv), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also hortatory.

hortensial (hôr-ten'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or fitted for, a garden.

horticultural (hôr-ti-kul'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to horticulture.

horticulture (hôr-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.

horticulturist (hôr-ti-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.

hosanna (hō-zan'a), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God. The literal meaning is "Save, I pray!" [Hebrew.]

hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c.

hosier (hō'zhēr), *n.* one who deals in hosiery.

hosiery (hō'zhēr-i), stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory for such goods.

hospice (hos'pis), *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers. [French.]

hospitable (hos'pit-a-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.

hospital (hos'pi-tal), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick. [French.]

hospitality (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (hos-pi-tal'i-tiz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of an hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian and Lutheran Church. [Latin.]

hostage (hos'tāj), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfilment of certain conditions; a pledge.

hostel (hos'tel), *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college.

hostelry (hos'tl-ri), *n.* an inn or lodging-house.

hostess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.

hostile (hos'til), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian.

hostility (hos-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (hos-til'i-tiz)] the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.

hostler (hos'lēr), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also ostler.

hot (hot), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.

hotbed (hot'bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.

hotchpotch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scotch]; a commixture of property for division; a mess. Also hodge-podge.

hot-dog (hot-dog'), *n.* a name given humorously in the U. S. to a Frankfürter sausage when served hot.

hotel (hō-tel'), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house.

hothead (hot'hed), *n.* one who is given to anger; a high-tempered person.

hothouse (hot'hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants.

hot-pot (hot'pot), *n.* a dish prepared by stewing mutton chops over

sliced and fried tomatoes, highly seasoned.

hotpress (hot'pres), *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

hotspur (hot'spēr), *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valor: *adj.* hot-headed.

Hottentot (hot'en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterized by a peculiar click so as often to be called "the click language." See click.

houdah, same as howdah.

hough, same as hock.

hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

houndfish (hound'fish), *n.* a kind of shark.

hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; a particular time: *pl.* life; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises

Hour (our), *n.* one of the Horæ, anciently regarded as goddesses of the hours and seasons. [Latin.]

hour-glass (our'glas), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through the narrow neck of a glass vessel.

houri (hōō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* houris (hōō'riz)], one of the dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise. [Persian.]

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, especially of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chess-board; (houz) *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge: *v.i.* to take shelter.

house-boat (hous'bōt), *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

household (hous'hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

house-maid (hous'mād), *n.* a domestic employed in the lighter duties, such as caring for the rooms, answering bells, and waiting at table.

housing (houz'ing), *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

hovel (hov'l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hover (huv'ēr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

howadji (hou-wad'ji). Same as hādji.

howbeit (hou-bē'it), *adv.* nevertheless.

howdah (hou'dä), *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel. Also houdah. [Hindu.]

howel (hou'el), *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

however (hou-ev'ēr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

howitzer (hou'itz-ēr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howler (houl'ēr), *n.* one who howls; a coward; one who yields too readily (see squealer); a South American monkey of the genus Mycetes.

howling (houl'ing), *p.adj.* filled with howls or howling; dreary; dismal; extreme.

howsoever (hou-sō-ev'ēr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

hoyden (hoi'den), *n.* a tomboy; a romp; a girl given to noisy play and practical jokes.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hubbub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.
huccatoon (huk-ka-tōōn'), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth.
huck (huk), *n.* a German trout.
huckaback (huk'a-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.
huckle (huk'l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.
hucklebacked (huk'l-bakt), *adj.* round-shouldered.
huckleberry (huk'l-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (huk'l-ber-iz)], the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia; the whortleberry; said familiarly to an acquaintance, as "You're my huckleberry."
huckster (huk'stēr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean, tricky fellow.
huddle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.
hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting clamor.
hue and cry (hū and krī'), *n.* in law, the common process of pursuing a felon, that is, by shouting after him, this being the duty of good citizens.
huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; remove (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.
hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging], to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.
huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.
hugely (hūj'li), *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.
hugeness (hūj'nes), *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.
hugger-mugger (hug'ẽr-mug'ẽr), *adj.* to act secretly; to confuse: *adv.* slovenly; confusedly.
Huguenot (hū'ge-not or -nō), *n.* a name applied to French Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. [Origin doubtful.]
hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).
hulking (hulk'ing), *adj.* unwieldy; bulky.
hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.
hullabaloo (hul'a-ba-lōō), *n.* uproar; noisy contention. [A folk-word, probably Irish, and suggesting "hullo" and "hurly-burly."]
hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming], to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.
human (hū'man), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.
humane (hū-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.
humanely (hū-mān'li), *adv.* in a humane manner.
humaniculture (hū'ma-ni-kul-tūr), *n.* humanism.
humanism (hū'man-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training, literature and art; human nature.
humanist (hū'man-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.
humanistic (hū-man-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the humanities.
humanitarian (hū-man-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* a philanthropist; an anti Trinitarian who rejects the doctrine of Christ's divinity; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.
humanity (hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (hū-man'i-tiz)], mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthropy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature, and the insight into human thought and feeling throughout the centuries since Greece and Rome evolved the greatest monu-

ments of intellectual and spiritual greatness. It is therefore impossible for one acquainted only with the literature and art of recent centuries to be a humanist.

humanize (hū′man-īz), *v.t.* to render human; soften.

humankind (hū′man-kīnd), *n.* human species.

humanly (hū′man-li), *adv.* after the manner of men.

humble (hum′bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.

humble-bee (hum′bl-bē), *n.* a bumble-bee. Also bumble-bee.

humble-pie (hum′bl-pī), *n.* a pie made of the humbles, or entrails, of a deer. Figuratively, when a person humiliates himself and retracts from fun, he is said "to eat humble pie." See crow.

humbles (hum′blz), *n.pl.* entrails, especially of a deer.

humboldtine (hum′bōl-tin), *n.* a yellowish crystalline mineral; natural ferrous oxalate.

humbug (hum′bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging], to cheat or impose upon; hoax.

humbugger (hum′bug-ẽr), *n.* one who humbugs.

humbuggery (hum′bug-ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* humbuggeries (hum′bug-ẽr-iz)], imposition.

humdrum (hum′drum), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.

humeral (hū′mẽr-al), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.

humero, a Latin *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*

humerus (hu-mẽr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (hū′mẽr-rī)], the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.

humid (hū′mid), *adj.* damp; moist.

humidity (hū-mid′i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.

humidor (hū′mid-ōr), *n.* a receptacle for keeping tobacco moist.

humiliate (hū-mil′i-āt), *v.t.* to put to shame; humble; abase.

humiliation (hū-mil-i-ā′shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

humility (hū-mil′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (hu-mil′i-tiz)], the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

humite (hū′mīt), *n.* a variety of chondrodite.

hummer (hum′ẽr), *n.* a familiar word, used of one who is immensely energetic, full of life and of a rather vulgar activity.

humming-bird (hum′ing-bẽrd), *n.* a very small bird of the family Trochilidæ, with brilliant metallic plumage.

hummock (hum′ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.

hummum (hum′um) and **hammam** (ham′am), *n.* a Turkish bath. [Turkish.]

humor (hū′mẽr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of.

humorist (hū′mẽr-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humor.

humorous (hū′mẽr-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.

humorsome (hū′mẽr-sum), *adj.* characterized by humor; laughable; capricious.

hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert (one's self).

humpty-dumpty (hump′ti-dump′ti), *adj.* characterized by short limbs and a round body; a nursery hero, Humpty Dumpty.

humulin (hū′mū-lin), *n.* the bitter narcotic principle in hops.

humulus (hū′mū-lus), *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.

humus (hū′mus), *n.* vegetable mold.

Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the ninth century, A.D., overran and devastated Eu-

rope. Their representatives to-day are found in Russia, Hungary, Finland, and Poland, being commonly styled Turanians.

hunch (hunch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk; a popular superstition makes a hunch the source of luck; so "I've a hunch on so-and-so" means that the speaker thinks that he knows all about it, or that he is sure to get gain from it.

hunchback (hunch'bak), *n.* a person with deformed neck and shoulders. As indicated above, popular superstition makes him a source of luck, so that before a heavy game of cards, gamblers will touch the hump with a piece of money "for luck."

hundred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C, or 100) denoting it; a division of an English county.

hundredth (hun'dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hundredweight (hun'dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

hung, *p.t.* of hang.

Hungarian (hung-gā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to Hungary, its inhabitants, or language. The Hungarian name is Magyar (mā'yär).

hunger (hung'gĕr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hunger-strike (hung'gĕr-strīk), *n.* the effort to enforce release from imprisonment by refusing to take food, especially of suffragettes.

hungrily (hung'gri-li), *adj.* in a hungry manner.

hungry (hung'gri), *adj.* [*comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest], having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food: emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* a lump or large piece.

hunky (hunk'i), *adj.* well done; in good trim. Also hunky-dory. [Slang.]

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

hunter (hunt'ĕr), *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

hunting (hunt'ing), *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

hunting-box (hunt'ing-boks), *n.* temporary residence while hunting. [English].

hunting-watch (hunt'ing-woch), *n.* a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

huntress (hunt'res), *n.* a female hunter.

huntsman (huntz'man), *n.* [*pl.* huntsmen (huntz'men)], a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

hurdle (hĕr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeplechasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hurdy-gurdy (hĕr'di-gĕr'di), *n.* a stringed instrument somewhat resembling a violin, played by a wheel; a barrel organ; a miner's camp.

hurl (hĕrl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.

hurly-burly (hĕr'li-bĕr'li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.

hurrah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. [Originally Russian.]

hurricane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind.

hurricane-deck (hur'i-kān-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship; the upper deck of a river steamer.

hurried (hur'id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.

hurry (hur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying], to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion.

hurry-scurry (hur'i-skur'i), *n.* confused bustle.

hurt (hĕrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.

hurtful (hĕrt'fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.

hurtfully (hĕrt'foo-li), *adv.* so as to hurt.

hurtle (hĕrt'l), *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.

hurtleberry (hĕrt'l-ber-i), same as whortleberry, and huckleberry.

husband (huz'band), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.

husbandman (huz'band-man), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (huz'band-men)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.

husbandry (huz'band-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.

hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.

husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.

huskily (hus'ki-li), *adj.* hoarsely.

huskiness (hus'ki-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.

husking-bee (hus'king-bē), *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking corn.

husky (hus'ki), *adj.* [*comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest], consisting of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse: said of the voice; physically strong: *n.* an American Indian sledge-dog.

hussar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.

hussy (huz'i), *n.* [*pl.* hussies (huz'iz)], a fast girl; worthless woman.

hustings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* in England a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors.

hustle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.

hustler (hus'lĕr), *n.* one who works hard, but with more noise and fuss than are necessary.

hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.

hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.

huzzah (huz-äh'), same as hurrah.

hyacinth (hī'a-sinth), *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus bearing spiky flowers, white, pink, or red, and either single or double; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel. [Greek.]

hyacinthine (hī-a-sinth'in), *adj.* pertaining to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth killed by Apollo and transformed into the hyacinth: hence handsome; beautiful.

Hyades (hī'a-dēz), *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. Also Hyads. [Greek, from the verb *to rain*.]

hyæna (hī-ē'na), *n.* sane as hyena.

hyal, a Greek *prefix* meaning *glass*, as *hyal*ine, like glass: also hyalo: *hyalo*graphy, the art of writing or engraving upon glass.

hyaline (hī'a-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.

hyalography (hī-a-log'ra-fi), *n.* the art of engraving on glass.

hybrid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word the elements of which are derived from different languages. [Greek.]

hybridize (hī'brid-īz), *v.t.* to cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

hydatoid (hī'da-toid), *adj.* watery: *n.* the membrane around the aqueous humor of the eye; the aqueous humor itself.

hydr and **hydro,** a Greek *prefix* meaning *water*, also the *presence of hydrogen*.

Hydra (hī'dra), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules; each of these on being cut off became two; an evil which grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.

hydracid (hī-dras'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen.

Hydrangea (hī-drān'je-a), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.

hydrant (hī'drant), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.

hydrate (hī'drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.

hydraulic (hī-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes.

hydric (hī'drik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen in combination; pertaining to water.

hydride (hī'drīd), *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.

hydriodic (hī-dri-od'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and iodine.

hydro. See hydr.

hydro-aeroplane (hī'dro-ā'ēr-ō-plān), *n.* a flying machine for use both on water and in air.

hydrocarbons (hī-drō-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.

hydrocele (hī'drō-sēl), *n.* dropsy of the scrotum.

hydrocephalus (hī-drō-sef'a-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.

hydrochlorate (hī-drō-klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hydrochloric (hī-drō-klō'rik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

hydrocyanic (hī-drō-si-an'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hydrocyanic acid (as'id), *n.* prussic acid. It has a taste by which its presence is easily recognized, resembling that of bitter almonds. As a poison, it is very deadly, causing instantaneous death.

hydrodynamic (hī-drō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.

hydrofluoric (hī-drō-flū-or'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.

hydrofluoric acid (as'id), *n.* a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.

hydrogen (hī'drō-jen), *n.* a colorless gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known, being 14½ times lighter than air: when combined with oxygen it produces water. Hydrogen is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

hydrography (hī-drog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coast-lines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.

hydrokinetics (hī-drō-kī-net'iks), *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.

hydrology (hī-drol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, &c.

hydrometer (hī-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.

hydropathic (hī-drō-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment where patients reside while under hydropathic treatment.

hydropathy (hī-drop'a-thi), *n.* the cure of disease by water treatment.

hydrophobia (hī-drō-fō'bi-a), *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog, resulting in convulsions, an unnatural dread of water, and final death.

hydrophyte (hī'drō-fīt), *n.* a water plant.

hydroplane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* an attachment for a boat to lessen friction when the boat is speeded.

hydrostat (hī'drō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hydrostatic (hī-drō-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

hydrotherapy (hī-drō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water-cure.

hydrothermal (hī-drō-thēr'mal), *adj.* pertaining to the action of hot water.

hyena (hī-ē'na), *n.* a bristly-maned

wolf-like carnivorous quadruped. Also hyæna.

hyetal (hī'et-al), *adj.* pertaining to rain, or rainfall.

hyetograph (hī-et'ō-graf), *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

hyetology (hī-et-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of meteorology treating of rainfall, its distribution, representation on charts, &c.

Hygeian (hī-jē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health. [Greek.]

hygeian, *adj.* pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hygiene (hī-jēn'), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hygienic (hī-ji-en'ik), *adi.* pertaining to hygiene.

hygiology (hī-ji-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

hygro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *moist, wet,* as *hygro*meter, an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere.

hygrometer (hī-grom'e-tēr). See under hygro.

hygrometry (hī-grom'e-tri), *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

hygroscope (hī'grō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

hylozoism (hī-lō-zō'ism) the doctrine that life and matter can not be separated. This belief is very old and was taught by the Stoics in Greece.

hymen (hī'men), *n.* marriage, from Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

hymeneal (hī-men-ē'al), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns. [Greek.]

hymnal (him'nal), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hymnology (him-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

hyocephalus (hī-o-sef'a-lus), *adj.* pig-headed; dumb. [Greek.]

hyoid (hī'oid), *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter Υ, *υ*: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

hyoscyamus (hī-o-sī'a-mus), *n.* literally (in Greek) "hog's bean," but generally known in English as henbane. A plant of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*). It is very poisonous. From it is compounded the hypnotic, **hyoscine,** which must be taken in very small doses ($\frac{1}{5}\frac{1}{0}$ gr.). It is used as a sedative in cases of acute delirium tremens.

hyper, a Greek *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, excess,* and in chemistry *highest.*

hyperbola (hy-per-bō'la), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hyperbole (hī-pēr'bō-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more or less than the truth.

hyperbolic (hī-pēr-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hyperbole; exaggerated; pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hyperbola.

hyperborean (hī-pēr-bō're-an), *adj.* arctic.

hyperdulia (hī-pēr-dōō'li-a), *n.* an excessive veneration of the Virgin Mary, and the images of the Saints.

hyphen (hī'fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hypnal (hip'nal), *n.* a coal-tar product in the form of a white insoluble powder, used as a hypnotic.

hypno, a Greek *prefix* meaning *sleep,* as *hypno*sis, a hypnotic state or trance.

hypnogogic (hip-nō-goj'ik), *adj.* bringing on sleep; somniferous.

hypnosis (hip-nō'sis), *n.* pertaining to, or producing hypnotism.

hypnotic (hip-not'ik), *adj.* producing sleep: *n.* any drug or medical treatment that produces sleep.

hypnotism (hip'nō-tizm), *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep: a method of medical treatment by hypnotism.

hypnotize (hip'nō-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypo, hyp, a Greek *prefix* meaning *under, beneath.*

hypoblast (hī'po-blast), *n.* the under layer of the blastoderm.

hypochondria (hip-ō-kon'dri-a), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also hypochondriasis.

hypochondriac (hip-ō-kon'dri-ak), *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, hypochondria.

hypocrisy (hi-pok'ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

hypocrite (hip'ō-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.

hypodermic (hī-pō-dĕr'mik), *adj.* inserted under the skin: *n.* a medicine thus injected.

hypogastric (hī-pō-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium.

hypogastrium (hī-pō-gas'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* hypogastria (hī-pō-gas'tri-a)], the middle part of the lower region of the abdomen.

hypopyon (hip-ō'pi-on), *n.* extravasation of blood around the eye; a black eye.

hyporcheme (hip'ôr-kim), *n.* a Greek choral ode sung to the hyporchesis dance.

hyporchesis (hipôr-kē'sis), a Greek choral dance.

hypostasis (hī-pos'tā-sis), *n.* a basis; groundwork; postulate or fundamental principle.

hypostoma (hip-os'to-ma), *n.* an organ or part below the mouth.

hypostrophe (hip-os'trō-fē), *n.* a turning about; a return.

hypostyle (hip'ō-stīl), *n.* a roof supported by columns; a covered colonnade; pillared hall or court.

hypotaxis (hip-o-taks'is), *n.* in syntax, the subordination of one sentence to another, the first then becoming a clause. Opposed to parataxis.

hypotenuse (hī-pot'e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also hypothenuse.

hypothesis (hī-poth'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (hī-poth'e-sez)], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory to explain some fact which may or may not prove to be true; supposition; conjecture.

hypothetic (hī-pō-thet'ik), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural. Also hypothetical.

hypothetically (hī-pō-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* by hypothesis.

hypsi, a Greek *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic: *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also hypso.

hypsometer (hip-som'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hypsometry (hip-som'e-tri), *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hypsosis (hip-sō'sis), *n.* the elevation of the Host or of the Cross.

hypural (hip-ū'ral), *a.* below the tail.

hyrax (hī'raks), *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.

hyson (hī'son), *n.* a Chinese green tea.

hyssop (his'up), *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hysteria (his-tē'ri-a), *n.* a nervous affection, mainly of women, characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

hysterical (his-ter'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.

hysterically (his-tĕr'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a hysterical manner.

hysterics (his-ter'iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.

hysteroid (his'tĕr-oid), *adj.* resembling hysteria.

hysterotomy (his-tĕr-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

I

I. The ninth letter in the alphabet of Western Europe. In the early Greek it was in form a very narrow upright **Z**. Later it was straightened into its present form. The dot was not placed over the minuscule or small *i* before the fourteenth century.

I (ī), *pron.* [*pl.* we (wē)], *nom. case, sing.* of the pronoun of the first person; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself: *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness; the ego.

iambic (i-am′bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics: *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

iambus (i-am′bus), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑–), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable (⏑ ′). Unrhymed iambic lines of five feet each are called *blank verse*; if rhymed, *heroic verse*.

ibex (ī′beks), *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

ibis (ī′bis), *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak, of which the most notable species is the sacred Ibis of the ancient Egyptians.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice-cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; preserve in ice, cover with concreted sugar; frost.

Ice Age (āj), *n.* the glacial epoch when a great part of the earth was covered with ice which shifted in great masses, rocks and other drift from one part of the world to another. Thus, in this, the Quaternary Age, the State of Maine was covered to a depth of 3,000 feet by ice; and rocks from the St. Lawrence river were carried as far west as the Rocky Mountains.

iceberg (īs′bērg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat (bōt), *n.* a strong steamboat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

ice-cream (īs-krēm′), *n.* cream, flavored and sweetened, after which it is beaten in an ice-cream freezer until frozen.

ice-field (īs′fēld), *n.* an extensive sheet of floating ice.

ice-floe (īs′flō), *n.* a smaller sheet of floating ice.

ice-pack (īs′pak), *n.* a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together.

ichneumon (ik-nū′mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped; it tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

ichneumon-fly (ik-nū′mun-flī), *n.* an insect which lays its eggs in the bodies of other insects.

ichnolite (ik′nō-līt), *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

ichnology (ik-nol′ō-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

ichor (ī′kôr), *n.* in classical mythology, the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; *modern*; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ichthyic (ik′thi-ik), *adj.* fish-like.

ichthyo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *a fish*, as *ichthyo*lite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also ichthy.

ichthyography (ik-thi-ōg′ra-fi), *n.* a treatise on fishes.

ichthyolite (ik'thi-ō-līt), see under ichthyo.

ichthyology (ik-thi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification &c.

Ichthyosaurus (ik'thi-ō-saw'rus), *n.* an extinct genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

ichthyosis (ik-thi-ō'sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates as in a fish.

icicle (ī'si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

icily (ī'si-li), *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

iciness (ī'si-nes), *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.

icing (ī'sing), *n.* a coating of concrete sugar.

icon (ī'kon), *n.* [*pl.* icons (ī'konz), icones (ī'kon-ēz)], in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture. Also eikon, ikon.

icono, a Greek *prefix* meaning *image,* as *iconoclasm,* image breaking.

iconoclast (ī-kon'ō-klast), *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams.

icos, a Greek *prefix* meaning *twenty,* as *icos*ahedral, having twenty plane faces.

icosahedron (ī-kos-a-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.

ictus (ik'tus), *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress. [Latin.]

icy (ī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

idea (ī-dē'a), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.

ideal (ī-dē'al), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.

idealize (ī-dē'al-īz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an ideal form; represent (natural objects) so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

idealism (ī-dē'al-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

idealist (ī-dē'al-ist), *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.

idealistic (ī-dē-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.

ideality (ī-dē-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the faculty to form ideals.

ideally (ī-dē'a-li), *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.

ideation (ī-dē-ā'shun), *n.* the shaping of ideas.

idem (ī'dem), *n.* the same; and as a prefix used in expressing ideas of sameness. (Pronounced in Latin, *id'em.*)

identate (i-den'tate), *n.* to cause whatever has been seen objectively, as in pictures or books, to return subjectively as one or more ideas.

identical (ī-den'ti-kal), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

identically (ī-den'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in an identical manner.

identical note (nōt), *n.* a note in terms agreed upon by two or more powers, intended to influence another power.

identifiable (ī-den'ti-fī-a-bl), *adj.* that may be identified.

identify (ī-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying], to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

identism (ī-dent'ism), *n.* The doctrine that subject and object are the same. This is Schelling's theory.

identity (ī-den'ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.

ideograph (ī'de-o-graf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also ideogram.

ideographic (ī-de-o-graf'ik), *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds. Also ideographical.

ideography (ī-de-og'ra-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

ideologist (ī-de-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.

ideology (ī-de-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy originated by Condillac, which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.

ideomotion (ī-de-ō-mō'shun), *n.* unconscious muscular motion arising from a dominant idea.

ideomotor (ī-de-o-mō'tĕr), *adj.* causing unconsciously by an idea.

Ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

idio, a Greek *prefix* meaning *one's own, peculiar,* as *idio*graph, a private or trade mark.

idiocy (id'i-o-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also idiotcy.

idiograph (id'i-o-graf), see under idio.

idiom (id'i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language

idiomatic (id'i-o-mat'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms Also idiomatical.

idiomatically (id-i-ō-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to the idiom.

idiopathic (id-i-ō-path'ik), *adj.* characterizing a disease not produced by another.

idiopathy (id-i-op'a-thi), *n.* an individual or personal affection; a primary disease not arising from another.

idiosyncrasy (id-i-ō-sin'kra-si), *n.* [*pl.* idiosyncrasies (id-i-ō-sin'kra-siz)], peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

idiot (id'i-ot), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.

idiotic (id-i-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish, fatuous.

idiotically (id-i-ot'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an idiotic manner.

idle (īdl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy: *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away.*

idler (īdlĕr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.

Ido (ē'dō), *n.* a universal language claimed to have the virtues of Volapük and Esperanto without their faults.

idol (ī'dol), *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.

idolater (ī-dol'a-tĕr), *n.* an idol-worshipper; one who pays divine honors to images, &c.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

idolatress (ī-dol'a-tres), *n.* a female idolater.

idolatrous (ī-dol'a-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.

idolatry (ī-dol'a-tri), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (ī-dol'a-triz)], the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing. [Greek.]

idolize (ī'dol-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.

idyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also idyll. [Greek.]

idylist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* a pastoral poet, or painter.

idyllic (ī-dil'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; pastoral.

if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although.

igneous (ig'nē-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling fire, or produced by fire.

ignis fatuus (ig'nis fat'ū-us), *n.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c.; a misleading influence. Popularly known as Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse-candle.

ignite (ig-nīt'), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; sub-

ject to the action of intense heat: *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.

igniter (ig-nīt'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, ignites; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo.

ignitible (ig-nī'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being ignited; easily kindled.

ignition (ig-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being ignited.

ignoble (ig-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value.

ignobly (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* in an ignoble manner; basely.

ignominious (ig-nō-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.

ignominy (ig'nō-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (ig'nō-min-iz)], loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.

ignoramus (ig-nō-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge. [Latin, "We do not know."]

ignorance (ig'nō-rans), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ignorant (ig'nō-rant), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed; illiterate.

ignore (ig-nōr'), *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill. [Latin.]

iguana (i-gwä'na), *n.* a large tropical and edible American lizard, having a dew-lap under the throat.

ihlang-i-lang. See ylang-ylang.

il, a Latin *prefix*, another form of *in* when followed by *l*, meaning *not*, as *il*literate, illegible.

ileum (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

Ilex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

iliac (il'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone.

ilium (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ill (il), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or suffering in a bad or disordered state physically or morally; sick; diseased; unfriendly; not proper; unskilful; vicious: *n.* evil; misfortune; disease; harm; mischief: *adv.* not well; not easily.

illapse (il-laps'), *n.* a gliding in or into, especially a divine influx; inspiration. [Latin.]

illation (il-lā'shun), *n.* an inference, deduction, or conclusion.

illegal (il-lē'gal), *adj.* not according to law; unlawful.

illegality (il-lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being illegal; unlawfulness.

illegible (il-lej'i-bl), *adj.* difficult to read or decipher.

illegibility (il-lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being difficult to be read or deciphered.

illegitimacy (il-le-jit'i-ma-si), *n.* the state of being illegitimate; specifically, the state of having been born out of wedlock.

illegitimate (il-le-jit'i-māt), *v.t.* to render, prove or declare illegitimate; to bastardize: *adj.* born out of wedlock.

illiberal (il-lib'ẽr-al), *adj.* not generous; niggardly; narrow minded.

illicit (il-lis'it), *adj.* not authorized or allowed; unlicensed; unlawful.

Illicium (il-lis'i-um), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the magnolia family, containing the Japanese incense plant.

illimitable (il-lim'it-a-bl), *adj.* immeasurable; vast; infinite.

illimitableness (il-lim'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being illimitable.

illision (il-lizh'un), *n.* the act of striking into or against.

illiteracy (il-lit'ẽr-a-si), *n.* ignorance of letters.

illness (il'nes), *n.* the condition of being ill; disease; sickness.

illogical (il-loj'i-kal), *adj.* contrary to the rules of logic.

illude (il-lūd'), *v.t.* to mock; deceive; delude.

illuminant (il-lū'mi-nant), *adj.* pertaining to illumination: *n.* anything which illuminates or affords light.

illuminate (il-lū'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to give light to; decorate with lights, in token of rejoicing; enlighten; throw light upon; make plain; elucidate; adorn, as a manuscript, with miniature pictures in colors and gold: *v.i.* to display lights in token of rejoicing.

illumination (il-lū-mi-nā'shun), *n.* supply of light; the act of illuminating, or state of being illuminated, especially the festive decoration of houses or cities with lights; the art of illumining books or manuscripts; a design in an illuminated work; intellectual light; inspiration.

illuminator (il-lū'mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, gives light; one who illuminates books, manuscripts, &c.; a condenser or reflector; an illuminant.

illumine (il-lū'min), *v.t.* to illuminate.

illusion (il-lū'zhun), *n.* deceptive appearance; false show; hallucination.

illusionist (il-lū'zhun-ist), *n.* one subject to illusion; a sleight-of-hand performer.

illusive (il-lū'siv), *adj.* deceiving by illusion; deceptive; illusory.

illusively (il-lū'siv-li), *adv.* in an illusive manner.

illusiveness (il-lū'siv-nes), *n.* deception; false show.

illusory (il-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* causing illusion; fallacious; deceptive.

illustrate (il-lus'trāt and il'lus-trāt), *v.t.* to make clear or intelligible; explain by examples; elucidate by means of pictures, &c. [Latin.]

illustrated (il-lus'trāt-ed), *p.adj.* having illustrations.

illustration (il-lus-trā'shun), *n.* the act of illustrating; the state of being illustrated; that which illustrates; a comparison or example which explains or corroborates; a picture designed to elucidate the text.

illustrative (il-lus'tra-tiv), *adj.* tending to illustrate, elucidate, or exemplify.

illustratively (il-lus'tra-tiv-li), *adv.* by way of illustration.

illustrator (il'lus-trā-tēr), *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.

illustrious (il-lus'tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by greatness; eminent; renowned; glorious; famous; honored.

im, a Latin *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b*, *m*, or *p*.

image (im'āj), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.

imaged (im'ājd), *adj.* decorated with human figures, as porcelain.

imagery (im'āj-ri), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (im'aj-riz)], representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.

imaginable (im-aj'i-na-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

imaginably (im-aj'i-na-bli), *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.

imaginary (im-aj'i-na-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.

imagination (im-aj-i-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, especially the higher forms of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fancy; invention.

imaginative (im-aj'i-na-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.

imaginatively (im-aj'i-na-tiv-li), *adv.* in an imaginative manner.

imaginativeness (im-aj'i-na-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being imaginative.

imagine (im-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; to surmise.

imâm (i-mawm'), *n.* a Mohammedan priest who leads the people in their devotions when they assemble in mosques. In Turkey he also performs the rite of circumcision.

imbecile (im'be-sil), *adj.* without strength, especially of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

imbecility (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (im-be-sil'i-tiz)], mental or physical weakness.

imbibe (im-bīb'), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

imbricate (im'bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like

tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.

imbroglio (im-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot. [Italian.]

imbrue (im-brōō'), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.

imbrutalize (im-brōō'tal-īz), *v.t.* to turn into a brute; to make brutish.

imbue (im-bū') *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.

imitable (im'i-ta-bl), *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

imitate (im'i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.

imitation (im-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

imitative (im'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

imitatively (im'i-ta-tiv-li), *adv.* in an imitative manner.

imitator (im'i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who imitates.

immaculate (im-mak'ū-lat), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.

Immaculate Conception (kon-sep'-shun), *n.* a dogma of the Catholic Church to the effect that the Virgin Mary was born immaculate and with no trace of original sin. This doctrine was not necessary to faith from the twelfth to the nineteenth century, then it was formally pronounced by Pope Leo IX. *ex cathedra* (Dec. 8, 1854).

immaculately (im-mak'ū-lat-li), *adv.* in an immaculate manner.

immaculateness (im-mak'ū-lat-nes), *n.* spotless purity.

immanency (im'ma-nen-si), *n.* the state of being immanent or near to anything.

Immanuel (im-man'u-el), *n.* a name given in prophecy of the coming Messiah and applied to Christ as the fulfilment of this prophecy. [Hebrew, "God is with us."]

immaterial (im-ma-tē'ri-al), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.

immaterialism (im-ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* idealism; spiritualism.

immaterially (im-ma-tē'ri-a-li), *adv.* without matter; in an unimportant manner or degree.

immature (im-ma-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.

immatured (im-ma-tūrd'), *adj.* not matured; not ripened.

immaturely (im-ma-tūr'li), *adv.* crudely.

immatureness (im-ma-tūr'nes), *n.* immaturity.

immaturity (im-ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.

immeasurable (im-mezh'ūr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast.

immeasurability (im-mezh-ūr-a-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the quality of not being measurable.

immeasurableness (im-mezh'ūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* boundless extent.

immeasurably (im-mezh'ūr-a-bli), *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.

immediate (im-mē'di-at), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.

immediately (im-mē'di-at-li), *adv.* directly; proximately; instantly.

immediateness (im-mē'di-at-nes), *n.* the quality of being immediate; promptness.

immemorial (im-me-mō'ri-al), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.

immemorially (im-me-mō'ri-a-li), *adv.* from time out of mind.

immense (im-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.

immensely (im-mens'li), *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.

immenseness (im-mens'nes), *n.* the state of being immense; immensity.

immensity (im-men'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (im-men'si-tiz)], the character of being immense; immeasureableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk.

immerge (im-mẽrj'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.

immerse (im-mẽrs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.

immersed (im-mẽrst'), *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything, especially a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.

immersion (im-mẽr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.

immigrant (im'i-grant), *adj.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.

immigrate (im'i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new place of residence, especially to a country to settle there.

imminence (im'i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.

imminent (im'i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.

immobility (im-mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.

immoderate (im-mod'ẽr-at), *adj.* not moderate; not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.

immoderately (im-mod'ẽr-at-li), *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.

immoderateness (im-mod'ẽr-at-nes), *n.* want of moderation; excess.

immodest (im-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.

immodesty (im-mod'es-ti), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.

immolate (im'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

immoral (im-mor'al), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.

immorality (im-mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

immorally (im-mor'a-li), *adv.* in an immoral manner.

immortal (im-môr'tal), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; ever-living: *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.

immortality (im-môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

immortalize (im-môr'tal-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

immortally (im-môr'ta-li), *adv.* eternally.

immortelle (im-môr-tel'), *n.* [*pl.* immortelles (im-môr-telz')], a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; an everlasting.

immovability (im-mōōv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness.

immovable (im-mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

immune (im-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.

immunity (im-mūn'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (im-mūn'i-tiz)], exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).

immunize (im-mūn'īz), *v.t.* to render immune.

immure (im-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

immutability (im-mūt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* unchangeableness.

immutable (im-mūt'a-bl), *adj.* un-

changeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

imp (imp), *n.* an offshoot or graft from a tree; a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

impact (im'pakt), *n.* collision.

impair (im-pār'), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.

impairment (im-pār'ment), *n.* diminution; injury.

impale (im-pāl'), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by transfixing on a sharp upright stake; surround with, or as with, a paling or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.

impalpable (im-pal'pa-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by the touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

impanel (im-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel*; summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in. [Latin.]

imparity (im-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.

impart (im-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.

impartial (im-pär'shal), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced.

impartiality (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

impartially (im-pär'sha-li), *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.

impartialness (im-pär'shal-nes), *n.* impartiality.

impartible (im-pär'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

impassable (im-pas'a-bl), *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

impassableness (im-pas'a-bl-nes), *n.* the state of being impassable.

impassably (im-pas'a-bli), *adv.* in an impassable manner; in a manner incapable of suffering from external causes; exempt from harm or pain; not to be moved to passion, sympathy, or any sign of emotion.

impassioned (im-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.

impassive (im-pas'iv), *adj.* apathetic; unmoved.

impassively (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* in an impassive manner.

impassiveness (im-pas'iv-nes), *n.* real or apparent insensibility.

impassivity (im-pas-siv'i-ti), *n.* the state or condition of being temporarily inactive.

impatience (im-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being impatient.

impatient (im-pā'shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

impawn (im-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

impeach (im-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.

impeachment (im-pēch'ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.

impeccability (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrongdoing.

impeccable (im-pek'a-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

impecuniosity (im-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* want of money; poverty.

impecunious (im-pe-kū'ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.

impede (im-pēd'), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder.

impediment (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle; hindrance.

impedimenta (im-ped-i-men'ta), *n.pl.* encumbrances; traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.

impedimental (im-ped-i-men'tal), *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.

impeditive (im-ped'i-tiv), *adj.* causing long hindrance or delay in structure.

impel (im-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling], to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.

impellent (im-pel'ent), *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.

impend (im-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

impendent (im-pend'ent), *adj.* impending.

impending (im-pend'ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand.

impenetrability (im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti) *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

impenetrable (im-pen'e-tra-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; having the property of being impenetrable; impervious.

impenitence (im-pen'i-tens), *n.* the state of being impenitent; hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also impenitency.

impenitent (im-pen'i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

imperative (im-per'a-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

imperatively (im-per'a-tiv-li), *adv.* peremptorily.

imperceptibility (im-pēr-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.

imperceptible (im-pēr-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be immediately perceived by the senses, or easily apprehended by the mind.

imperceptibly (im-pēr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* so as not to be readily perceived.

imperfect (im-pēr'fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective; faulty.

imperfection (im-pēr-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.

imperforate (im-pēr'fō-rāt), *adj.* having no perforations or pores.

imperial (im-pē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* a size of paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion). See goatee.

imperialism (im-pē'ri-al-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

imperialist (im-pē'ri-al-ist), *n.* one who favors or upholds imperialism.

imperialistic (im-pē-ri-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, imperialism.

imperialization (im-pē-ri-al-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the establishment or extension of imperial power.

imperialize (im-pē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* to invest with imperial character, style, or power; bring to the form of an empire.

imperially (im-pē'ri-a-li), *adv.* in an imperial manner.

imperil (im-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

imperious (im-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering, dictatorial, overbearing; urgent; imperative.

imperishable (im-per'ish-a-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

impermeability (im-pēr-mē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being impermeable.

impermeable (im-pēr'mē-a-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

impermeably (im-pēr'mē-a-bli), *adv.* so as to be impermeable.

impermeator (im-pēr'mē-ā-tēr), *n.* a contrivance for uniformly supplying oil to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

impersonal (im-pēr'sun-al), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

impersonality (im-pēr-sun-al'i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

impersonally (im-pēr'sun-a-li), *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

impersonal verb (vērb), *n.* a verb used without a personal subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

impersonate (im-pēr'sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent the person or character of, especially on the stage.

impersonator (im-pēr'sun-a-tēr), *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

impertinence (im-pēr'tin-ens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

impertinent (im-pēr'tin-ent), *adj.* not pertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behavior: *n.* one who interferes in things which do not concern him; a forward, ill-mannered person.

imperturbability (im-pēr-tēr-ba-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

imperturbable (im-pēr-tēr'ba-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained, cool, calm.

impervious (im-pēr'vi-us), *adj.* not to be passed through or penetrated; impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

impetigo (im-pe-tī'go), *n.* running tetter; a skin disease due to a sort of fungus which propagates it. [Latin.]

impetrative (im-pet'ra-tiv), *adj.* using prayer for one's own personal good, without any thought for that of others. [Latin.]

impetuosity (im-pet-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force. [Latin.]

impetuous (im-pet'ū-us), *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

impetus (im'pe-tus), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; impulsion; momentum. [Latin.]

impiety (im-pī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (im-pī'i-tiz)], want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty towards others, as disobedience to parents. [Latin.]

impinge (im-pinj'), *v.i.* strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on, upon,* or *against*).

impious (im'pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.

impish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

implacability (im-plā-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* a state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger. Also implacableness.

implacable (im-plā'ka-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

implacably (im-plā'ka-bli), *adv.* with unappeasable resentment.

implant (im-plant'), *v.t.* to infix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

implead (im-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

impleadable (im-plēd'a-bl), *adj.* not admitting of any plea or evasion.

implement (im'ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil. [Latin.]

implemental (im-ple-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, the use of implements.

implicate (im'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve, entangle; bring into connection with. [Latin.]

implication (im-pli-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

implicit (im-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

implore (im-plôr'), *v.t.* to entreat (a person or for a thing) earnestly, humbly and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; cry; supplicate.

imploring (im-plôr'ing), *p.adj.* supplicating

imply (im-plī') *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying], to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate; tactless.

impolicy (im-pol'i-si), *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

impolite (im-pō-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

impolitely (im-pō-līt'li), *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

impoliteness (im-pō-līt'nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

impolitic (im-pol'i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

imponderability (im-pon-dĕr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of having no weight.

imponderable (im-pon'dĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighed; having no (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether. [Latin.]

imporosity (im-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

imporous (im-pō'rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

import (im-pôrt'), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad: opposed to export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; bear in meaning; imply; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pōrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

importance (im-pôr'tans), *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.

important (im-pôr'tant), *adj.* of much import or significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

importation (im-pôr-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported; one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

importunate (im-pôr'tū-nāt), *adj.* persistent; unreasonable or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

importunately (im-pôr'tū-nat-li), *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

importunateness (im-pôr'tū-nat-nes), *n.* importunity.

importune (im-pōr-tūn'), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

importunity (im-pôr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (im-pôr-tū'ni-tiz)], persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

impose (im-pōz'), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

imposing (im-pōz'ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into forms.

imposition (im-pō-zish'un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; a trick, fraud, or deception; a duty formerly imposed at the pleasure of the British king on imports and exports without consent of Parliament. See impost.

impossibility (im-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or be supposed to be, done.

impossible (im-pos'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

impost (im'pōst), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

impostor (im-pos'tĕr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

imposture (im-pos'tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

impotence (im'po-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

impotent (im'pō-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity;

unable to beget; lacking self-restraint.

impound (im-pound'), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

impoverish (im-pov'ẽr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

impoverishment (im-pov'ẽr-ish-ment), *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

impracticability (im-prak-ti-ka-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

impracticable (im-prak'ti-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

imprecate (im'pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to. [Latin.]

imprecatory (im'pre-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* invoking evil or a curse.

impregnability (im-preg-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unconquerable; the condition of being immune to pregnancy.

impregnable (im-preg'na-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

impregnably (im-preg'na-bli), *adv.* so as to defy attack.

impregnate (im-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

impresario (im-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

imprescriptible (im-pre-skrip'ti-bl), *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable; self-evidencing.

impress (im-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors, especially to carry off forcibly to serve in the navy; seize for the public service, as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres) a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind. [Latin.]

impressibility (im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressible.

impressible (im-pres'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being impressed; susceptible of impressions.

impression (im-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style or character formed by external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; an edition.

impressionable (im-presh'un-a-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.

impressional (im-presh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to impressions.

impressionism (im-presh'un-izm), *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted—in literature described—so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impression, without selection or elaboration of details.

impressionist (im-presh'un-ist), *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.

impressionistic (im-presh-un-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, impressionism.

impressive (im-pres'iv), *adj.* capable of making impression.

impressively (im-pres'iv-li), *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.

impressiveness (im-pres'iv-nes), *n.* the quality of being impressive.

impressment (im-pres'ment), *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.

imprimatur (im-pri-mā'tẽr), *n.* license to print; hence, license or approval in general; sanction. [Latin.]

imprimis (im-prī'mis), *adv.* in the

first place: a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration. [Latin.]

imprint (im-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print) an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication. [Old French.]

imprison (im-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.

imprisonment (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.

improbability (im-prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improbabilities (im-prob-a-bil'i-tiz)], unlikelihood; an improbable event.

improbable (im-prob'a-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

improbably (im-prob'a-bli), *adv.* in an improbable manner.

improbity (im-prō'bi-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

impromptu (im-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech. [Latin.]

improper (im-prop'ẽr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.

improper fraction (frak'shun), *n.* a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

impropriety (im-prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improprieties (im-prō-prī'e-tiz)], the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.

improvable (im-prōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being improved.

improve (im-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.

improvement (im-prōōv'ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.

improver (im-prōōv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, improves; usually said of a device for improving a woman's dress, hair, or complexion.

improvidence (im-prov'i-dens), want of foresight or thrift.

improvident (im-prov'i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.

improvisation (im-prov-i-sā'shun), *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.

improvisator (im-prov'i-sā-tẽr), *n.* an improviser. Also improvisatore.

improvise (im-prō-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an offhand way.

imprudence (im-prōō'dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interest. [Latin.]

imprudent (im-prōō'dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

impudence (im'pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness. [Latin.]

impudent (im'pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; immodest; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.

impugn (im-pūn'), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

impugnable (im-pūn'a-bl), *adj.* that may be impugned or gainsaid.

impulse (im'puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sudden determination not arising from reflection.

impulsion (im-pul'shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.

impulsive (im-pul'siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.

impulsively (im-pul'siv-li), *adv.* by impulse.
impulsiveness (im-pul'siv-nes), *n.* the quality of being impulsive.
impunity (im-pūn'i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.
impure (im-pūr'), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean; dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.
impurely (im-pūr'li), *adv.* in an impure manner.
impurity (im-pūr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (im-pūr'i-tiz)], uncleanness; a physical or moral blemish.
imputable (im-pūt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.
imputation (im-pū-ta'shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.
impute (im-pūt'), *v.t.* to charge, attribute, or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.
in, a Latin *prefix* meaning *in, within, inside, not.*
in (in), *prep.* or *adv.* in, within; after verbs of motion, into.
inability (in-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of power; incapacity.
inaccessible (in-ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* not to be obtained or approached.
inaccurate (in-ak'ū-rat), *adj.* slovenly-minded; unsure; failing in precision.
inaction (in-ak'shun), *n.* sluggishness; failure to perform an act; slowness.
inadequate (in-ad'e-kwat), *adj.* unfit; incapable; insufficient.
inadmissible (in-ad-mis'si-bl), *adj.* not to be allowed; not permissible.
inadvertence (in-ad-vēr'tens), *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake. Also inadvertency.
inadvertent (in-ad-vēr'tent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.
inalienability (in-āl-yen-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inalienable.
inalienable (in-āl'yen-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered, or transferred to another.
inalienably (in-āl'yen-a-bli), *adv.* so as to be inalienable.
inamorata (in-ä-mō-rä'ta), *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress. [Italian.]
inamorato (in-ä-mo-rä'tō), *n.* a man who is in love; a lover. [Italian.]
inane (in-ān'), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless; frivolous: *n.* infinite void; space. [Latin.]
inanimate (in-an'i-māt), *adj.* not animate, or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.
inanition (in-a-nish'un), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.
inanity (in-an'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (in-an'i-tiz)], emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.
inappreciable (in-a-prē'shi-a-bl), *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.
inarch (in-ärch'), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.
inarticulate (in-är-tik'ū-lat), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.
inarticulately (in-är-tik'ū-lat-li), *adv.* in an inarticulate manner.
inartistic (in-är-tis'tik), *adj.* contrary to the laws or principles of art; unable to appreciate works of art.
inasmuch (in-az-much'), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.
inattentive (in-at-ten'tiv), *adj.* not giving due heed; careless.
inaugural (in-aw'gū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address.
inaugurate (in-aw'gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by an opening ceremony. [Latin.]
inauguration (in-aw-gū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of inaugurating.
inaugurator (in-aw'gū-rāt-ēr), *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.

inauguratory (in-aw'gū-ra-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inauguration.
inauspicious (in-aw-spish'us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable; unfortunate.
inbeing (in'be-ing), *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.
inboard (in'bōrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.
inbond (in'bond), *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.
inbreed (in-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.
Inca (ing'ka), *n.* the Peruvian chief or a member of the royal race in Peru (which claimed descent from the sun) previous to the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, in 1531; any one of the aboriginal Peruvian race, whose language, called Quichua, is still spoken in the Sierras. [Spanish.]
incalculable (in-kal'kū-la-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.
incalculably (in-kal'kū-la-bli), *adv.* immeasurably. [Latin.]
incalescence (in-kal-es'ens), *n.* the state of growing warm. Also incalescency.
incalescent (in-kal-es'ent), *adj.* increasing in heat. [Latin.]
incandesce (in-kan-des'), *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.i.* to glow with heat.
incandescence (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* white heat. Also incandescency.
incandescent (in-kan-des'ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat. [Latin.]
incandescent lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of non-conducting material contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.
incantation (in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.
incantatory (in-kan'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.
incapacitate (in-ka-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable. [Latin.]
incapacity (in-ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.
incarcerate (in-kär'sēr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine. [Latin.]
incarceration (in-kär-sēr-ā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.
incarcerator (in-kär'sēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who incarcerates.
incarnate (in-kär'nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.
incarnation (in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process by which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh. [Latin.]
incase (in-kās'), *v.t.* to enclose in a case. Also encase.
incast (in'kast), *n.* something thrown in for "good measure" after a purchase or bargain [Scotch]. In Louisiana, an incast is called *lagniappe* (lä-ni-yap').
incastellate (in-kas'te-lāt), *v.t.* to confine in a castle; to imprison.
incastellation (in-kas-te-lā'shun), *n.* imprisonment in a castle.
incautious (in-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; unwary.
incavo (in-kä'vō), the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work. [Italian.]
incendiarism (in-sen'di-a-rizm), the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.
incendiary (in-sen'di-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.
incense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'sens), perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, especially olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odor, as of flowers; homage; odor of spices and gums burned in religious rites. [Latin.]
incentive (in-sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; en-

couragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

inception (in-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; the formal qualification of a master of arts, previous to taking his degree. [Latin.]

inceptive (in-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning; noting beginning: *n.* an inceptive word or phrase.

incertitude (in-sĕr'ti-tūd), *n.* as wanting in sureness; doubtfully.

incessant (in-ses'ant), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.

incest (in'sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.

incestuous (in-ses'tū-us), *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.

inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.

inchoate (in'kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.

inchoately (in'kō-āt-li), *adv.* rudimentarily.

inchoative (in-kō'a-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.

incidence (in'si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.

incident (in'si-dent), *adj,* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.

incidental (in-si-den'tal), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.

incidentally (in-si-den'ta-li), *adv.* casually.

incinerate (in-sin'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.

incineration (in-sin-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* cremation.

incinerator (in-sin'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes. [Latin.]

incipience (in-sip'i-ens), *n.* incipient state; beginning; commencement. Also incipiency.

incipient (in-sip'i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.

incise (in-sīz'), *v.t.* to cut into; to cut or gash; to engrave.

incision (in-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument; notch.

incisive (in-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; trenchant; pertaining to the incisor teeth; incisorial: *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle. [Latin.]

incisively (in-sī'siv-li), *adv.* with incision.

incisiveness (in-sī'siv-nes), *n.* the quality of being incisive.

incisor (in-sī'sĕr), *n.* a cutting tooth; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.

incisorial (in-si-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, an incisor tooth.

incisory (in-sī'sō-ri), *adj.* cutting.

incitation (in-sī-tā'shun), *n.* the act of impelling to action; an attempt to urge, encourage, or move.

incite (in-sīt'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel. [Latin.]

incitement (in-sīt'ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.

incitive (in-sī'tiv), *adj.* likely to incite to action.

incivility (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (in-si-vil'i-tiz)], lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.

inclemency (in-klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* inclemencies (in-klem'en-siz)], want of clemency; severity of temper; storminess; adversity.

inclement (in-klem'ent), *adj.* not clement; unmerciful; tempestuous.

inclination (in-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from usual direction or position; tendency of the mind; disposition; a slope or declivity; slant; propensity.

incline (in-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.

inclined (in-klīnd'), *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.

inclined plane (plān), *n.* a plane that makes an angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.

inclinometer (in-kli-nom′e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for determining the magnetic inclination or dip; a dipping needle; clinometer.

inclose (in-klōz′), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope; put into the same envelope (with another letter); separate from common lands by a fence.

inclosure (in-klō′zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed, especially the act of separating land from a common by a fence; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, &c. [Latin.]

include (in-klōōd′), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an inclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.

included (in-klōō′ded), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.

inclusion (in-klōō′zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.

inclusive (in-klōō′siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; comprehending the extremes in the sum, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

inclusively (in-klōō′siv-li), *adv.* so as to include.

incognito (in-kog′ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name: *n.* a great personage who travels under an assumed style; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition; state of being unrecognized. *Fem. adj.* The *adv.* is often familiarly abbreviated to *incog.* and then used like an indeclinable *adj.* for both sexes.

incoherence (in-kō-hē′rens), *n.* want of cohesion; looseness; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence Incoherency.

incoherent (in-kō-hē′rent), *adj.* without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.

incohesion (in-kō-hē′zhun), *n.* want of cohesion.

incombustible (in-kom-bus′ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an incombustible substance.

income (in′kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.

incomer (in′kum-ĕr), *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.

incoming (in′kum-ing), *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income.

incommensurability (in-kom-men-sū-ra-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being incommensurable. Also incommensurableness.

incommensurable (in-kom-men′sū-ra-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.

incommensurate (in-kom-men′sū-rat), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.

incommensurately (in-kom-men′sū-rat-li), *adv.* not in equal or due measure.

incommiscible (in-kom-mis′i-bl), *adj.* not capable of mixture.

incommode (in-kom-ōd′), *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

incommodious (in-kom-mō′di-us), *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.

incommunicable (in-kom-mū′ni-ka-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

incomparable (in-kom′pa-ra-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.

incomparably (in-kom′pa-ra-bli), *adv.* beyond comparison.

incompatibility (in-kom-pat-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* irreconcilableness. Also incompatibleness.

incompatible (in-kom-pat′i-bl), *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

incompatibly (in-kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* in an incompatible manner.
incompetence (in-kom'pe-tens), *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction. Also incompetency.
incompetent (in-kom'pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.
incomplete (in-kom-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.
incompletely (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* imperfectly.
incompleteness (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* imperfection.
incomprehensible (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.
incompressible (in-kom-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.
inconceivability (in-kon-sēv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.
inconceivable (in-kon-sēv'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.
inconceivably (in-kon-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* beyond the power of conception.
inconcinnity (in-kon-sin'i-ti), *n.* lack of harmony; failure to agree.
inconclusive (in-kon-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.
inconclusively (in-kon-klōō'siv-li), *adv.* in an inconclusive manner.
incondensible (in-kon-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.
incongruity (in-kon-grōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (in-kon-grōō'i-tiz)], want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.
incongruous (in-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.
inconnu (ang-kon-nū'), *adj.* unknown: *n.* an unknown person. *Feminine* inconnue. [French.]
inconsequence (in-kon'se-kwens), *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.
inconsequent (in-kon'se-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.
inconsiderable (in-kon-sid'ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.
inconsiderably (in-kon-sid'ĕr-a-bli), *adv.* very little.
inconsiderate (in-kon-sid'ĕr-at), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.
inconsiderately (in-kon-sid'ĕr-at-li), *adv.* thoughtlessly.
inconsistency (in-kon-sis'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (in-kon-sis'ten-siz)], the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.
inconsistent (in-kon-sis'tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.
inconsolable (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.
inconsolably (in-kon-sō'la-bli), *adv.* in an inconsolable manner or degree.
inconspicuous (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.
inconstancy (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* changeableness.
inconstant (in-kon'stant), *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.
incontestable (in-kon-test'a-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.
incontestably (in-kon-test'a-bli), *adv.* indisputably.
incontinence (in-kon'ti-nens), *n.* lack of restraint, especially undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge. Also incontinency. [Latin.]
incontinent (in-kon'ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.
incontrovertibility (in-kon-tro-vĕr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being incontrovertible.
incontrovertible (in-kon-trō-vĕr'ti-

bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

incontrovertibly (in-kon-trō-vēr'ti-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

inconvenience (in-kon-vē'niens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also inconveniency: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

inconvenient (in-kon-vē'nient), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

inconvertibility (in-kon-vēr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconvertible.

inconvertible (in-kon-vēr'ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

incorporate (in-kôr'pō-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

incorporation (in-kôr-pō-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

incorporator (in-kôr-pō-rā-tēr), *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

incorporeal (in-kôr-pō're-al), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

incorporealist (in-kôr-pôr're-al-ist), *n.* one who believes that the spirit may exist separate from the body.

incorporeality (in-kôr-pôr-e-al'i-ti), *n.* the lack of material substance; absence of body.

incorporeally (in-kôr-pôr'e-a-li), *adv.* immaterially.

incorrect (in-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper. [Latin.]

incorrigible (in-kor'ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad; beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable.

incorrigibleness (in-kor'ri-ji-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being incorrigible. Also incorrigibility.

incorrigibly (in-kor'ri-ji-bli), *adv.* irreclaimably.

incorrodible (in-kor-rōd'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being corroded.

incorrupt (in-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired, upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest. [Latin.]

incorruptibility (in-kor-upt-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of corruption.

incorruptible (in-kor-upt'ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay, or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially incapable of being bribed.

incorruptibly (in-kor-upt'i-bli), *adv.* in an incorruptible manner.

incorruption (in-kor-up'shun), *n.* exemption from corruption.

incrassation (in-kras-sā'shun), *n.* a swelling or increase of bulk caused by fat. [Latin.]

increase (in-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

incredibility (in-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredible. Also incredibleness.

incredible (in-kred'i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

incredibly (in-kred'i-bli), *adv.* in an incredible manner.

incredulity (in-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

incredulous (in-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

increment (in'kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

increscent (in-kres'ent), *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns towards the dexter side.

incriminate (in-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

incrust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with,

or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also encrust.

incrustate (in-krus'tāt), *adj.* covered with earthy matter; growing firmly to the pericarp: said of seeds.

incrustation (in-krus-tā'shun), *n.* a crust; covering; an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached to the masonry. [Latin.]

incubate (in'kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood; in medicine, to go through the stage of incubation.

incubator (in'ku-bā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; especially an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

incubus (in'kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (in'kū-bus-ez), incubi (in'kū-bī)], the nightmare; in the superstition of the Middle Ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare, and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden. See succubus. [Latin.]

inculcate (in-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

inculpate (in-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to charge with wrong-doing; to censure.

incumbency (in-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (in-kum'ben-siz)], the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.

incumbent (in-kum'bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice.

incur (in-kēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring], to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.

incurability (in-kūr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being incurable.

incurable (in-kūr'a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure. [Latin.]

incurably (in-kūr'a-bli), *adv.* without remedy.

incursion (in-kēr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.

incurvate (in-kēr'vāt), *p.adj.* bent inward; curved.

indebted (in-det'ed), *p.adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.

indebtedness (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* debt; the state of obligating. [Latin.]

indecency (in-dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* indecencies (in-dē'sen-siz)], want of decency, modesty, or good manners; that which is indecent, grossly vulgar, or obscene; in law, the public exhibition of something indecent.

indecent (in-dē'sent), *adj.* violating propriety in language, behavior, &c.; indelicate; obscene. [Latin.]

indecision (in-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

indecisive (in-dē-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.

indecisively (in-dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* in an indecisive manner.

indeclinable (in-dē-klī'na-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

indeclinably (in-dē-klī'na-bli), *adv.* without declension.

indecorous (in-dek'ō-rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct. [Latin.]

indecorum (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.

indeed (in-dēd'), *adv.* in fact, in truth.

indefatigability (in-de-fat-i-ga-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefatigable.

indefatigable (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort. [Latin.]

indefatigably (in-dē-fat'i-ga-bli), *adv.* without yielding to fatigue; persistently.

indefeasibility (in-de-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefeasible.

indefeasible (in-de-fē'zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title. [Latin.]

indefeasibly (in-de-fē'zi-bli), *adv.* so as not to be set aside or made void.

indefectible (in-de-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.

indefensible (in-de-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

indefensibly (in-de-fen'si-bli), *adv.* so as to admit of no defense.
indefinable (in-de-fī'na-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined. [Latin.]
indefinably (in-de-fīn'a-bli), *adv.* in an indefinable manner.
indefinite (in-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague; having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted.
indefinitely (in-def'i-nit-li), *adv.* to an indefinite degree; without determinate limitation.
indelibility (in-del-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indelible.
indelible (in-del'i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.
indelibly (in-del'i-bli), *adv.* so as to be indelible.
indelicacy (in-del'i-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* indelicacies (in-del'i-ka-siz)], want of delicacy; that which is offensive to refined taste. [Latin.]
indelicate (in-del'i-kat), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.
indelicately (in-del'i-kat-li), *adv.* in an indelicate manner.
indemnification (in-dem-ni-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.
indemnify (in-dem'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying], to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse. [Latin.]
indemnity (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (in-dem'ni-tiz)], security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss.
indent (in-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice: *n.* a notch in the margin; a covenant.
indentation (in-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.
indented (in-den'ted), *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; ziz-zag; in heraldry, notched or serrated.
indenture (in-den'tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.
independence (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance. [Latin.]
Independence Day (dā), July 4th, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed as a national holiday in the United States and its dependencies.
independent (in-de-pen'dent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party.
indescribable (in-de-skrīb'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be described.
indestructible (in-de-struk'ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed.
indestructibly (in-de-struk'ti-bli), *adv.* so as to be indestructible.
indeterminate (in-de-tēr'min-at), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.
indeterminately (in-de-tēr'min-at-li), *adv.* indefinitely.
index (in'deks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (in'-deks-ēz), indices (in'di-sēz)], that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* provide with an index.
index-finger (in'deks-fing'gēr), *n.* the fore-finger.
Indiaman (in'di-a-man), *n.* [*pl.* Indiamen (in'di-a-men)], a large vessel formerly employed in the India trade.
Indian (in'di-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Indies, to the West Indies or to the American Indians; made of maize or Indian corn: *n.* an East Indian, West Indian or Anglo-Indian; one of the aborigines of America, or a Red Indian. [Because Columbus believed that in his first voyage to America he had reached India, he called the country India, hence the confusion between the West Indies and the East Indies.

The name India ultimately comes from the Sanskrit, *sindhu* (river), but both the Greeks and Romans knew Hindustan as *India*.]

Indian corn (kôrn), *n.* a native American plant, known as maize.

Indian-file (in'di-an-fīl), *n.* single file.

Indian red (red), *n.* a silicate of iron, imported from the Persian Gulf.

Indian Summer (sum'ĕr), *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in autumn.

Indian yellow (yel'ō), *n.* a bright yellow pigment.

india-rubber (in'di-a-rub'ĕr), *n.* a gummy substance imported from Brazil and the Congo State and hardened by chemical processes; the product of the rubber tree; caoutchouc.

indican (in'di-kan), *n.* a substance obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and indiglucin.

indicant (in'di-kant), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.

indicate (in'di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint; point out, as a remedy.

indication (in-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which indicates; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

indicative (in-dik'a-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

indicatively (in-dik'a-tiv-li), *adv.* so as to indicate.

indicator (in'di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, especially an apparatus for ascertaining and recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam engine.

indicatory (in'di-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to indicate.

indict (in-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

indictable (in-dīt'a-bl), *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

indictment (in-dīt'ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.

indifference (in-dif'ĕr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; condition of being indifferent in character or quality; mediocrity.

indifferent (in-dif'ĕr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

indigence (in'di-jens), *n.* the state of being indigent; poverty; want. Also indigency.

indigene (in'di-jēn), *n.* a native; aborigine.

indigenous (in-dij'e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

indigent (in'di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

indigested (in-di-jest'ed), *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat.

indigestibility (in-di-jest-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indigestible.

indigestible (in-di-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

indigestibly (in-di-jest'i-bli), *adv.* so as not to be digested.

indigestion (in-di-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

indignant (in-dig'nant), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

indignation (in-dig-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

indignity (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (in-dig'ni-tiz)], an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult. [Latin.]

indigo (in'di-gō), *n.* a blue dye-stuff obtained from the indigo plant by decomposition of the glucoside indican. In 1880, the German chemist, Adolf Baeyer, produced it by synthesis from coal tar. [Spanish, but ultimately Greek.]

indirect (in-di-rekt'), *adj.* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

indiscreet (in-dis-krēt′), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.
indiscretion (in-dis-kresh′un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.
indiscriminate (in-dis-krim′i-nat), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.
indiscriminately (in-dis-krim′i-nat-li), *adv.* without distinction.
indiscriminative (dis-krim′in-a-tiv), *adj.* making no distinction.
indispensability (in-dis-pen-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dispensed with.
indispensable (in-dis-pen′sa-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary. [Latin.]
indispensably (in-dis-pen′sa-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.
indispose (in-dis-pōz′), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit. [Latin.]
indisposed (in-dis-pōzd′), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.
indisposition (in-dis-pō-zish′un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.
indisputability (in-dis-pū-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indisputable.
indisputable (in-dis-pū′ta-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable. [Latin.]
indisputably (in-dis-pū′ta-bli), *adv.* unquestionably.
indissolubility (in-dis-ō-lū-bil′i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.
indissoluble (in-dis′ō-lū-bl) *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable. [Latin.]
indistinct (in-dis-tingkt′), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.
indistinguishable (in-dis-ting′gwish-a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.
indistinguishably (in-dis-ting′gwish-a-bli), *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.
indite (in-dīt′), *v.t.* to compose; write.
indium (in′di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.
individual (in-di-vij′ū-al), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person, or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing. [Latin.]
individualism (in-di-vij′ū-al-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the State in the affairs of the individual.
individualist (in-di-vij′ū-al-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism: *adj.* individualistic.
individualistic (in-di-vij-ū-al-is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to individualism or to individualists.
individuality (in-di-vij-ū-al′i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.
individualize (in-di-vij′ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.
individually (in-di-vij′ū-a-li), *adv.* separately; personally.
individuate (in-di-vij′ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.
indivisibility (in-di-viz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* the property of being indivisible.
indivisible (in-di-viz′i-bl), not separable into parts: *n.* that which is indivisible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.
Indo, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India,* as *Indo*-Chinese, pertaining to Indo-China.
indocile (in-dos′il), *adj.* unteachable; intractable.
indocility (in-do-sil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indocile.
indoctrinate (in-dok′tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.
Indo-European (in-dō-ū-rō-pē′an), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan (or Caucasian) languages extending from India over Europe but excepting the Turkish, Hungarian, Bohemian, Finnish, Polish, and Russian, which were called "Turanian" or Ural-Altaic and also by other names.
indolence (in′dō-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.
indolent (in′dō-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.
indomitable (in-dom′i-ta-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.
indoor (in′dōr), *adj.* performed within doors.
indorse (in-dôrs′), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, &c.; sanction; approve. Also endorse. [Latin.]

indorsee (in-dôrs-ē′), *n.* a person to whom a check, &c., is indorsed or assigned.

indorsement (in-dôrs′ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.

indorser (in-dôrs′ẽr), *n.* one who indorses. Also indorsor.

Indra (in′dra), *n.* in India the supreme goddess of rain and of the firmament.

indubitable (in-dū′bi-ta-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.

indubitably (in-dū-bi-ta-bli), *adv.* beyond doubt.

induce (in-dūs′), *v.t.* to lead on; influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction. [Latin.]

induced (in-dūst′), *p.adj.* caused by induction.

inducement (in-dūs′ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.

inducible (in-dūs′i-bl), *adj.* capable of being induced, caused or inferred.

induct (in-dukt′), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.

inductance (in-duk′tans), *n.* the capacity for induction possessed by an active electric circuit on itself, or on neighboring circuits.

induction (in-duk′shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; a conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact. [Latin.]

inductional (in-duk′shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, induction; inductive.

inductive (in-duk′tiv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; operating by induction; susceptible of being acted on by induction.

inductive philosophy (fil-os′ō-fi), *n.* the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction, by which one reasons from a number of facts to a great central fact. See deduction.

inductive science (sī′ens), *n.* any branch of science which admits of, and employs, the inductive method. See deduction.

inductivity (in-duk-tiv′i-ti), *n.* specific inductive capacity.

inductometer (in-duk-tom′e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.

inductor (in-duk′tẽr), *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.

indue (in-dū′), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow. [Latin.]

indulge (in-dulj′), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.

indulgence (in-dul′jens), *n.* forbearance from restraint or control; permission; license; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration.

indulgent (in-dul′jent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; complaint; showing favor; kind.

indulgently (in-dul′jent-li), *adv.* with indulgence.

induline (in′dū-lin), *n.* a coal-tar dyestuff of a dark blue color. Also indulin.

indurate (in′dū-rāt), *v.i.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.

industrial (in-dus′tri-al), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.

industrialism (in-dus′tri-al-izm), *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits.

industrially (in-dus′tri-a-li), *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.

industrious (in-dus′tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard working.

industry (in′dus-tri), *n.* [*pl.* industries (in′dus-triz)], steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.

inebriate (in-ē′bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate; intoxicate mentally or emotionally: *n.* an habitual drunkard. [Latin.]

inebriation (in-ē-bri-ā′shun), *n.* intoxication.

inebriety (in-ē-brī′e-ti), *n.* intoxica-

tion, especially habitual drunkenness.

ineffable (in-ef'a-bl), *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance. [Latin.]

ineffably (in-ef'a-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.

ineffaceable (in-ef-fās'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be rubbed out.

ineffective (in-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual. [Latin.]

ineffectively (in-e-fek'tiv-li), *adv.* without effect.

ineffectual (in-e-fek'tū-al), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.

ineffectually (in-e-fek'tu-a-li), *adv.* in vain.

inefficacy (in-ef'i-ka-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.

inefficiency (in-e-fish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.

inefficient (in-e-fish'ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.

inelastic (in-ē-las'tik), *adj.* lacking or deficient in elasticity.

inelegance (in-el'e-gans), *n.* [*pl.* inelegances (in-el'e-gan-sez)], want of any quality required by good taste.

inelegant (in-el'e-gant), *adj.* offensive to good taste.

ineligible (in-el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.

ineligibly (in-el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* in an ineligible manner.

ineptly (in-ept'li), *adv.* unsuitably; foolishly.

inequality (in-e-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (in-e-kwäl'i-tiz)], difference, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion. [Latin.]

inequitable (in-ek'wi-ta-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.

inequitably (in-ek'wi-ta-bli), *adv.* unjustly; unfairly.

inequity (in-ek'wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.

inert (in-ērt'), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish. [Latin.]

inertia (in-ēr'shi-a), *n.* lack of activity; inertness; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to more uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertiæ*).

inestimable (in-es'ti-ma-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.

inestimably (in-es'ti-ma-bli), *adv.* above estimation.

inevitability (in-ev-i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* impossibility of being avoided. Also inevitableness.

inevitable (in-ev'i-ta-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.

inevitably (in-ev'i-ta-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.

inexact (in-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.

inexactness (in-egz-akt'nes), *n.* want of precision.

inexcusable (in-eks-kū'za-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.

inexcusably (in-eks-kū'za-bli), *adv.* without excuse.

inexhaustible (in-egs-awst'i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied. [Latin.]

inexhaustibly (in-egs-awst'i-bli), *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.

inexorability (in-eks-ō-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers. Also inexorableness.

inexorable (in-eks'ō-ra-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting. [Latin.]

inexorably (in-eks'ō-ra-bli), *adv.* inflexibly.

inexpediency (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also inexpedient.

inexpedient (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable. [Latin.]

inexpensive (in-eks-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.

inexperience (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes by experience.

inexperienced (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.

inexpert (in-eks-pērt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

inexpiable (in-eks'pi-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.
inexplicable (in-eks'pli-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.
inexplicably (in-eks'pli-ka-bli), *adv.* so as not to be explained.
inexplosive (in-eks-plō'siv), *adj.* not liable to explode.
inexpressible (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered or described.
inexpressibly (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.
inexpressive (in-eks-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.
inextensibility (in-eks-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inextensible.
inextensible (in-eks-ten'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.
inextinguishable (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.
inextinguishably (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* so as not to be extinguished.
inextricable (in-eks'tri-ka-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.
inextricably (in-eks'tri-ca-bli), *adv.* beyond disentanglement.
infallibility (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being infallible.
infallible (in-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unerring; certain; unfailing. [Latin.]
infallibly (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* without error or failure.
infamous (in'fa-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.
infamously (in'fa-mus-li), *adv.* shamefully; wickedly.
infamy (in'fa-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy. [Latin.]
infancy (in'fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one. [Latin.]
infant (in'fant), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pertaining to infancy, or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.
Infanta (in-fan'ta), *n.* a royal princess of the house of Spain. The titles of Infanta and Infante were also used in Portugal before that country became a republic, in 1910.
Infanté (in-fan'tā), *n.* the male heir to the Spanish throne; a Spanish prince of the royal house.
infanticidal (in-fan'ti-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to infanticide.
infanticide (in-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant. [Latin.]
infantile (in'fan-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.
infantry (in'fan-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps. [French.]
infatuate (in-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make extravagantly foolish; to inspire with fatuous passion. [Latin.]
infatuation (in-fat-ū-ā'shun), *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion.
infect (in-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral. [Latin.]
infection (in-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; contaminating; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.
infectious (in-fek'shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection; demoralizing.
infecundity (in-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* barrenness. [Latin.]
infelicitous (in-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed. [Latin.]
infelicity (in-fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infelicities (in-fe-lis'i-tiz)], misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.
infelt (in'felt), *adj.* felt within; heartfelt.
infer (in-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring], to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude. [Latin.]

inferable (in-fĕr'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being inferred.

inference (in'fĕr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; the conclusion; deduction; induction.

inferential (in-fĕr-en'shal), *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.

inferentially (in-fĕr-en'sha-li), *adv.* by way of inference.

inferior (in-fē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.

inferiority (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.

infernal (in-fĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the lower regions, or regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish.

infernally (in-fĕr-na-li), *adv.* in an infernal manner.

infernal machine (ma-shēn'), *n.* an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.

Inferno (in-fĕr'no), *n.* [*pl.* inferni (in-fĕr'nē)], a place or position of torment. [Italian.]

infest (in-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun. [Latin.]

infidel (in'fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly applied to a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen. [Latin.]

infidelity (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (in-fi-del'i-tiz)], disbelief in all religion, especially disbelief in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.

infield (in'fēld), *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. x 30 yds.

infiltration (in-fil-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating; that which infiltrates; morbid condition of an organ due to accumulation of substances introduced from without. [French.]

infinite (in'fi-nit), *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable: *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate. [Latin.]

infinitely (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.

infinitesimal (in-fin-i-tes'i-mal), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantitv.

infinitesimally (in-fin-i-tes'i-ma-li), *adv.* by infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.

infinitive (in-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinitive mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.

infinitude (in-fin'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being infinite; unlimited extent; infinity.

infinity (in-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (in-fin'i-tiz)], the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity.

infirm (in-fĕrm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious. [Latin.]

infirmary (in-fĕr'ma-ri), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (in-fĕr'ma-riz)], a hospital for the sick and injured.

infirmity (in-fĕr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (in-fĕr'mi-tiz)], the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

infix (in-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks) *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word. [Latin.]

inflame (in-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

inflamed (in-flāmd'), *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.

inflammability (in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable.

inflammable (in-flam'a-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.
inflammably (in-flam'a-bli), *adv.* in an inflammable manner.
inflammation (in-fla-mā'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling. [Latin.]
inflammatory (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.
inflatable (in-flāt'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being inflated. [Latin.]
inflate (in-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.
inflationist (in-flā'shun-ist), *n.* one in favor of an increased issue of paper money.
inflator (in-flā'tēr), *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.
inflatus (in-flā'tus), *n* inspiration; afflatus.
inflect (in-flekt'), *v.t.* bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.
inflected (in-flek'ted), *p.adj.* bent or turned fron a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.
inflection (in-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; moduiation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugations; diffraction of light or heat. Also inflexion.
inflectional (in-flek'shun-al), *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections. Also inflexional.
inflective (in-flek'tiv), *adj.* capable of bending.
inflexibility (in-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.
inflexible (in-fleks'i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.
inflexibly (in-fleks'i-bli), *adv.* rigidly; inexorably.
inflict (in-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; impose as a punishment. [Latin.]
inflorescence (in-flō-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a group of flowers rising upon a common main axis. [Latin.]
influence (in'flū-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.
influential (in-flū-en'shal), *adj.* having or exerting influence.
influentially (in-flū-en'sha-li), *adv.* so as to influence.
influenza (inflū-en'za), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration. [Italian.]
influx (in'fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea. [Latin.]
inform (in-fôrm'), *v.t.* to animate; mold; instruct; apprise: *v.i.* to give information.
informal (in-fôr'mal), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form. See form.
informality (in-fôr-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (in-fôr-mal'i-tiz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form.
informally (in-fôr'ma-li), *adv.* in an informal manner.
informant (in-fôr'mant), *n.* one who gives information.
information (in-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.
informer (in-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.
infra, a Latin *prefix,* meaning *below, further on,* as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.
infraction (in-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement. [Latin.]
infrangible (in-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.
infrequence (in-frē'kwens), *n.* the

state of being infrequent; rareness. Also infrequency.

infrequent (in-frē'kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.

infringe (in-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach: followed by *on* or *upon*. [Latin.]

infringement (in-frinj'ment), *n.* violation or breach, as of a law, patent, trademark, &c.

infuriate (in-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

infuse (in-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil; make an infusion of.

infusible (in-fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being infused.

infusion (in-fū'zhun), *n.* pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling. [Latin.]

Infusoria (in-fū-sō'ri-a), *n.pl.* the name of several classes of active Protozoa.

ingate (in'gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

ingenious (in-jē'nius), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

ingénue (äng-zhā-nū'), *n.* an artless girl or young woman; an actress who acts such a character in a play.

ingenuity (in-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

ingenuous (in-jen'ū-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

inglorious (in-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

ingot (in'got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

ingraft (in-graft'), *v.t.* to graft into another; to fix deeply.

ingrain (in-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured.

ingratiate (in-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self) into the favor of another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

ingratitude (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

ingredient (in-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part. [Latin.]

ingress (in'gres), *n.* entrance.

ingulf, same as engulf.

inhabit (in-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain. [Latin.]

inhabitable (in-hab'it-a-bl), *adj.* fit for habitation.

inhabitant (in-hab'i-tant), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

inhabitation (in-hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.

inhalant (in-hā'lant), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

inhalation (in-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.

inhale (in-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs. [Latin.]

inharmonious (in-här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* inmusical; discordant.

inhere (in-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

inherence (in-hēr'ens), *n.* the state of being inherent. Also inherency.

inherent (in-hēr'ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

inherit (in-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir. [Latin.]

inheritance (in-her'i-tans), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

inhibit (in-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prohibit; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions. [Latin.]

inhibitive (in-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* restraining; preventing the commission of an act.

inhospitable (in-hos'pi-ta-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

inhuman (in-hū'man), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling. [Latin.]

inhumanity (in-hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inhumanities (in-hū-man'i-tiz)], the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.

inhume (in-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.

inimical (in-im'i-kal), *adj.* hostile; adverse. [Latin.]

inimically (in-im'i-ka-li), *adv.* as an enemy; adversely.

inimitable (in-im'i-ta-bl), *adj.* matchless. [Latin.]
inimitably (in-im'i-ta-bli), *adv.* in an inimitable manner.
iniquitous (in-ik'kwi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust. [Latin.]
iniquity (in-ik'kwi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (in-ik'kwi-tiz)], wickedness; injustice; crime; evil.
initial (in-ish'al), *adj.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.: *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial. [Latin.]
initiate (in-ish'i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.
initiation (in-ish-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.
initiative (in-ish'i-a-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.
initiator (in-ish'i-ā-tēr), *n.* one who initiates.
initiatory (in-ish'i-a-tō-ri), *adj.* introductory.
inject (in-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means. [Latin.]
injection (in-jek'shun), *n.* the act of injecting; that which is injected; an enema.
injector (in-jek'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, injects, especially an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.
injudicious (in-jū-dish'us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; unwise.
injunction (in-jungk'shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings. [Latin.]
injure (in'jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.
injurious (in-jōō'ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.
injury (in'jōō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (in'jōō-riz)], that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage. [Latin.]
injustice (in-jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.
ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing, &c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink. [Old French.]
inkiness (ingk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being inky.
inkling (ingk'ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.
ink-pools (ingk'pōōlz), *n.* shallow basins filled with ink into which a boy or man is made to gaze steadily in order that he may be hypnotized and thus read the present and the future. The custom is prevalent among occultists and mystics in India.
inky (ing'ki), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.
inland (in'land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adj.* towards the interior.
inlay (in-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying], to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.
inlet (in-let'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], to inlay; insert: *n.* (in'let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.
inly (in'li), *adv.* inwardly; secretly.
inmate (in'māt), *n.* one who lodges in the same house with another, applied to hospitals, prisons, &c.
inmost (in'mōst), *adj.* deepest within. Also innermost.
inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern; in England, a college of common law professors and students.
innate (in-nāt'), *adj.* inborn; native.
inner (in'ēr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer and the bull's-eye.
innervate (in'ēr-vāt), *v.t.* to supply with force or nervous energy.
innings (in'ings), *n.pl.* in base-ball, the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.
innocence (in'ō-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also innocency. [Latin.]

innocent (in'ō-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrong-doing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.
innocuous (in-nok'ū-us), *adj.* harmless.
innovate (in'ō-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.
innovator (in'ō-vā-tēr), *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.
innoxious (in-nok'shus), *n.* harmless.
innuendo (in-ū-en'dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendos, -does (in-ū-en'dōz)], an oblique hint or insinuation. [Latin.]
innumerability (in-nū-mēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being innumerable. Also innumerableness.
innumerable (in-nū'mēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted: very numerous. [Latin.]
innumerably (in-nū'mēr-a-bli), *adv.* without number.
innutrition (in-nū-trish'un), *n.* the condition of having no capacity for digesting and assimilating food.
innutritious (in-nū-trish'us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.
inoculate (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate a disease to by the insertion of infectious matter into the system: *v.i.* to practice inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds. [Latin.]
inodorous (in-ō'do-rus), *adj.* lacking odor; having no smell.
inoffensive (in-of-fen'siv), *adj.* not objectionable; not unpleasant; giving no offense.
inogen (in'ō-jen), *n.* a nitrogenous compound supposed by some physiologists to decompose between the muscles when they are in action, and to be renewed as soon as action ceases.
inoil (in-oil'), *v.t.* an old English expression for unction; to anoint.
inoperative (in-op'ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* not in action; having no effect.
inopportune (in-op-pôr-tūn'), *adj.* unseasonable; inappropriate.
inordinate (in-ôr'di-nat), *adj.* immoderate; excessive.
inordinately (in-ôr'di-nat-li), *adv.* immoderately.
inorganic (in-ôr-gan'ik), *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. [Græco-Latin.]
inquest (in'kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry. [Latin.]
inquietude (in-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* disturbance of body or mind; unrest.
inquire (in-kwīr'), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*). [Latin.]
inquiry (in-kwīr'i), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries (in-kwīr'iz)], the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.
inquisition (in-kwi-zish'un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters.
inquisitive (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.
inquisitor (in-kwiz'i-tēr), *n.* one who makes inquiries or investigates.
inquisitorial (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to an inquisitor or to his office; prying.
inroad (in'rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.
insalubrious (in-sa-lū'bri-us), *adj.* not healthful; unwholesome.
insane (in-sān'), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish. [Latin.]
insanity (in-san'i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.
insatiable (in-sā'shi-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.
inscribe (in-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another). [Latin.]
inscription (in-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing on wood, stone, silver, gold; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.
inscriptive (in-skrip'tiv), *adj.* inscribed.
inscrutability (in-skrōō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.
inscrutable (in-skrōō'ta-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible. [Latin.]
insect (in'sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible. [Latin.]
Insecta (in-sek'ta), *n.pl.* a class of ar-

diculate animals having three pairs of legs, two pairs of wings, and the body divided into three segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.

insecure (in-se-kūr′), *adj.* apprehensive of, or exposed to, danger or loss.

insensate (in-sen′sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.

insensibility (in-sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.

insensible (in-sen′si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.

insert (in-sērt′), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.

insertion (in-sēr′shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.

inset (in′set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set′) to set in; implant.

inshore (in′shōr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.

inside (in′sīd), *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger; the place of influence because of intimacy.

insidious (in-sid′i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.

insight (in′sīt), penetration; intuition.

insignia (in-sig′ni-a), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office. [Latin.]

insignificance (in-sig-nif′i-kans), *n.* unimportance.

insignificant (in-sig-nif′i-kant), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.

insincere (in-sin-sēr′), *adj.* deceitful; dissembling; not to be trusted; unsound.

insinuate (in-sin′ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another. [Latin.]

insinuation (in-sin-ū-ā′shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.

insipid (in-sip′id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless. [Latin.]

insipidity (in-si-pid′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insipid.

insist (in-sist′), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.

insistence (in-sist′ens), *n.* the act of insisting. Also insistency.

insistent (in-sist′ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.

insobriety (in-sō-brī′i-ti), *n.* intemperance.

insolence (in′so-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.

insolent (in′so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude. [Latin.]

insolubility (in-sol-ū-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.

insoluble (in-sol′ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.

insolvency (in-sol′ven-si), *n.* [*pl.* insolvencies (in-sol′ven-siz)], the state of being insolvent.

insolvent (in-sol′vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.

insomnia (in-som′ni-a), *n.* sleeplessness. [Latin.]

inspect (in-spekt′), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend. [Latin.]

inspection (in-spek′shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.

inspector (in-spek′tẽr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

inspiration (in-spi-rā′shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred teachers.

inspiratory (in-spīr′a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to inspiration.

inspire (in-spīr′), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue

with ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any other influence. [Latin.]

inspirit (in-spir'it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.

inspissate (in-spis'āt), *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.

I-spy (ī-spī'), phrase used by children when the one known as "It" detects the hiding-place of another child.

instability (in-sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

install (in-stawl'), *v.t.* to set in a seat; give a place to; place in an office or rank.

installation (in-stawl-a'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction of one into an office or rank; the whole of a system of machinery when set up and arranged for practical workng. [Latin.]

installment (in-stawl'ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.

instance (in'stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

instant (in'stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration. [Latin.]

instantaneous (in-stan-tā'ne-us), *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.

instanter (in-stan'tēr), *adv.* immediately. [Latin.]

instantly (in'stant-li), *adv.* at once.

instate (in-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank.

instead (in-sted'), *adv.* in room or place: followed by *of*.

instep (in'step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

instigate (in'sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.

instigator (in'sti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who instigates.

instill (in-stil'), [*v. t. p.t.* & *p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling], to infuse slowly; pour in by drops; hence, to impart gradually.

instinct (in'stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals. [Latin.]

instinctive (in-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

institute (in'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle: *pl.* a book of laws or principles, especially Roman laws such as the so-called Institutes of Justinian; a society for the promotion of some special interest, either artistic or scientific, as the Institute of France in Paris, Cooper Institute in New York; the American Institute of Arts and Letters; the Hispanic Society in New York, the Historical Society in Philadelphia, &c.

institution (in-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets. [Latin.]

institutional (in-sti-tū'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to institutions; elementary.

institutionalism (in-sti-tū'shun-al-izm), *n.* a belief in the management of affairs by rules and set precepts. Opposed therefore to *individualism*.

institutionalist (in-sti-tū'shun-al-ist), *n.* one opposed to individual action, and prefers the rule of institutive.

institutor (in'sti-tū-tēr), *n.* a founder; a cleric appointed by the bishop to institute a clergyman into a spiritual benefice.

instruct (in-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions. [Latin.]

instruction (in-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.

instructional (in-struk'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to instruction.

instructive (in-struk'tiv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

instructor (in-struk'tēr), *n.* one who instructs.

instrument (in'strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical con-

trivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

instrumental (in-strōō-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

instrumentality (in-strōō-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (in-strōō-men-tal'i-tiz)], a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

instrumentation (in-strōō-men-tā'-shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.

insubordinate (in-sub-ôr'di-nat), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

insubordination (in-sub-ôr-di-nā'-shun), *n.* the state of being insubordinate.

insufferable (in-suf'ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* intolerable.

insufferably (in-suf'ĕr-a-bli), *adv.* intolerably.

insufflation (in-suf-flā'shun), *n.* in past years, the blowing upon or into the face of a layman, either to drive out a supposed demon, or to breathe in the Holy Spirit. [Latin.]

insular (in'sū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow. [Latin.]

insularity (in-sū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, &c.; same as insularism.

insulate (in'sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone, or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

insulation (in-sū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated.

insulator (in'sū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

insult (in'sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (in-sult') to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

insuperable (in-sū'pĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible. [Latin.]

insupportable (in-sup-pôrt'a-bl), *adj.* not to be endured; unbearable.

insurable (in-shūr'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, &c.; proper to be insured.

insurance (in-shur'ans), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid. [Old French.]

insure (in-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.

insurgent (in-sĕr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel. [Latin.]

insurrection (in-sĕr-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

insurrectionary (in-sĕr-rek'shun-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, insurrection; seditious.

intact (in-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured. [Latin.]

intaglio (ēn-tä'lyō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglii, -glios (ēn-tä'lyē, ēn-tä'lyōz)], a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving. [Italian.]

intake (in'tāk), *n.* that which is taken in as profit on a farm (opposed to *outgo*); said of a channel which takes in water at a certain point (opposed to *outlet*); the drawing in of the breath of man or beast.

integer (in'te-jĕr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to fraction.

integral (in'te-gral), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

integrant (in'te-grant), *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

integrate (in'te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.

integrity (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

integument (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin.

intellect (in'tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence; acquired knowledge.

intellectual (in-tel-ek'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental; ideal.
intellectualism (in-tel-ek'tū-al-izm), *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason
intellectuality (in-tel-ek-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.
intellectually (in-tel-ek'tū-a-li), *adv.* by means of the intellect.
intelligence (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notification; news.
intelligent (in-tel'i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.
intelligible (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.
intelligibly (in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* clearly.
intemperance (in-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors. [Latin.]
intemperate (in-tem'pēr-at), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors. [Latin.]
intend (in-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; mean.
intendant (in-tend'ant), *n.* a superintendent; an administrator. [French.]
intended (in-tend'ed), *n.* an affianced lover.
intense (in-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement. [Latin.]
intensify (in-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intensified, *p.pr.* intensifying], to render more intense; heighten.
intensity (in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (in-ten'si-tiz)], the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.
intensive (in-ten'siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to.
intent (in-tent'), *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.
intention (in-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; fixed design; end or aim; project.
intentioned (in-ten'shund), *adj.* having intentions.
inter (in-tēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring], to bury.
inter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *between, among,* and very frequent in English.
intercalate (in-tēr'ka-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.
intercede (in-tēr-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another; interpose.
intercept (in-tēr-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.
intercession (in-tēr-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.
intercessor (in-tēr-ses'ēr), *n.* a mediator.
interchange (in-tēr-chānj'), *v.t.* to exchange: *v.i.* to succeed alternately: *n.* exchange.
intercourse (in'tēr-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; fellowship.
interdict (in-tēr-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from the spiritual services of the Church.
interest (in'tēr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.
interesting (in'tēr-est-ing), *p.adj.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.
interfere (in-tēr-fēr'), *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.
interference (in-tēr-fēr'ens), *n.* the act of interfering.
interim (in'tēr-im), *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile. [Latin.]
interior (in-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.
interjection (in-tēr-jek'shun), *n.* an

exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.

interlard (in-tĕr-lärd'), *v.t.* to mix fat and lean meat together for variety; hence, to introduce jokes or saws in talk.

interleave (in-tĕr-lēv'), *v.t.* to insert a leaf in: as to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or illustrations.

interline (in-tĕr-līn'), *v.t.* to draw a line under; in writing, to underscore words, usually for emphasis; to write between the lines of a manuscript or book.

interlinear (in-tĕr-lin'e-ar), *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation: *n.* a translation which has the English words, for instance, written under the foreign words above. This way of teaching languages has been called the Lancastrian System, because it was earnestly advocated by Joseph Lancaster (about 1800).

interlocutory (in-tĕr-lok'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.

interloper (in'tĕr-lō-pĕr), *n.* an intruder.

interlucent (in-tĕr-lū'sent), *adj.* shining between or among various objects.

interlude (in'tĕr-lūd), *n.* a short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, &c.

intermediary (in-tĕr-mē'di-a-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.

intermediate (in-tĕr-mē'di-at), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.

intermembral (in-tĕr-mem'bral), *adj.* lying or existing between the members of the body.

interment (in-tĕr'ment), *n.* burial.

intermezzo (in-tĕr-met'zō), *n.* an interlude of a musical character, performed between the acts of an opera. [Italian.]

interminable (in-tĕr'min-a-bl), *adj.* without end or limit; boundless.

intermission (in-tĕr-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.

intermit (in-tĕr-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting], to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.

intermix (in-tĕr-miks'), *v.t.* to mix together. Same as intermingle.

intern (in-tĕrn'), *v.t.* to confine within: place under arrest; confine in a neutral country vessels or combatants of a belligerent power: *n.* a junior physician resident in a hospital. [French.]

internal (in-tĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.

international (in-tĕr-nash'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.

internecine (in-tĕr-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.

interpellate (in-tĕr-pel'āt), *v.t.* to question.

interpleader (in-tĕr-plēd'ĕr), *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.

interpolate (in-tĕr'pō-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter.

interpolater (in-tĕr'pō-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who interpolates.

interpose (in-tĕr-pōz'), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.

interpret (in-tĕr'pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.

interpretation (in-tĕr-pre-tā'shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.

interregnum (in-tĕr-reg'num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.

interrogate (in-ter'ō-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.

interrogation (in-ter-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.

interrogative (in-ter-rog'a-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.

interrogatively (in-ter-rog'a-tiv-li), *adv.* by questions.

interrogator (in-ter'ō-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who interrogates.

interrogatory (in-ter-rog'a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a ques-

tion: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.

interrupt (in-tẽr-rupt'), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.

interruption (in-tẽr-rup'shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.

intersect (in-tẽr-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.

intersection (in-tẽr-sek'shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

intersperse (in-tẽr-spẽrs'), *v.t.* to set or scatter here and there.

interstellar (in-tẽr-stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.

interstice (in-tẽr'stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.

interstitial (in-tẽr-stish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in interstices.

intertidal (in-tẽr-tī'dal), *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark.

interurban (in-tẽr-ẽr'ban), *adj.* uniting or belonging to two cities: *n.* something, such as a car-line, tube, or ferry-boat that unites two closely related cities.

interval (in'tẽr-val), *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.

intervale (in'tẽr-vāl), *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, or by the banks of a river.

intervene (in-tẽr-vēn'), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.

intervention (in-tẽr-ven'shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.

interview (in'tẽr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting. [French.]

intestacy (in-tes'ta-si), *n.* the state of dying without a will.

intestate (in-tes'tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will; *n.* one who dies without having made a will.

intestinal (in-tes'ti-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the intestines.

intestine (in-tes'tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.

intimacy (in'ti-ma-si), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (in'ti-ma-siz)], close or confidential friendship.

intimate (in'ti-mat), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential; complete: *v.t.* (in'ti-māt) to indicate; make known.

intimately (in'ti-mat-li), *adv.* in an intimate manner.

intimation (in-ti-mā'shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.

intimidate (in-tim'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.

intinction (in-tingk'shun), *n.* a knowledge of dyeing.

into (in'tōō), *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.

intolerable (in-tol'ẽr-a-bl), *adj.* unbearable.

intolerably (in-tol'ẽr-a-bli), *adv.* in an intolerable manner.

intolerance (in-tol'ẽr-ans), *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.

intolerant (in-tol'ẽr-ant), *adj.* bigoted, unable to bear or endure (with *of*).

intonation (in-tō-nā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.

intone (in-tōn'), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.

in toto (in tō'tō), *adv.* wholly; on the whole. [Latin.]

intoxicant (in-toks'i-kant), *n.* that which intoxicates. [Græco-Latin.]

intoxicate (in-toks'i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.

intoxication (in-toks-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.

intra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *within,* as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city or the precincts of a university.

intracellular (in-tra-sel'ū-lăr), *adj.* within and around the walls of a cell.

intractability (in-trak-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.

intractable (in-trak'ta-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.

intractile (in-trak'til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.

intrados (in-trā'dōs), *n.* the interior and lower line or curve of an arch.

intramural (in-trä-mū'ral), see under intra.

intransigeant (in-trän-sē'zhā-änt), and **intransigent** (in-tran'si-jent), *n.* one who is politically or socially irreconcilable to the existing order. [French and Spanish.]

intransitive (in-tran'si-tiv), *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object: said of certain verbs.

intransitively (in-tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* in an intransitive manner.

intrench (in-trench'), *v.t.* to fortify with a wall and ditch.

intrepid (in-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless.

intrepidity (in-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* fearlessness.

intricacy (in'tri-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* intricacies (in'tri-ka-siz)], the quality of being intricate; perplexity.

intricate (in'tri-kāt), *adj.* entangled or involved.

intrigant (in-tri-gäng'), *fem.* **intrigante** (in-tri-gänt'), *n.* a person given to intrigue, secret affairs, or plot that is not creditable. The words are spelled in French **intriguant** and **intriguante.**

intrigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.

intrinsic (in-trin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine.

intrinsically (in-trin'si-ka-li), *adv.* inherently.

intro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *within, into,* as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.

introduce (in-tro-dūs'), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.

introduction (in-trō-duk'shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.

introductory (in-trō-duk'tō-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce. Also introductive.

introflexed (in-trō-flekst'), *adj.* bent inwards.

introit (in-trō'it), *n.* Latin "he enters;" an anthem, psalm, or other religious formula which is sung or intoned when the priest enters the chancel, or when the Communion begins.

intromission (in-trō-mish'un), *n.* insertion: introduction.

intromit (in-trō-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting], to admit; insert.

introspection (in-trō-spek'shun), *n.* looking into one's self; self-examination, as to one's thoughts and acts and motions. The keen vision of one's own personality.

introspective (in-trō-spek'tiv), *adj.* prone to introspection.

intrude (in-trūd'), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.

intrusion (in-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment; unlawful entry into vacant lands or tenements.

intrust (in-trust'), *v.t.* to deliver in trust; confide to the care of.

intuition (in-tū-ish'un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.

intuitive (in-tū'i-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.

intuitively (in-tū'i-tiv-li), *adv.* without reasoning.

inundate (in-un'dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.

inundation (in-un-dā'shun), *n.* overflow; flood.

inure (in-ūr'), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom, toughen.

in vacuo (in vak'ū-ō), in a vacuum. [Latin.]

invade (in-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.

invalid (in-val'id), *adj.* of no force or authority; null and void: *n.* (in'valid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.

invalidate (in-val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to weak-

en or destroy the force or validity of.

invalidity (in-va-lid'i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument.

invaluable (in-val'ū-a-bl), *adj.* priceless.

invariable (in-vār'i-a-bl), *adj.* constant.

invariably (in-vār'i-a-bli), *adv.* constantly.

invasion (in-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.

invective (in-vek'tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.

inveigh (in-vā'), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.

inveigle (in-vē'gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.

invent (in-vent'), *v.t.* to find out by original study or contrivance; devise or contrive; originate. [Latin.]

invention (in-ven'shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; concoction; fabrication.

inventive (in-ven'tiv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.

inventively (in-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* by the faculty of invention.

inventiveness (in-ven'tiv-nes), *n.* the inventive faculty.

inventor (in-ven'tẽr), *n.* one who invents.

inventory (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (in'ven-tō-riz)], a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.

inverisimilitude (in-ver-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* lack of plausibility; having no resemblance to truth; incredulity. [Latin.]

inverse (in-vẽrs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; reciprocal; inverted.

inversely (in-vẽrs'li), *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.

inversion (in-vẽr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position.

inversive (in-vẽr'siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.

Inversive Magi (in-vẽr'siv mā'jī) or **Brethren,** teachers who are adept and learned priests from Tibet, where they have acquired deep knowledge of the Buddhistic doctrines: masters of occultism.

invert (in-vẽrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down. [Latin.]

Invertebrata (in-ver-te-brā'ta), *n.pl.* one of the sub-divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column.

invertebrate (in-vẽr'te-brāt), *n.* one of the Invertebrata: *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak.

invest (in-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.

investigate (in-ves'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine. [Latin.]

investigation (in-ves-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.

investigator (in-ves'ti-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who investigates.

investiture (in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.

investment (in-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.

investor (in-ves'tẽr), *n.* one who invests.

inveteracy (in-vet'ẽr-a-si), *n.* the state of being inveterate. [Latin.]

inveterate (in-vet'ẽr-at), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual.

invidious (in-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; unpleasant. [Latin.]

invigorate (in-vig'o-rāt), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate. [Latin.]

invincibility (in-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invincible.

invincible (in-vin'si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable. [Latin.]

inviolability (in-vī-ō-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.

inviolable (in-vī'ō-la-bl), *adj.* that

cannot be profaned or injured· unbroken. Inviolate. [Latin.]

invisibility (in-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being invisible.

invisible (in-viz'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen. [Latin.]

invitation (in-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited. [Latin.]

invitatory (in-vī'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* containing, or using, invitation.

invite (in-vīt'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure.

inviting (in-vīt'ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.

invocation (in-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking.

invoice (in'vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, &c.: *v.t.* to state or insert in an invoice. [French.]

invoke (in-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection). [Latin.]

involuntarily (in-vol'un-tā-ri-li), *adv.* not willingly.

involuntary (in-vol'un-tā-ri), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.

involute (in'vō-lūt), *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers; coiled spirally: *n.* a particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.

involution (in-vō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4=81$.

involve (in-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times. [Latin.]

invulnerability (in-vul-nēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n* the quality of being invulnerable.

invulnerable (in-vul'nēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point. [Latin.]

inwall (in-wawl'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls. Same as immure.

inward (in'ward), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; towards the center. Also inwards.

inwardly (in'ward-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.

inwrought (in-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or paterns.

io (ī'ō), *n.* the peacock butterfly.

iod, a Greek *prefix,* indicating the *presence of iodine.* Also iodo.

iodic (ī-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.

iodide (ī'ō-dīd), *n.* a compound of iodine.

iodine (ī'ō-din), *n.* a non-metallic element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapor.

iodize (ī'ō-dīz), *v.t.* to treat with iodine.

iodizm (ī'ō-dizm), *n.* a morbid condition caused by overdoses of iodine.

iodoform (ī-ō'dō-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash. A valuable antiseptic.

iodol (ī'ō-dol), *n.* an antiseptic specific used for wounds and cutaneous diseases.

ion (ī'on), *n.* the name given by Faraday to a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis.

Ionian (ī-ō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, or its inhabitants. Also Ionic.

Ionic order (ī-on'ik ôr'dēr), *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterized by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital which is suggestive of Assyrian influence in Greek art.

ionization (ī-on-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of ionizing or rendering gas capable of conveying an electric current.

iota (ī-ō'ta), *n.* the Greek letter (ι), which from its being used under the vowels *α, η, ω* (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant; the same as *jot.*

ipecac (ip'e-kak), *n.* ipecacuanha.

ipecacuanha (ip-e-kak-ū-an'a), *n.* the root of a South American plant: used in medicine. [Portuguese.]

irade (i-rä'dē), *n.* an imperial decree when Turkey was a despotism. [Turkish].

Iran (ī'ran), *n.* the political na the modern Kingdom of Persia.
Iranian (ī-rā'ni-an), *n.* a Persian.
Iranian Languages (lang'gwej-ez), *n.* the whole group of languages comprising that of the cuneiform inscriptions (time of Darius), Zend (as Old Bactrian), Palatine and modern Persian. See the Prefatory Sections in this book under Etymology.
irascibility (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being irascible.
irascible (ī-ras'i-bl), *n.* easily excited to anger. [Latin.]
irascibly (ī-ras'i-bli), *adv.* in an irascible manner.
irate (ī-rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged.
ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath. [Latin.]
iridescence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* the exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow. [Latin.]
iridescent (ir-i-des'ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.
iridium (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element of the platinum group, hard, silvery, and formed with other elements like it.
iris (ī'ris), *n.* [*pl.* irises, irides (ī'ris-ez, ī'ri-dēz)], the pupil of the eye; the rainbow. [Greek.]
iriscope (ī'ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors.
irk (ērk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.
irksome (ērk'sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.
iron (ī'ērn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron; implement; furnish with iron; fetter.
Iron Age (āj), *n.* the last prehistoric age, characterized by the use of iron for weapons, &c.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.
ironclad (ī'ērn-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor.
ironical (ī-ron'i-kal), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.
ironwood (ī'ērn-wood), *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.
irony (ī'ron-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant. [Greek.]
irradiance (ir-rā'di-ans), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster. Irradiancy. [Latin.]
irradiate (ir-rā'di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.
irradicate (ir-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to root deeply.
irrational (ir-rash'un-al), *adj.* destitute of reason; absurd.
irreclaimable (ir-re-klām'a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be reclaimed; practically lost.
irredeemable (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* not to be replaced by an equivalent.
Irredentist (ir-re-den'tist), *n.* one of an Italian party formed about 1877 with the purpose of recovering from Austria all provinces that were largely composed of Italians. *Italia Irredenta*, or "Italy Unredeemed."
irregular (ir-reg'ū-lär), *adj.* not according to rule; variable; vicious.
irrelevant (ir-rel'e-vant), *adj.* not connected with the subject in hand.
irreparable (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* not to be rectified or repaired.
irrepressible (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *adj.* not to be restrained.
irreproachable (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *adj.* free from blame; innocent.
irresistible (ir-re-sist'i-bl), *adj.* not to be opposed successfully.
irresolute (ir-res'ō-lūt), *adj.* infirm of purpose.
irrespective (ir-re-spek'tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).
irresponsible (ir-rē-spon'si-bl), *adj.* not answerable or amenable.
irreverent (ir-rev'ēr-ent), *adj.* lacking in reverence or respect.
irrevocable (ir-rev'ō-ka-bl), *adj.* that cannot be recalled; not alterable.
irrigable (ir'ri-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being irrigated.
irrigate (ir'i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten (land) by causing water to flow over by artificial means. [Latin.]
irritability (ir-i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being irritable. Irritableness.
irritable (ir'i-ta-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.

irritant (ir'i-tant), *n.* anything which causes irritation. [Latin.]

irritate (ir'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make angry; excite heat and redness in.

irritation (ir-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation.

irruption (ir-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.

is (iz), *3rd p., sing., pres., indic.* of be.

is, Greek *prefix* meaning *equal.* Also iso: as *is*anthous, having equal flowers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.

isagon (ī'sa-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles. [Greek.]

Ishmaelite (ish'ma-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast.

isinglass (ī'zin-glas), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c. The name is often given to mica from their similarity of appearance; but it means "sturgeon-bladder." [Middle Dutch.]

Islam (is'lam), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed. [The word Islam means "submission," *i. e.* submission to God and the practice of Mohammedanism.]

island (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.

isle (īl), *n.* an island [Poet.].

islet (ī'let), *n.* a small island.

ism (izm), *n.* a system or theory.

iso, Greek *prefix.* See is.

isobar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.

isobaric (ī-sō-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pertaining to, or showing, isobars. Also isobarometric.

isochromatic (ī-sō-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.

isochronous (ī-sok'rō-nus), *adj.* occurring in equal times.

isoclinal (ī-sō-klī'nal), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.

isodynamic (ī-sō-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.

isogeothermal (ī-sō-jē-ō-thēr'mal), *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.

isolate (is'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form.

isolation (is-ō-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated.

isomeric (ī-sō-mēr'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.

isometric (ī-sō-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure.

isomorphism (ī-sō-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, but formed of different elements.

isonomy (ī-son'ō-mi), *n.* equality of social and political rights.

isosceles (ī-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.

isotherm (ī'sō-thērm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting those places on the earth's surface which have the same mean temperature.

isothermal (ī-sō-thēr'mal), see under is.

Israel (iz'rā-el), *n.* the patriarch Jacob; the twelve tribes of Israel; at present the whole body of the Jewish people. [Hebrew, literally "Fighter for God."]

Israelite (iz'rā-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel; a Jew.

issue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended; end.

isthmian (ist'mi-an), *adj.* pertaining to an isthmus.

isthmus (ist'mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger portions.

It (it), *pers.pron., 3d person.* It is used half-derisively of a person who thinks himself the most important of all about him; in children's games, "It" is often one of the players who tries to catch the others or avoid being caught by any of them. If

he catches another, that one becomes "It" in turn.

Italian (i-tal'yan), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language.

Italic (i-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* italic type, first made in Italy about the year 1500.

italicize (i-tal'i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.

Italiote (i-tal'i-ōt), *n.* a Greek inhabitant of Italy or an Italian inhabitant of Greece. Also Græco-Italian.

Italy (it'a-li), *n.* a long peninsula in the south of Europe extending into the Mediterranean. The name Italy was given to it by Greeks and Romans because of its fine grazing land. [Latin, (*v*)*itulus*, "a calf."]

ita-palm (ī'ta-päm), *n.* a tall South American palm, supplying the natives along the Orinoco and Amazon with food, drink and rope and hammock materials.

itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something: *v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; have a constant and teasing desire for.

item (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *adv.* also. [Latin.]

itemize (ī'tem-ize), *v.t.* to give the items or details of an account.

iterate (it'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to repeat. [Latin.]

iteration (it-ēr-ā'shun), repetition.

iterative (it'ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* repeating.

itineracy (ī-tin'ēr-a-si), *n.* the practice of itinerating.

itinerancy (ī-tin'ēr-an-si), *n.* a passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, &c.

itinerant (ī-tin'ēr-ant), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

itinerary (ī-tin'ēr-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or route-book; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

itinerate (ī-tin'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to travel from place to place.

ivoride (ī'vō-rīd), *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

ivory (ī'vo-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory. [Old French.]

ivory palm (päm), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

ivorytype (ī'vo-ri-tīp), *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

ivy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera.

Izar (iz'är), *n.* the yellow star Boötes; a Mohammedan woman's outer veil-like garment. [Arabic.]

izard (iz'ärd), *n.* another name for the ibex.

izzard (iz'ärd), *n.* a very ancient name for the letter *z*. Hence "From a to izzard" means from beginning to end. [Greek zēta, Old French *ezed*.]

J

J, the tenth letter of the English alphabet and the latest to be added to it. Before the tenth century, J was merely an ornamental form of I. Later it was used as a semi-vowel, but until the seventeenth century this distinction was not strictly enforced by English teachers.

jabber (jab'ẽr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

jacinth (jā'sinth), *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

jack (jak), *n.* a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signaling; the knave in cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labor-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack.

Jack-a-dandy (jak-a-dan'di), *n.* a trifling, conceited fellow.

jackal (jak'al), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another. [Arabic.]

jackanapes (jak'a-nāps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jackass (jak'as), *n.* the male ass; donkey.

jackboots (jak'bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jackdaw (jack'daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jacket (jak'et), *n.* a short tailless coat: a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; beat.

Jack-in-the-green (jak-in-the-grēn'), *n.* a youth carrying green boughs through a valley at May-time. [English.]

Jack Ketch (jak-ketch'), *n.* the hangman or public executioner. From John Ketch, a public executioner under James II., who incurred much odium. He died in 1686.

jack-knife (jak'nīf), *n.* a large, cheap, pocket-knife for common use.

Jack-o'-dreams (jak-o-drēmz'), *n.* a dreamy, irresponsible fellow.

jack-snipe (jak'snīp), *n.* a small snipe, and also sandpiper. The snipe in England and America are not alike, but they receive the same name.

jackstays (jak'stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

Jacobite (jak'o-bīt), *n.* an adherent of James II. of England and his descendants.

jaconet (jak'ō-net), *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also jacconet.

jacqueminot (zhäk'mi-nō), *n.* a deep red perpetual rose named after the French general, J. F. Jacqueminot (1787-1852).

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: much used for ornaments, &c.: *v.t.* to tire by long-continued labor; harass.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging], to cut into notches or teeth.

jaguar (jag'gwär, Spanish hä-gwär'), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger. [Brazilian.]

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison; a lock-up.

jalap (jal'ap), *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga*: used medicinally as a purgative.

jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block;

crush: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming], to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

jamboree (jam-bo-rē′), *n.* a carouse; a spree. [Slang.]

janapa (jan′a-pa), *n.* an East Indian hemp, from which gunny bags, &c., are made. [Hindu.]

jangle (jang′gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

janissary (jan′i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* janissaries (jan′i-sā-riz)], formerly the foot-guard of the Turkish sultans. [French from Turkish.]

janitor (jan′i-tēr), *n.* a door-keeper.

Jansenism (jan′sen-izm), *n.* the doctrine set forth by Bishop Cornelius Jansen of Louvain in opposition to the Jesuits. This teaching was accepted by many Catholics, but was interdicted in 1642. It was professedly based on the writings of St. Augustine and taught natural depravity, to be removable by good works.

January (jan′ū-ā-ri), *n.* the first month of the year; named from the Latin god, Janus.

Japan (ja-pan′), *n.* an empire consisting of the original Japanese islands north-east of China, of Corea, part of Manchuria on the mainland, and Formosa, another island. The name means "sunrise," and their national flag displays the rising sun; but Japan is itself a Chinese word, the native name being Nippon.

japan (ja-pan′), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning], to cover, varnish, or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Japanese (jap-a-nēz′), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

japonica (ja-pon′i-ka), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring], to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

jardinière (zhär-din-yār′), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or terra-cotta or silver.

jargon (jär′gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.

jashawk (jas′hawk), *n.* a young hawk bred in the nest.

jasmine (jas′min), *n.* a plant of the genus Jasminum with fragrant flowers.

jasper (jas′pēr), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

jaundice (jän′dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition likely to be gloomy or depressed. It is seldom dangerous and is more a symptom than a disease.

jaunt (jänt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

jauntily (jänt′i-li), *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jaunty (jänt′i), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.

Java (jä′va), *n.* the most important of the Dutch East Indies. [Sanskrit.]

Javanese (jav′a-nēz), *adj.* pertaining to Java, its inhabitants, or language.

javelin (jav′e-lin), *n.* a light spear.

jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed; mouth; a mechanical contrivance for holding the inner end of a vessel's boom.

jay (jā), *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage; a greenhorn; a block-head; a poor actor. [American slang.]

jealous (jel′us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.

jealousy (jel′us-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth. [Old French.]

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule; *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Jehovah (je-hō'va), *n.* Lord; God of the Hebrews; now often written and pronounced Yahweh.

jehu (jē'hū), *n.* one fond of driving, especially fast driving (2 Kings, ix. 20); a coachman.

jejune (je-jūn'), *adj.* empty; void of interest.

jejunum (je-jū'num), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna (je-jū'na)], that portion of the small intestines between the duodenum and ileum. [Latin.]

jelly (jel'i), *n.* [*pl.* jellies (jel'iz)], the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jelly-ing], to turn to, or become, jelly.

jemmy (jem'i), *n.* [*pl.* jemmies (jem'-iz)], a short crowbar used by burglars. Also, in this country, jimmy.

jennet (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also genet.

jenny (jen'i), *n.* a machine for spinning; used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

jeopard (jep'ärd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also jeop-ardize.

jeopardy (jep'är-di), *n.* hazard; peril.

jerboa (jēr-bō'a), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jereed (jer-ēd'), *n.* a javelin, used in Turkey and Persia in mock battles; a game played with jereeds. Also jerid. [Arabic and Turkish.]

jeremiad (jer-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jērk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui. [Chilean.]

jerkin (jēr'kin), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; young salmon.

jerry (jer'i), *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house.

jerry-builder (jer'i-bil-dēr), *n.* a contractor who builds with cheap materials and so is responsible for houses that are unsafe to live in.

Jersey (jēr'zi), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Jersey in the English Channel, or to its breed of cattle: *n.* a close-fitting thick woolen shirt; fine yarn wool; of or pertaining to New Jersey.

jess (jes), *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash is attached.

jesse (jes'e), *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches; symbolizing the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.

Jesuit (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the Catholic Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534.

Jesuitism (jez'ū-it-izm), *n.* the principles, system, or practices charged against the Jesuits by their enemies; the Jesuits: hence, subtle duplicity; disingenuousness. Also Jesuitry.

Jesuit's bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mold: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out. [French.]

jetsam (jet'sam), *n.* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril: opposed to flotsam. Also jetsom, jetson.

jettison (jet'i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril: *v.t.* to throw overboard to lighten a vessel.

jetty (jet'i), *n.* [*pl.* jetties (jet'iz)], a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jetting], to jut out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew. *Fem.* Jewess. [Hebr. *Yehūdāh*, Judah.]

jewel (jōō'el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jeweler (jōō'el-ẽr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jewelry (jōō'el-ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jewish (jōō'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jewry (jōō'ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jew's-harp (jōōz'härp), *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing], to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse. [Old French.]

jib-boom (jib'bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jibe, another form of gibe.

jiffy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging], to dance a jig: *v.t.* jerk up and down.

jigger (jig'ẽr), *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of *chigoe,* an African insect which lays poisonous eggs under the toenails of the white traveller.

jig-jog (jig'jog), *n.* a jolting motion.

Jill (jil), *n.* a young woman; sweetheart, the feminine of Jack; the female of a ferret.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jimmy (jim'i), *n.* a burglar's tool. See jemmy.

jimson-weed (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* stramonium.

jingal (jing'gl), *n.* a clumsy and very heavy musket, mounted upon a swivel-rest. It is used mainly in China, India, and Burma. [Hindu.]

jingle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

jingo (jing'gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes (jing'gōz)], one of a party of Englishmen, mainly Conservatives, who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day which contained the mild oath "by jingo!"

jingoism (jing'gō-izm), *n.* the jingo military spirit.

jinrikishaw (jin-rik'i-shaw) *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also jinriksha and 'rickshaw. [Japanese, meaning "strongman carriage."]

jitney (jit'-nē), *n.* colloquial for five-cent piece. [Western U. S.]

jitney-bus (jit'-nē-bus), *n.* a vehicle, usually a second-hand automobile, charging a five-cent fare, in competition with regular transportation companies.

jiu-jitsu (jū-jit'sōō), *n.* an ancient Japanese system of wrestling. It means "muscle-breaking."

jo (jō), *n.* a sweetheart. [Scotch.]

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing], to let out for hire; buy up (goods) and retail them; punch suddenly with a sharp instrument: *v.i.* buy and sell, as a stock-broker; perform job work; let out or hire horses; work for one's own advantage under the guise of public zeal.

jobber (job'ẽr), *n.* a middleman, especially one who acts as agent between a stock-broker and the public; one who transacts public business for his own private interests.

jobbery (job'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* jobberies (job'ẽr-iz)], low intriguing for private advantage or political ends.

job-lot (job-lot'), *n.* a miscellaneous collection of articles offered for sale in one batch.

jockey (jok'i), *n.* [*pl.* jokeys (jok'iz)], one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jock-

eying], to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

jocose (jō-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jocosity (jō-kos'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being jocose.

jocular (jok'ū-lar), *adj.* making jokes.

jocularity (jok-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* merriment.

jocund (jok'und), *adv.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jocundity (jō-kun'di-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

jodel (yo'del). See yodel.

jog (jog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging], to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trotting motion: *n.* a slight push or shake; slow trot; stimulant.

John Bull (jon-bool'), *n.* a name typifying the bluff, hearty, prejudiced but loyal Englishman. John Bull is said to have been the organist to King James I, and to have composed "God Save the King."

John Chinaman (jon-chī'na-man), *n.* a popular name for any Chinese.

John Company (jon-kum'pa-ni), *n.* a name formerly used in England of the now extinct East India Company.

John Doe (jon-dō'), *n.* a fictitious name used in legal forms, when the actual name has not yet been discovered. In case the individual is a woman, she is styled Jane Doe. So a second unknown plaintiff or defendant may be styled Richard Roe.

johnny-cake (jon'i-kāk), *n.* a flat cake, mixed with Indian meal, milk or water, and quickly prepared at an ordinary fire.

Johnny Crapaud (jon'i krā'pō), *n.* a name given derisively by the English to the French. "Johnny Toad" is the meaning, and came from the alleged fondness of the French for frogs.

Johnny Raw (jon-i-raw'), *n.* a newcomer, freshly arrived from England to the bush. [Australian.]

Johnny Reb (jon-i-reb'), *n.* a nickname given to the Confederate troops by the Federals in the Civil War. See Yank.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

joinder (join'dēr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

joiner (join'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

joinery (join'ēr-i), *n.* joiner's work.

joint (joint), *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort; as, an opium *joint*: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* cut or divide into joints, as meat.

joint-stock company (joint'stok kum'pa-ni), *n.* a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

jointure (joint'ūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally. [Latin.]

joker (jōk'ēr), *n.* a jester; an extra card, the highest trump card at euchre.

jokesmith (jōk'smith), *n.* a professional joker; one who jokes consciously, and because he feels that he must.

jollification (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* merry-making.

jollity (jol'i-ti), *n.* the state of being jolly.

jolly (jol'i), *adj.* [*comparative* jollier, *superlative* jolliest], full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; most remarkable; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying], to joke

or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jolly-boat (jol'i-bōt), *n.* a ship's small boat.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk, an unpleasant surprise.

Jonah (jō'na), *n.* a person who is supposed to bring bad luck, especially on shipboard. Tennyson uses the word "a Jonah" in his poem "The Wreck," stanza 7.

jonquil (jon'kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also jonquille.

jorum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl.

josh (josh), *v.t.* to make good-natured sport of any one; to flatter. See jolly, at the end.

joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

jostle (jos'l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

jot (jot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle. See iota.

joule (joul), *n.* the unit of electrical force in the centimeter-gram-second system. [French.]

journal (jĕr'nal), *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine. [French.]

journalese (jĕr-nal-ēz'), *n.* sa'd ironically of newspaper writing as though it were in a new kind of language.

journalism (jĕr'nal-izm), *n.* a newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

journalist (jĕr'nal-ist), *n.* an editor, or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.

journalistic (jĕr-nal-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalists, or journalism.

journey (jĕr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another. [French.]

journeyman (jĕr'ni-man), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen (jĕr'ni-men)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

joust (jōōst), *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.

jovial (jōv'i-al), *adj.* convivial; merry.

joviality (jō-vi-al'i-ti), *n.* conviviality; mirth.

jovially (jō'vi-a-li), *adv.* with joviality.

Jovian (jō'vi-an), *adj.* resembling or relating to the God Jove or Jupiter; majestic, awe-inspiring.

jowl (joul), the jaw or cheek; head of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad. [French.]

joyful (joi'fool), *adj.* full of joy.

joyless (joi'les), *adj.* without joy; destitute of gladness.

joy-ride (joi'rīd), *n.* a wild, reckless, automobile ride; usually indulged in without authorization, by the chauffeur or others; frequently ending in disaster.

jubilant (jōō'bi-lant), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

jubilate (jōō'bi-lāt), *v.i.* to express exultation.

jubilation (jōō-bi-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

jubilee (jōō'bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year. [French from Hebrew.]

Judæan jōō-dē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa.

Judaism (jōō'dā-izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a

case, and pass sentence. [French from Latin.]

judgment (juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.

judicature (jōō'di-ka-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.

judicial (jōō-dish'al), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

judicially (jōō-dish'a-li), *adv.* in a judicial manner.

judiciary (jōō-dish'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

judicious (jōō-dish'us), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

Judy (jōō'di), *n.* the wife of Punch in "Punch and Judy"; in English dialect, a wife; in China, a courtesan, the word being so applied by foreigners of all nationalities, but probably imported by English sailors.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, used to carry liquids; a jail or prison.

Juggernaut (jug'ẽr-nawt), *n.* a title of Krishna or Vishnu, "the lord of the world," as he is worshipped at Puri in 120 temples, while the land for twenty miles around is sacred to him. The name is used of any thing to which men give a devotion which destroys them; for his believers formerly threw themselves under the huge car of Juggernaut and sought to be crushed by it. [Hindu.]

juggle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

jugglery (jug'lẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* juggleries (jug'lẽr-iz)], legerdemain; imposture.

jugular (jug'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

juicy (jōō'si), *adj.* full of juice.

jujube (jōō'jōōb), *n.* a kind of lozenge; the edible fruit of a shrub; the shrub itself, which grows densely in parts of India. [Greek.]

julep (jōō'lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored with mint; a mixture of sugar and water as a vehicle for administering medicine. [French.]

Julian (jōō'lian), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

julienne (zhōō-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup with chopped carrots, &c.

July (jōō-lī'), *n.* the seventh month of the year, named from Julius Cæsar, who was born in it.

jumble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jumbo (jum'bō), *n.* a huge person or animal, an expression derived from a once famous elephant named Jumbo: *adj.* larger than usual, as "a jumbo squab."

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of (a mining claim) during the absence of its owner: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jumper (jump'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket; a long, loose workman's jacket; a one-piece frock, with low neck and short sleeves, worn over a chemisette.

junction (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

juncture (jungk'tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

June (jōōn), *n.* the sixth month, named from Juno, the wife of Jove.

jungle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, reeds, and creepers.

junior (joon'yĕr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing. The abbreviation Jr. is written after the name of a member of a family who has an older relative of the same name still living. Thus John Brown, Jr., may be the son, the grandson, or the nephew of John Brown, Sr. (senior).

juniority (joon-yor'i-ti), *n.* junior state.

juniper (jōō'ni-pĕr), *n.* a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; hard salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, having the mast in one piece. [Spanish.]

junket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

junta (jun'ta), *n.* a legislative assembly or council. [Spanish.]

junto (jun'tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos ('tōz)], a secret council of state; faction; cabal. [Spanish.]

jupon (zhōō-pong'), *n.* a petticoat. Also jupe (zhoop). [French.]

juridical (jōō-rid'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.

jurisconsult (jōō-ris-kon'sult), *n.* a jurist. [Latin.]

jurisdiction (jōō-ris-dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

jurisprudence (jōō-ris-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

jurist (jōō'rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.

juror (jōō'rĕr), *n.* a juryman.

jury (jōō'ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, &c., at a public exhibition, &c.

jury-mast (jōō'ri-mast), *n.* a temporary mast.

jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced. [Latin.]

just (just), *adj.* comformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly. [Latin.]

juste-au-corps (zhūst-ō-cōr'), *n.* a seventeenth century female garment; an eighteenth century long-skirted, close-fitting man's coat. [French.]

justice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

justiciary (jus-tish'i-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (jus-tish'i-a-riz)], a judge.

justifiable (jus-ti-fī'a-bl), *adj.* defensible.

justifiably (jus-ti-fī'a-bli), *adv.* so as to be justifiable.

justification (jus-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ. [Latin.]

justify (jus'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying], to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon, accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* to conform to each other by proper spacing, as lines of type.

jut (jut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], project beyond the main body.

Jute (jōōt), *n.* a member of one of the low German tribes that with Saxons and Anglos invaded Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries A.D., and after which Jutland was named.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c. [Bengali.]

Juvenalia (jōō-ve-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* satirical writings after the manner of the great Roman satirist Juvenal (first century, A.D.).

juvenescence (jōō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* a growing young. [Latin.]

juvenescent (jōō-ve-nes'ent), *adj.* becoming young.

juvenile (jōō've-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

juvenilia (jōō-ve-nil'i-a), *n.pl.* youthful writings, such as those published by Tennyson, Dickens, Poe, Willis, and others, and often suppressed in later years. [Latin.]

juvenility (jōō-ve-nil'i-ti), *n.* youthfulness.

juxta, a *prefix* meaning *near.* [Latin.]

juxtabasal (jux-ta-bā'sal), *a.* next to the basal or lowest part.

juxtaposition (juks-ta-pō-zish'un), *n.* nearness, closeness.

juzail (jū'zel), *n.* a heavy Afghan rifle. [Afghan.]

K

K, the eleventh letter of the English alphabet. As a capital letter, it appears to have been formed out of the Egyptian hierarchic pictograph representing a bowl. In both early Greek and Latin the character represented a "hard" sound, as it does in our language to-day, opposed to S. But K was in Greek at one time a letter called *Koppa* ϙ, apparently Q. Q was finally lost except as a numeral in Greek, and as part of a diphthongal combination, *qu*, in Latin.

Kaaba (kä'ba), *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying, because it is believed by them to have been built by Abraham to enclose a ruby sent to him from heaven.

Kaffir (kaf'ẽr or, better, ka-fẽr'), *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of South Africa; cognate with the Zulus; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of Northern Afghanistan; an infidel. Also Kafir. The Kaffirs have no such name for themselves, but are so called by Mohammedans, this word meaning "unbeliever." [Arabic.]

kaftan (kaf'tan), *n.* a kind of vest worn in Oriental countries. Also caftan. [Arabic.]

kago (kag'ō), *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

kailyard (kāl'yärd), *n.* a cabbage garden. [Scotch.] Hence recent popular novelists who write of homely life have been grouped together as the Kailyard School of English Literature.

Kaiser (kī'zẽr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany, Austria and Bulgaria. The Russian title, Czar, is in reality the same, since all three come from the *Cæsar* of Roman imperialism (properly pronounced kī'sar).

kaki (kä'kē), *n.* the Japanese date-plum.

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale. Also kail.

kaleidoscope (ka-lī'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kalendar, kalends, see calendar.

kali (kä'lē), *n.* a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in glass manufacture; caustic potash [Arabic]; a Persian carpet [Persian].

Kali (kä'lē), *n.* in Hindu mythology, the wife of Siva, and thus the goddess of destruction. Also called Durga. [Sanskrit, "black."]

kalif, same as caliph.

Kalmuck (kal'muk), *n.* one of a tribe of people extending loosely from Western China to the Volga. They are probably descended from the ancient Scythians; *adj.* pertaining to the Kalmucks or their language.

kalmuck, *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

Kama (kä'ma), *n.* in Persian poetry the god of sensual love.

kami (kä'mi), *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord*.

kamis (kä-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans. [Arabic.] The word has been Europeanized so as to give us *chemise*.

Kanaka (ka-nä'ka), *n.* a native Hawaian of low caste.

kangaroo (kang-ga-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short forelegs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

kaolin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay. [Chinese.]

karat, same as carat.

karyo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *nucleus,* occurring in various scientific words.

katakana (kat-a-kä'na), *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

kava (kä'va), *n.* a plant indigenous to the Hawaiians; a beverage, soothing and slightly narcotic, made from this plant. [Hawaiian.]

kavass (ka-vas'), *n.* a courier or inferior officer in the Turkish military or diplomatic service. [Turkish.]

kayak (kä'yak), *n.* an Eskimo sealskin canoe. Also kaiak, kajak.

kazoo (ka-zōō'), *n.* a small instrument for making noise. It consists of a wooden pipe in which a bit of cat-gut is inserted. When one blows through the mouthpiece a harsh and hideous noise is made.

kea (kē'a), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrion and attacks sheep.

keckle (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, &c.) from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame: hence a ship; a low, flat-bottomed coal-barge; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower; carina: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keel-boat (kēl'bōt), *n.* a large covered freight boat.

keelhaul (kēl'hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other; formerly a naval punishment; reprimand sternly.

keelson (kel'sun), *n.* a beam or timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Also kelson.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute [Anglo-Saxon]: *n.* a shrill bitter wail of lamentation for the dead. [Erse.]

keening (kē'ning), *n.* the act of keening or wailing for the dead.

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kept, *p. pr.* keeping], to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

keeping (kēp'ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony: congruity.

keepsake (kēp'sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of sea-weeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse seaweed or wrack.

kelpie (kel'pi), *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of horse. [Celtic.]

Kelt, same as Celt.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning], to know; descry. [Scotch.]

kendal (ken'dal), *n.* a coarse green cloth, first made near Kendal Green, in Westmoreland, England.

kennel (ken'el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel. [Old French.]

keno (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls, cards, and buttons. [French.]

kenosis (ken-ō'sis), *n.* literally emptying. In theological language, the self-imitation of Christ in becoming man.

képi (kā'pē), *n.* a military cap with a straight vizor. [French.]

keratin (ker'a-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

kerite (kē'rit), *n.* an insulating material made of vulcanized rubber.

kermes (kēr'mēz), *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal insect (*Coccus ilicis*), furnishing a scarlet dye; an oxysulphide of antimony of a deep cherry color. [Arabic.]

kermess (kēr'mes), *n.* an open-air festival. [Dutch.]

kern (kērn), *n.* the overhanging part of a type.

kernel (kēr'nel), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

kerosene (ker'ō-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum. [Greek.]
Kerry (kēr'i), *n.* an Irish breed of cattle.
kersey (kēr'zi), *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.
kerseymere (kēr'zi-mēr), *n.* cassimere.
kestrel (kes'trel), *n.* a kind of European hawk.
ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel, now almost obsolete.
ketchup (kech'up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, &c. Also catsup and catchup.
kettle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.
kettledrum (ket'l-drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.
key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; fundamental tone or note of a musical composition; solution; literal translation; *v.t.* fasten or connect with a key.
key (kā), *n.* a quay, or place for landing. [French.]
key (kā), *n.* a low narrow island usually containing coral. [Spanish.]
keynote (kē'nōt), *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.
keystone (kē'stōn), *n.* central stone of an arch.
khaki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth much used for undress uniform since the Boer War of 1899. [Anglo-Indian.]
khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; in India, a title given to a caravanserai. [Persian.]
khanate (kän'āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.
khedeviate (ke-dē'vi-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of the khedive.
khedive (ke-dēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt, first bestowed upon him by the Sultan of Turkey in 1868. [Turkish.]
kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil; *v.t.* to strike with the foot; *v.i.* recoil; resist.
kickshaw (kik'shaw), *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy. [French, *quelquechose*.]
kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c.; a child; a small wooden tub: *adj.* made of kid: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.
kiddle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.
kidnap (kid'nap), *v.t.* to get forcible and illegal possession of (human beings, especially children).
kidney (kid'ni), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys (kid'niz)], one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood; anything resembling a kidney; sort or kind.
kilerg (kil'ĕrg), *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs.
kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay.
kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.
kilogram (kil'ō-gram), *n.* 1,000 grams = 2.2046 lbs.
kiloliter (kil'o-lē-tr), *n.* 1,000 liters = 220 imperial gals. (about).
kilometer (kil'o-mē-tr), *n.* 1,000 meters = 3,280.8 feet.
kilt (kilt), *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders: *v.t.* to form into broad, flat plaits; tuck up. [Gaelic.]
kimono (kim'ō-nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese. [Japanese.]
kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred; a Chinese lute.
kind (kīnd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.
kindergarten (kin'dĕr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c. [German.]
kindle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.
kindliness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* kindly disposition.
kindly (kīnd'li), *adj.* [*comp.* kindlier, *superl.* kindliest], benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.
kindness (kīnd'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being kind; a kind act.
kindred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* rela-

tionship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kinemacolor (kin-e-ma-kul'ĕr), *n.* a colored moving picture, approximating the natural colors of objects.

kinematics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kinesthesia (kin-es-thē'si-a), *n.* the sense of muscular effort.

kinetic (kin-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active: *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

kinetograph (kin-et'tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for taking series of photographs of moving objects such as can afterwards be reproduced on a screen, as if in actual motion.

kinetophonograph (kin-et'to-fo'nō-graf), *n.* an apparatus combining the phonograph and the kinetograph.

kinetoscope (kin-et'o-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting moving pictures.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind.

kingdom (king'dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; any sphere of influence.

kingfisher (king'fish-ĕr), *n.* a fish-eating bird with bright blue and green or slate-blue and white plumage.

kingwood (king'wood), *n.* a hard violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in cabinet-making.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kinkajou (king'ka-jōō), *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal with a long prehensile tail.

kinnikinick (kin-i-ki-nik'), *n.* the leaves of the sumac, willow, &c., as smoked by the American Indians.

kino (kī'nō), *n.* an astringent gum, used in medicine, tanning, &c.

kinsfolk (kins'fōk), *n.* relatives.

kiosque (ki-osk'), *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house; small booths used for newspaper stands, &c.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

kipper (kip'ĕr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried; a salmon that has remained too long in fresh water: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon. [Gaelic.]

kirk (kĕrk), *n.* a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*). [Gaelic.]

kirtle (kĕr'tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kismet (kis'met), *n.* fate. [Arabic.]

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitcat (kit'kat), *n.* a portrait 28 x 36 in., showing half the length. The name was derived from the Kit-Cat Club in London, every member of which was painted in a panel of that size by Sir Geoffrey Kneller between 1700–1720.

kitchen (kich'en), *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen.

kitchenette (kich-en-et'), *n.* a very small kitchen, especially in a studio-apartment.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kitten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.

kittiwake (kit'i-wāk), *n.* a gull

kiwi (kē'wi), *n.* a New Zealand bird with a long bill.

kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* one who is under the influence of kleptomania. [Greek.]

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knacker (nak'ĕr), *n.* a horse-slaughterer; dealer in worn-out horses.

knapsack (nap'sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling-case carried on the back.

knapweed (nap'wēd), *n.* a purple-flowered plant; bachelor's button.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knavery (nāv'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* knaveries (nāv'ēr-iz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knavish (nāv'ish), *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mold.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

knee-breeches (nē'brich-ez), *n.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

knee-cap (nē'kap), *n.* a flattened oval bone on the forepart of the knee-joint; patella. Also kneepan.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling], to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

Knickerbocker (nik'ēr-bok-ēr), *n.* a person descended from one of the early Dutch residents of Manhattan or Albany.

knickerbockers (nik'ēr-bok-ērz), *n. pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knick-knack (nik'nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz)], a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank, next below a baronet, but entitling him to the prefix *Sir*; in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knightage (nīt'āj), *n.* knights collectively.

knight-bachelor (nīt-bach'e-lēr), *n.* one who has received knighthood directly from the hands of the sovereign by accolade; differing thus from the knight who gets his rank through membership in an order, as in the Order of the Bath, the Order of the Indian Empire, &c.

knight-errant (nīt-er'ant), *n.* [*pl.* knights-errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in quest of adventure, to show his prowess, chivalry, &c.

knight-errantry (nīt-er'ant-tri), *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

knighthood (nīt'hood), *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

Knight Templar (nīt-tem'plar), *n.* [*pl.* knights templar], one of a great military order founded in the twelfth century to defend the Temple at Jerusalem and the future of the Latin Kings there. The Templars were suppressed in 1312 by Philip IV of France.

knit (nit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting], to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knitting (nit'ing), *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll.

knobby (nob'i), *adj.* full of knobs.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap; severe criticism; mockery: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy; to criticise severely; to mock.

knock-out (nok'out), *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knock-out drops (nok'out-dropz), *n.* a narcotic, usually chloral, administered by thieves to their victims so as to stupefy them prior to robbery.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.; anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a

piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knotting (not'ing), *n.* a kind of lace work; a paint of red lead, &c., for protecting metal.

knotty (not'i), *adj.* [*comp.* knottier, *superl.* knottiest], full of knots; rugged; difficult.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip consisting of leather thongs mingled with wires; formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout. [Russian.]

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing], to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

knowing (nō'ing), *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

knowledge (nol'ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

knuckle (nuk'l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

knur (nēr), *n.* a hard knot or protuberance. Also knurl.

koa (kō'a), *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus yielding a valuable timber.

kobold (kō'bōld), *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves, where he guards great treasures of gold and silver. This myth is found nearly all over the world. [German.]

kodak (kō'dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of. [Coined word.]

koff (kof), *n.* a Dutch fishing-vessel.

kohl (kōl), *n.* powdered antimony, used in the East for imparting luster to the eyes. [Arabic.]

kohlrabi (kol'ra-bi), *n.* a variety of cabbage. [German.]

kokra-wood (kok'ra-wood), *n.* the wood of an Indian tree, used for making flutes, &c., and in turnery.

koniscope (kon'i-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust contained in the air. [Greek.]

kopi (kō'pi), *n.* an African peasant.

kopje (kop'yē), *n.* a hillock. [Dutch.]

Koran (ko-rän', Arabic kōō-rän'), *n.* "the Book"; the sacred writings of all the Mohammedan peoples. It is divided into 114 *surahs* or chapters.

kosher (kō'shēr), *adj.* pure, clean, according to Jewish ordinances: said of meat.

koto (kō'tō), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, somewhat resembling the zither.

koumiss (kōō'mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. A like drink is made in Western countries from cow's milk, sugar and yeast. Also kumiss. [Russian.]

kowtow (kō-tou'), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kowtow. Also kotow.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a cattle-pen. [Dutch.]

kraken (krä'ken), *n.* a sea-monster said to have been seen off the Norwegian coast.

Kremlin (krem'lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially that of Moscow.

kreutzer (kroit'sēr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent; formerly a German coin = 2-3 of a cent.

kriegspiel (krēg'spēl), *n.* a military game with blocks to represent the various sections of an army as if in actual warfare.

Kriss Kringle (kris'kring-gl), *n.* the saint of Christmas time, St. Nicholas; the Christ-child. [German.]

krone (krō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* kroner (krō'nēr)], a coin (crown) current in Teutonic and Scandinavian countries = 27 cents.

krypton (krip'ton), *n.* a recently discovered gaseous chemical element.

kshatriya (kshä-trē′ya), *n.* the warrior caste of such Hindus as were Aryan.

Ku-Klux-Klan (kōō-kluks-klan′), *n.* a secret society formed after the American Civil War, to prevent violence to person and property from either blacks or whites of low character. After a time the Klan itself abused its influence, and it was finally put down by Federal troops.

Kurd (kōōrd), *n.* one of the Kurdish tribe; a native of Kurdistan.

Kurdistan (kōōr-dis-tan′), *n.* a territory of some 50,000 sq. miles, bordering on Armenia, and the Persian possessions. Its people are of the Iranic branch of the Indo-European stock, and are governed indifferently and loosely by Turks and Persians.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten. [French.]

kyanize (kī′an-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate (wood) for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

kymograph (kī′mō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for determining the pressure of blood. [Greek.]

L

L, the letter L in English is a sound (*el*) and not a name. In this respect it differs from the Egyptian hieratic character, which was the picture of a lioness. The Phœnicians called it *lamed,* "an ox-goose"; the Greeks *lamda,* "a head." But the Latin here broke away from picture-writing and used a simple character, differing in this even from the Anglo-Saxons, who called the letter, *lagu,* "a lake." L is one of the most melodious sounds that any language knows, being, like R, a pure liquid. R, in fact, often changes to *l,* not only in English, but in many languages by the phonetic process called *lallation.* As an abbreviation, L. (pronounced el) is used in some American cities to denote "*el*evated railway." In the country, people speak of the wing of a house as an L (el).

la (lä), *n.* the sixth note of the scale [Mus.].

laager (lä′gĕr), *n.* an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, &c.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager. [South African Dutch.]

Labarum (lab′a-rum), *n.* a Roman standard bearing upon it the symbols of Christ, adopted in token of gratitude, by the emperor Constantine, who won a great victory over Licinius, the first after his conversion to Christianity, 323 A.D.

label (lā′bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

labial (lā′bi-al), *adj.* formed by the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

labiate (lā′bi-at), *adj.* lipped.

labiodental (lā-bi-ō-den′tal), *adj.* formed by the lips and teeth.

labionasal (lā-bi-ō-nā′zal), *adj.* a sound formed by the lips and nose.

labium (lā′bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* labia (lā′-bi-a)], a lip or lip-like organ.

labor (lā′bĕr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth. [Latin.]

laboratory (lab′or-a-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (lab′or-a-to-riz)], a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

Labor Day (dā), *n.* a holiday observed in nearly every State and Territory in the United States, for the recognition of Labor as a distinct function of a numerous class. The holiday usually falls on the first Monday in September.

laborious (la-bō′ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

labradorite (lab′ra-dôr-īt), *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colors.

labrum (lā′brum), *n.* [*pl.* labra (lā′-bra)], the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth. [Latin.]

labrus (lā′brus), *adj.* thick lipped.

laburnum (la-bĕr′num), *n.* an ornamental tree with pendent yellow flowers.

labyrinth (lab′i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages: from the structure said to have been made in Crete by Dædalus; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding cavities of the internal ear; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited. [Greek.]

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Carteria lacca*); the inspis-

sated sap of various trees [Persian]; the sum of 100,000 rupees = $50,000 (about).

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lacerate (las'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; wound.

laceration (las-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

Lachesis (lak'e-sis), *n.* the second of the three Fates in ancient mythology. Clotho spins the thread of destiny, Lachesis measures its proper length, and Atropos cuts it. In homeopathic pharmacy, lachesis is the name given to the dried poison of the lance-headed viper. [Greek.]

lachrymal (lak'ri-mal), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lachrymose (lak'ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want; failure.

lackadaisical (lak-a-dā'zi-kal), *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

lackey (lak'i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

laconic (la-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also laconical.

laconically (la-kon'i-ka-li), *adv.* briefly.

lacquer (lak'ĕr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

lacrosse (lä-krôs'), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).

lact, a Latin *prefix* meaning *milk, as lactic, adj.* pertaining to milk. Also lacti, lacto.

lactarine (lak'ta-rin), *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.

lactation (lak-tā'shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

lacteal (lak'te-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

lactic. See under lact.

lactic acid (lak'tik as'id), *n.* a bitter acid contained in sour milk.

lactometer (lak-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

lacuna (la-kū'na), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ (la-kū'nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow. [Latin.]

lacustrine (la-kus'trin), *adj.* pertaining to a lake.

lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

ladder (lad'ĕr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

laddie (lad'i), *n.* a lad. [Scotch.]

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading], to load; burden; heave or throw out.

lading (lād'ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.

Ladino (la-dē'nō), *n.* the court language of the noblest Castilians in Spain. The word means Latin and shows how the patriciate of Spain looks back to its proud ancestry among the Romans who conquered their country.

ladle (lād'l), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a a ladle.

ladrone (la-drōn'), *n.* a robber; bandit; guerrilla. [Spanish.]

lady (lā'di), *n.* [*pl.* ladies (lā'diz)], a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; the mistress of a house.

ladybird (lā'di-bĕrd), *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.

lady-fish (lā'di-fish), *n.* a small fish resembling a herring, found chiefly in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico.

ladyship (lā'di-ship), *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*).

Laetare (lā-tä'rē), *n.* Mid-Lent Sunday, so called because the introit for that day begins with the joyous cry, *Laetare.*

lag (lag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.*

lagging], to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* cause to be arrested or punished: *adj.* long delayed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.

lager beer (lä'gēr bēr), *n.* a German beer suitable for storing.

laggard (lag'ērd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

lagniappe (lä-ni-ap'), *n.* something over as good measure, in making a purchase or exchange. A word used mainly in Louisiana (New Orleans).

lagoon (lā-gōōn'), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

Lagthing (läg'ting), *n.* the Norwegian Upper House of Parliament.

laic (lā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the laity.

laid (lād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

lain (lān), *p.p.* of lie.

lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

laity (lā'i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

lallation (lal-lā'shun), *n.* an unconscious preference for *l* in place of *r*. The Chinese language affords the most striking instances of this as an actual working principle in language.

lama (lä'ma), *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest, monk, or nun, who causes an especial form of Buddhism to be known as Lamaism.

Lamarckism (la-mark'izm), *n.* a philosophical theory propounded by the Chevalier de Lamarck (1744–1829), who taught that species may be altered or even evolved by the strong effort in an organism to adapt itself to new conditions; and that the succession of these efforts may in time bring about hereditary changes contrary to the views of Darwin and Weismann.

lamasery (la-mas'ēr-i), *n.* the convent or abbey devoted to Lamaistic Buddhists, and occupied by them.

lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lambent (lam'bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

lambkin (lam'kin), *n.* a little lamb.

lambrequin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, &c. [French.]

lambskin (lam'skin), *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently colored.

lambswool (lamz'wool), *n.* the wool of lambs; a beverage composed of ale with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

lamella (la-mel'a), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ (la-mel'ē)], a thin scale or plate.

lamellar (lam'e-lar), *adj.* composed of lamellæ.

lamely (lām'li), *adv.* in a lame manner; inadequately.

lameness (lām'nes), *n.* state of being lame.

lament (la-ment'), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

lamentable (lam'en-ta-bl), *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lamentably (lam'en-ta-bli), *adv.* in a lamentable manner.

lamentation (lam-en-tā'shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

Lamia (lam'i-a), *n.* in Greek mythology, a beautiful woman who was in reality a vampire, enticing young men to her cavern and there revelling in their flesh and blood.

lamina (lam'i-na), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (lam'i-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal. [Latin.]

laminar (lam'i-när), *adj.* composed of thin plates. Also laminary.

laminate (lam'i-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

lamination (lam-i-nā'shun), *n.* divisibility or division into thin plates.

Lammas and **Lammas Day** (lam'as dā), a feast of the Catholic Church held on August first, to celebrate the imprisonment of St. Peter; also when quarter day fell on August first in Scotland and England, it was so called even by Protestants.

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning

oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

lampblack (lamp'blak), *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot: *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

lampoon (lam-pōōn'), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lamprey (lam'pre), *n.* an eel-like fish.

lanate (lā'nāt), *adj.* woolly.

lance (lans), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lancelet (lans'let), *n.* the amphioxus.

lanceolate (lan'sē-ō-lāt), *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

lancer (lan'sẽr), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

lancet (lan'set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

lancewood (lans'wood), *n.* a tough elastic wood used in coachbuilding, &c.

lanciform (lan'si-fôrm), *adj.* lance-shaped.

land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

landau (län'dō), *n.* a kind of carriage.

landaulet (län-do-let'), *n.* a small one-seated landau; also an automobile of landaulet type. [French.]

landgrabber (land'grab-ẽr), *n.* one who gets possession of public land by means of fraud.

landgrave (land'grāv), *n.* a count or graf who had privileges superior to other counts and grafs, especially as to land, rents, &c. *Fem.* landgravine. [German.]

landlord (land'lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn.

landlordism (land'lôrd-izm), *n.* the action of landlords collectively, especially with respect to their landed interests.

landlubber (land'lub-ẽr), *n.* one not a sailor.

landrail (land'rāl), *n.* the corncrake.

landscape (land'skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.

Landsthing (länṣ'ting), *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).

Landsturm (länt'stūrm), *n.* the last reserve of the German army, only called out in time of war. [German.]

Landtag (länt'täkh), *n.* the Parliament of Prussia, as apart from a State of the German Empire. A local parliament. [German.]

Landwehr (länt'vār), *n.* the first reserve or militia of the German army. [German.]

lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.

language (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual. [French.]

languid (lan'gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.

languish (lan'gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.

languor (lang'gwẽr), *n.* the state of being languid; dulness; listlessness

lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.

lanky (langk'i), *adj.* tall and thin.

lanner (lan'ẽr), *n.* a species of hawk

lanolin (lan'o-lin), *n.* an unctuous substance obtained from the wool of sheep, &c.

lantern (lan'tẽrn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a lighthouse; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.

lanthanum (lan'tha-num), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also lanthanium.

lanyard (lan'yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also laniard.

Laocoön (la-ok'ō-on), *n.* a remarkable marble group found in 1506 and now preserved at the palace of the Vatican. It represents the story told in Vergil (ii) where the priest, Laocoön, is attacked and with his two sons is crushed by serpents.

lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from

the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over more than once in a race; the act of lapping: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* la ping], to bend and spread over; lick up: *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.

lapdog (lap'dog), *n.* a small pet dog.

lapel (la-pel'), *n.* part of a coat which laps over.

lapid, a Latin *prefix* meaning *stone.*

lapidary (lap'i-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (lap'i-dā-riz)], an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.

lapis lazuli (lā'pis laz'ū-li), *n.* a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained. [Lat. Arab.]

Lapp (lap), *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.

lappet (lap'et), *n.* a little loose flap.

lapsable (laps'a-bl), *adj.* capable of lapsing.

lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin: *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.

lapsus (lap'sus), *n.* a slip or mistake.

lapwing (lap'wing), *n.* a plover-like bird.

larboard (lär'bōrd), *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.

larcenous (lär'se-nus), *adj.* thievish.

larceny (lär'se-ni), *n.* theft.

larch (lärch), *n.* a coniferous tree.

lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting: hence to mix.

lardaceous (lär-dā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, lard. Also lardy.

larder (lär'dēr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.

large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive.

largely (lärj'li), *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully; before the wind: said of a vessel.

largeness (lärj'nes), *n.* the state of being large.

largess (lär'jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.

lariat (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair used by cattle-herders and plainsmen, in North and South America. [Spanish.]

lark (lärk), *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda*; a frolic.

larking (lärk'ing), *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.

larkspur (lärk'spēr), *n.* a plant with showy blue spurred flowers.

larmier (lär'mi-ēr), *n.* a corona or dripstone.

larrup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.

larva (lär'va), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ (lär'vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.

larval (lär'val), *adj.* pertaining to a larva.

larviparous (lär-vip'a-rus), *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.

laryngeal (lar-in-jē'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx.

laryngectomy (lar-in-jek'tō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting away a part of the larynx.

laryngismus (lar-in-jis'mus), *n.* a spasmodic affection of the glottis.

laryngitis (lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.

laryngo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *larynx,* as *laryngo*scope, an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.

laryngotomy (lar-in-got'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.

larynx (lar'ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe. [Greek.]

lascar (las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor employed on a European vessel. [Hindu.]

lascivious (las-siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust. [Latin.]

lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire. [Latin.]

lasher (lash'ēr), *n.* one who lashes; a weir.

lashing (lash'ing), *n.* a cord, rope, &c.,

to secure or bind anything; a whipping.

lass (las), *n.* a young woman; girl.

lassie (las'i), *n.* a lass. [Scottish.]

lassitude (las'i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.

lasso (las'ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.

last (last), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.

lasting (last'ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.

lastly (last'li), *adv.* in the last place.

latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.

latchet (lach'et), *n.* a shoe string.

late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later, *superl.* latest], coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.

lateen (la-tēn'), *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean Sea, and the Swiss lakes.

lately (lāt'li), *adv.* not long ago.

latency (lā'ten-si), *n.* the state of being latent.

latent (lā'tent), *adj.* concealed; invisible.

lateral (lat'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.

Lateran (lat'ēr-an), *n.* the Papal palace, and the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope. [Latin.]

lath (lăth), *n.* a strip of wood.

lathe (lā*th*), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.

lather (la*th*'ēr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.

Latin (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.

Latin Cross (krôs), *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.

Latinism (lat'in-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.

Latinist (lat'in-ist), *n.* a Latin scholar.

Latinity (la-tin'i-ti), *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.

Latinize (lat'in-īz), *v.t.* to give Latin terminations, or characteristics, to; translate into Latin.

latitude (lat'i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.

latitudinal (lat-i-tū'di-nal), *adj.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

latitudinarian (lat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *adj.* wide in range or scope; tolerant in speculative religious opinions: *n.* one who holds latitudinarian views.

latrine (la-trēn'), *n.* a urinal or place of easement. [French.]

latten (lat'en), *n.* metal in thin sheets.

latter (lat'ēr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

lattice (lat'is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.

laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise.

laudable (lawd'a-bl), *adj.* commendable.

laudanum (lawd'a-num), *n.* a preparation of opium, weaker than morphine.

laudator (lawd'a-tēr), *n.* one who praises.

laudatory (lawd'a-tō-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.

laugh (lăf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.

laughing-gas (lăf'ing-gas), *n* nitrous oxide used as a temporary anesthetic.

laughing-stock (lăf'ing-stok), *n.* object of laughter.

laughter (läf'tēr), *n.* convulsive merriment.

launch (länch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; a large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.

laundress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washerwoman.

laundry (lawn'dri), *n.* [*pl.* laundries (lawn'driz)], a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

laureate (law'rē-at), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel; poet-laureate. In England, originally expected to write for the diversion or laudatism of the court, but now doing so at his pleasure only, or on the occasion of some great national event, as a battle (Tennyson's "Balaklava") or the death of a monarch (Austin's Elegy on Queen Victoria).

laurel (law'rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel: hence honor; distinction.

laureled (law'reld), *adj.* crowned with laurel.

lava (lä'va), *n.* molten volcanic matter. [Italian.]

lavatory (lav'a-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (lav'a-tō-riz)], a place for washing; retiring-room. [Latin.]

lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.

lavender (lav'en-dēr), an aromatic plant grown for its oil and for the delicate perfume which is in its oil.

laver (lā'vēr), *n.* a large vessel for washing in, especially the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests.

lavish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.

law (law), *n.* a rule of action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; the Mosaic code.

lawful (law'fool), *adj.* agreeable or comformable to law; just; legal.

lawfully (law'foo-li), *adv.* legally; justly.

lawless (law'les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.

lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.

lawn-tennis (lawn-ten'is), *n.* an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net.

lawsuit (law'sūt), *n.* an action at law.

lawyer (law'yēr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.

lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.

laxative (laks'a-tiv), *adj.* loosening; purgative.

laxity (laks'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also laxness.

lay (lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying], to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.

layer (lā'ēr), *n.* a stratum, row, or bed; runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.

layette (lā-et'), *n.* the preparations for the comfort and care of an expected infant. [French.]

lay-figure (lā-fig'ūr), *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.

laying (lā'ing), *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster.

layman (lā'man), *n.* [*pl.* laymen (lā'men)], one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.

lazaretto (laz-a-ret'ō), *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's store-room. Also lazaret. [Italian.]

lazily (lā'zi-li), *adv.* in a lazy manner.

laziness (lā′zi-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.
lazulite (laz′ū-līt), *n.* an azure blue mineral.
lazy (lā′zi), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], idle; indolent; slothful.
lazzarone (laz-a-rō′ne), *n.* [*pl.* lazzaroni (laz-a-rō′ni)], a Neapolitan loafer who seldom works. [Italian.]
lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.
leach (lēch), *v.t.* to pass water through (ashes) to form lye.
lead (led), *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.i.* to furnish with lead.
lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading], to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.
leaded (led′ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.
leaden (led′en), *adj.* made of, or colored like, lead; heavy; sluggish.
leader (lēd′ĕr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a string.
leaderette (lēd-ĕr-et′), *n.* a short newspaper leader.
leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.
leafage (lēf′āj), *n.* leaves collectively.
leaflet (lēf′let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.
leafy (lēf′i), *adj.* [*comp.* leafier, *superl.* leafiest], full of leaves.
league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests as in the Land League in Ireland; the Golden Circle before our Civil War, &c.; confederacy; three geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.
leak (lēk), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.
leakage (lēk′āj), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.
leal (lēl), *adj.* true-hearted. [Scotch.]
lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning], to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.
lean-to (lēn′tōō), *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.
leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaped, leapt, *p.pr.* leaping], to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.
Leap Year (yēr), *n.* a year of 366 days, when February has 29 days every year divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 but not by 400.
learn (lērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning], to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.
learned (lērn′ed), *p.adj.* erudite: skilled.
learning (lērn′ing), *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired.
lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.
leasehold (lēs′hōld), *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.
leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half; three; a band by which anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.
least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.
leather (le*th*′ĕr), *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.
leatherback (le*th*′ĕr-bak), *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.
leatherette (le*th*-ĕr-et′), *n.* imitation leather.
leathern (le*th*′ĕrn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.
leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

left, *p.pr.* leaving], to depart from; forsake, abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.

leaven (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.

lecher (lēch'ẽr), *n.* a lewd man.

lecherous (lech'ẽr-us), *adj.* lustful.

lechery (lech'ẽr-i), *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.

lectern (lek'tẽrn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.

lection (lek'shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.

lectionary (lek'shun-a-ri), *n.* a table of lessons.

lector (lek'tẽr), *n.* one of the minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church; a reader.

lecture (lek'tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

ledger (lej'ẽr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

ledger-line (lej'ẽr-līn), *n.* the line either above or below the staff [Mus.].

lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter towards which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding: formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

leeward (lē'wẽrd and lōō'ard), *n.* in the direction towards which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

leeway (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

left (left), *adj.* opposite to *right*: *n.* the side opposite to *right*: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of leave.

left-handed (left-han'ded), *adj.* using the left hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.

leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; one of the fielders in cricket.

legacy (leg'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (leg'a-siz)], a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

legal (lē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.

legalism (lē'gal-izm), *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.

legality (lē-gal'i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.

legalize (lē'gal-īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

legally (lē'ga-li), *adv.* lawfully.

legal-tender (lē-gal-ten'dẽr), *n.* money issued by legislative act and whose acceptance in payment of debts is obligatory.

legate (leg'āt), *n.* a papal ambassador; envoy.

legatee (leg-a-tē'), *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

legatine (leg-a-tēn'), *adj.* pertaining to a legate.

legation (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

legato (le-gä'tō), *adv.* a term or direction in music indicated by a curve, and meaning "smoothly," i.e., that the transition of one note to one on another scale should be done glidingly. [Italian.]

legend (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, coat of arms, &c. [Latin.]

legendary (lej'end-a-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

legerdemain (lej'ẽr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand; nimbleness of touch and movement as in juggling. [French.]

legged (legd or leg'ed), *adj.* having legs.

leggings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.

Leghorn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.
legibility (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being legible. Also legibleness.
legible (leg'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.
legibly (lej'i-bli), *adv.* clearly; distinctly.
legion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army, numbering under the Republic about 4000 men, and later 6000 men. The name is also given to other military or semi-military bodies, either under the control of the State as the Legion of Honor in France, or otherwise, as the Loyal Legion in this country; a great number; host. [Latin.]
legionary (lē'jun-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion. [Latin.]
legislate (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation. [Latin.]
legislation (lej-is-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.
legislative (lej'is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature.
legislator (lej'is-lā-tēr), *n.* a lawgiver; a member of a legislative assembly.
Legislature (lej'is-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory. [Latin.]
legitimacy (le-jit'i-ma-si), *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.
legitimate (le-jit'i-mat), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also legitimize.
legitimately (le-jit'i-mat-li), *adv.* in a legitimate manner.
legitimation (le-jit-i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.
legume (le-gūm'), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a pea-pod. [French.]
legumin (le-gū'min), *n.* vegetable casein.
leipoa (lī-pō'a), *n.* the native pheasant of Australia.
leisure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.
leisured (lē'zhurd), *adj.* having leisure.
leisurely (lē'zhur-li), *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.
lemma (lem'ma), originally the theme of a lyric song; in mathematics a minor proposition subordinate to the principal one, and solved by like principles. [Greek.]
lemon (lem'un), *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum*; the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.
lemonade (lem-un-ād'), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.
lemur (lē'mēr), *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys; in Roman mythology, the ghosts of those who had no burial, and who appeared as mischief-makers to the farmers. The feast of the Lemuralia, on May 9th, 11th, and 13th, was held for the purpose of pacifying the Lemures.
lend (lend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.
lene (lē'nē), *adj.* unaspirated.
length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty-two lines of an actor's part.
lengthen (length'en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.
lengthily (length'i-li), *adv.* at great length.
lengthwise (length'wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.
lengthy (length'i), *adj.* long and tiresome.
leniency (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* clemency.
lenient (lē'ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.
lenitive (len'i-tiv), *adj.* assuaging; emollient.
lenity (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.
leno (lē'nō), *n.* a kind of cotton gauze.
lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus

magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lent (lent), *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays), Ash Wednesday to Easter eve.

Lenten (lent'en), *adj.* pertaining to Lent.

lenticular (len-tik'ū-lär), *adj.* doubly convex.

lentil (len'til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.

Leonid (lē'ō-nid), *n.* one of the meteors that fall in showers during November of certain years, their chief point being in the constellation Leo.

leonine (lē'ō-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leopard (lep'ard), *n.* a large cat-like beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

leper (lep'ĕr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

leprosy (lep'ro-si), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (lep'ro-siz)], a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

leprous (lep'rus), *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

lepto, a Greek *prefix* meaning *small, slender, delicate,* occurring in various scientific words, as *lepto*cephaly, smallness and narrowness of the skull, as in certain races. Also lept.

lèse-majesté (lās-ma-zhes-tā'), *n.* a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason. [French.]

lesion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* (used as *comparative* of little), not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without,* as soul*less*, worth*less*, &c.

lessee (lēs-ē'), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted

lessen (les'en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

lesser (les'ĕr), *adj.* a double comparative of *less.*

lesson (les'n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service, admonition. [French.]

lessor (lēs'ĕr), *n.* the grantor of a lease

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done (*let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission or command): *n.* an obstacle.

lethal (lē'thal), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

lethargic (le-thär'jik), *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

lethargically (le-thär'ji-ka-li), *adv.* in a lethargic manner.

lethargy (leth'ar-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

Lethe (lē'thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory; hence oblivion, forgetfulness. [Greek.]

Leto (lē'tō), in classical mythology, the mother of Apollo and Diana. Also (in Latin) Latona.

letter (let'ĕr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges, authority, &c.: *pl.* literature; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or inscribe letters upon.

lettered (let'ĕrd), *adj.* educated in literature; inscribed or marked with letters.

lettergram (let'er-gram), *n.* fifty or more words sent by telegraph at night at reduced rates.

letters patent (let'ĕrz pat'ent), *n.* a written document under seal of the Government, authorizing a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

leuco, a Greek *prefix* meaning *white,* as *leuco*cyte, a minute mass of protoplasm found in white blood corpuscles which preys upon bacteria in the blood.

leucoma (lū-kō'ma), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea of the eye. [Greek.]

leucorrhœa (lū-kō-rē'a), *n.* vaginal catarrh. [French.]

Levant (le-vant'), *n.* the eastern coasts of the Mediterranean.

levant (le-vant'), *v.i.* to make a hasty escape to any place whence there is no extradition law. To-day, Tangier is such a place, as Texas was eighty years ago.

levator (le-vā'tĕr), *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

levee (lev-ē'), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank; properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank. [French.]

level (lev'el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

lever (lev'er or lē'vĕr), *n.* a bar of metal, &c., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

leverage (lev'ĕr-āj), *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

leveret (lev'ĕr-et), *n.* a young hare.

leviable (lev'i-a-bl), *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

leviathan (le-vī'a-than), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job xli. 1); anything huge as a whale. [Hebrew, "aquatic monster."]

levigate (lev'i-gāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder.

levitation (lev-i-tā'shun), *n.* lightness; buoyancy.

levity (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; inconsistency; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

levulose (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* fruit-sugar.

levy (lev'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying], to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

levy (lev'i), *n.* a small coin, originally a Spanish *rial* and worth 12½ cents in money of the United States.

lewd (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

lexicographer (leks-i-kog'ra-fĕr), *n.* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon. [Greek.]

lexicography (leks-i-kog'ra-fi), *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.

lexicology (leks-i-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.

lexicon (leks'i-kon), *n.* a vocabulary; a word-book; a dictionary, especially of a foreign language, as Latin, Greek or Hebrew.

Leyden jar (lī'dn jär), *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.

liability (lī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (lī-a-bil'i-tiz)], the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

liable (lī'a-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.; contingently subject.

liaison (lē-ā-zông'), *n.* illicit or secret intimacy between a man and a woman. [French.]

liar (lī'ar), *n.* one addicted to lying.

libation (lī-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out. [Latin.]

libel (lī'bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame the character of; exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

libelous (lī'bel-us), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

liber (lī'bĕr), *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants. [Latin.]

liberal (lib'ĕr-al), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions. [Latin.]

liberalism (lib'ĕr-al-izm), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.

liberality (lib-ĕr-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberalities (lib-ĕr-al'i-tiz)], the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.

liberalize (lib'ĕr-al-īz), *v.t.* to free from narrowness or prejudice.
liberate (lib'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.
liberator (lib'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who liberates.
liberticide (li-bĕr'ti-sīd), *n.* the extinction of liberty.
libertine (lib'ĕr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.
libertinism (lib'ĕr-tin-izm), *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.
liberty (lib'ĕr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (lib'ĕr-tiz)], freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.
liberty-pole (lib'ĕr-ti-pōl), *n.* a pole surmounted by a Phrygian cap of liberty. Many of these were erected by the American colonists after the Declaration of Independence, and again after the outbreak of the Civil War.
libidinous (li-bid'i-nus), *adj.* lustful.
librarian (li-brā'ri-an), *n.* the custodian of a library. [Latin.]
library (lī'brā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (lī'brā-riz)], an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.
libration (lī-brā'shun), *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.
libratory (lī'bra-tō-ri), *adj.* oscillating.
librettist (li-bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto.
libretto (li-bret'ō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself. [Italian.]
lice (līs), *pl.* of louse.
license (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.
licentiate (lī-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.
licentious (lī-sen'shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.
lichen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless plants (Cryptogamia) of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.
licit (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.
lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise (the last two are vulgar): *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.
lickspittle (lik'spit-l), *n.* a gross flatterer; a contemptible sycophant.
licorice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*).
lictor (lik'tĕr), *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.
lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closing an aperture; top; eyelid.
lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying], to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law.
lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying], to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.
lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.
liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.
lien (lē'en or lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.
lieu (lū), *n.* place; stead.
lieutenancy (lū-ten'an-si or lef-ten'an-si), *n.* the office or commission of a lieutenant.
lieutenant (lū-ten'ant or lef-ten'ant), *n.* an officer who supplies the place of a superior in his absence; an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a commander in the navy. [French, "holding-place."]
life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death.
lifeguard (līf'gärd), *n.* a bodyguard.
lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting.
ligament (lig'a-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extrem-

ities of movable bones; bond or tie.

ligature (lig'a-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.

light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent: aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting], to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.

lighten (līt'en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

lighter (līt'ēr), *n.* a large open bark for loading and unloading vessels.

lighterage (līt'ēr-āj), *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.

lighthouse (līt'hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.

lightning (līt'ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.

light-room (līt'rōōm), *n.* a small chamber near to the magazine of a ship of war from which, for safety, it is separated by thick sheets of glass.

ligneous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.

lignin (lig'nin), *n.* woody fiber.

lignite (lig'nīt), *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.

lignum-vitæ (lig'num-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of a South American tree (*Guaicum officinale*) or of similar West Indian and Australasian trees. [Latin, "wood of life."]

like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.

likely (līk'li), *adj.* [*comp.* likelier, *superl.* likeliest], probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.

liken (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.

likeness (līk'nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.

liking (līk'ing), *n.* preference; fondness

lilac (lī'lak), *n.* a shrub of the genus Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a color.

Lilith (lil'ith), *n.* according to Hebrew tradition, a beautiful woman, but with traits like those of a vampire. She was the first woman or feminine creature whom Adam knew. When Eve was created, Lilith fled away from Paradise. [Hebrew.]

Lilliput (lil'i-put), *n.* the country of dwarfs imagined by Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels." See Brobdingnag.

Lilliputian (lil-i-pū'shun), *adj.* very diminutive, from Swift's "Gulliver's Travels." Also Liliputian.

lilt (lilt), *n.* a cadenced movement in a song that is blithe and full of animation.

lily (lil'i), *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.

limber (lim'bēr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.

limbus (lim'bus), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the place intermediate between heaven and hell; the abode of departed souls prior to the judgment; prison; resembling purgatory. Also limbo. [Latin.]

lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

limelight (līm'līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime.

limerick (lim'ēr-ik), *n.* a stanza five lines long, the fifth left blank, to be supplied by competitors. It must rhyme with the first two lines.

limestone (līm'stōn), *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.
limit (lim'it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict. [Latin.]
limitation (lim-i-tā'shun), *n.* restriction.
limousine (lim-ōō-zēne'), *n.* the body of a closed automobile. [French.]
limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.
limy (līm'i), *adj.* containing, or like, lime.
lin (lin), *n.* the American linden. Also linn.
linchpin (linch'pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.
linden (lin'den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers. There are several species, European and American.
line (līn), *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works. [Latin-French.]
lineage (lin'e-āj), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common projenitor; family.
lineal (lin'e-al), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.
lineally (lin'e-a-li), *adv.* by direct descent.
lineament (lin'e-a-ment), *n.* feature; outline.
linear (lin'e-ar), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.
lineate (lin'e-āt), *adj.* marked with lines.
linen (lin'en), *n.* a cloth made of flax; articles made of linen; undercloth-ing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.
line of beauty (bū'ti), *n.* a curved line, especially on the point of flexion if marked.
liner (lī'nēr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a trans-atlantic company; a person who makes linings.
ling (ling), *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.
linger (ling'gēr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.
lingerie (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* undercloth-ing.
lingo (ling'gō), *n.* language; dialect.
lingual (ling'gwal), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, so articulated, as *s*, *th*, &c.
linguist (ling'gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages.
linguistic (ling-gwis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to linguistics.
linguistics (ling-gwis'tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.
lingula (ling'gū-la), *n.* a genus of brachiopodous mollusks with a tongue-like valve.
lingulate (ling'gū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped.
liniment (lin'i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.
lining (līn'ing), *n.* an inside covering; contents.
link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.
linksman (lingks'man) and **linksboy** (lingks'boi), *n.* persons who carried torches (links) at night for the convenience of those who were overtaken by a fog or intense darkness. The practice was most common in London and the cities of Great Britain about two hundred years ago.
linnet (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.
linoleum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil and chloride of sulphur.
linotype (lin'ō-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.
linseed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.
linsey-woolsey (lin'zi-wool'zi), *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.

lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.
lintel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.
lion (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and Southern Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble; majestic; courageous. *Feminine* lioness.
lionize (lī'un-īz), *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.
lion's share (lī'unz-shār), *n.* the major part.
lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lipped, *p.pr.* lipping], to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.
lipped (lipt'), *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.
lippy (lip'i), *adj.* impertinent; talkative. [Vulgar.]
liquation (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.
liquefacient (lik-wē-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* serving to liquefy.
liquefaction (lik-wē-fak'shun), *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.
liquefy (lik'wē-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.
liquescent (li-kwes'ent), *adj.* becoming liquid.
liqueur (li-kēr'), *n.* an alcoholic aromatic cordial.
liquid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*.
liquidate (lik'wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off, as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.
liquidation (lik-wi-dā'shun), *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.
liquidator (lik'wi-dā-tēr), *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.
liquor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks [Slang].
liquorice, same as licorice.
lira (lē'ra), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē're)], an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value = 18 cents; the Turkish lira = $4.40.
lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.
lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th*; speak: *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z*.
lissom (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.
list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll, or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square molding: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.
listen (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.
listerine (lis-tēr-ēn'), *n.* a soothing lotion which allays inflammation and has an antiseptic property.
Listerism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Lord Lister.
listing (list'ing), *n.* the act of making a schedule.
listless (list'les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.
lit, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of light.
litany (lit'a-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.
litchi (lē'chē), *n.* a tree producing a fruit (*lichi*) much esteemed in China.
liter (lē'tēr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart.
literacy (lit'ēr-a-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.
literal (lit'ēr-al), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the exact words; exact; plain.
literally (lit'ēr-a-li), *adv.* in a literal sense.
literary (lit'ēr-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.
literate (lit'ēr-at), *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a candidate for holy orders who has not taken a university degree; the Italian word, **litterati,** is often used in the same way.
literatim (lit-ēr-ā'tim), *adv.* literally.
literature (lit'ēr-a-tūr), *n.* the writ-

ten or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.

litharge (lith'ärj), *n.* oxide of lead.

lithe (*līth*), *adj.* supple; pliant.

lithesome (*līth*'sum), *adj.* nimble; lissom.

lithia (lith'i-a), *n.* oxide of lithium.

lithic (lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to stone.

lithium (lith'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

lithochromatics (lith-ō-krō-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.

lithograph (lith'ō-graf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.

lithographic (lith-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to lithography. Also lithographical.

lithographically (lith-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* by lithography.

lithography (lith-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of making a design on stone so that ink-impressions can be taken from it.

lithoid (lith'oid), *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.

lithotint (lith'ō-tint), *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.

lithotomy (lith-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.

lithotrity (lith-ot'ri-ti), *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

litigant (lit'i-gant), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.

litigate (lit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.

litigation (lit-i-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.

litigious (li-tij'us), *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.

litmus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.

litter (lit'ĕr), *n.* straw, hay, &c., used for horses' bedding: a frame-work with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* bring forth a litter of young.

littérateur (lit-ĕr-a-tĕr'), *n.* a literary man. [French.]

little (lit'l), *adj.* [*comparative* less, *superlative* least], small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small shore of a sea, lake, &c.

littoral (lit'o-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on the shore: situated between high- and low-water mark: *n.* country lying near the shore of a sea, lake, &c. [Latin.]

liturgic (li-tĕr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to a liturgy. Also liturgical.

liturgically (li-tĕr'gi-ka-li), *adv.* by a liturgy.

liturgics (li-tĕr'jiks), *n.pl.* the science of liturgies.

liturgy (lit'ĕr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (lit'ĕr-jiz)], the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj.* (līv) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic.

livelihood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.

liveliness (līv'li-nes), *n.* briskness.

lively (līv'li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; sprightly; vivid; forcible.

live-oak (līv'ōk), *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.

liver (liv'ĕr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.

liveried (liv'ĕr-id), *adj.* clothed in livery.

liverwort (liv'ĕr-wĕrt), *n.* name for any cryptogamous plant of the class hepaticæ.

livery (liv'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (liv'ĕr-iz)], a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.

liveryman (liv'ĕr-i-man), *n.* [*pl.* liverymen (liv'ĕr-i-men)], the keeper of a livery-stable.

livery-stable (liv'ĕr-i-stā'bl), *n.* a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.

livid (liv'id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.

living (liv'ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.

livre (lē'vĕr), *n.* an old French money of account, value 18½ cents.

lixiviate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* to dissolve out the saline matter from (wood-ashes); form into lye.

lizard (liz'ard), *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.

llama (lä'ma), *n.* a South American quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel. [Spanish.]

llanero (lyä-nā'rō), *n.* a herdsman of the South American llanos.

llanos (lyä'nōz or lä'nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes of South America.

lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!

loach (lōch), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a simpleton.

load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarrass; freight; charge, as a gun: *n.* a burden; weight; freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.

loaded (lōd'ed), *p.adj.* laden; drunk. [Vulgar.]

loadline (lōd'līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.

loadstar (lōd'stär), *n.* the pole-star.

loadstone (lōd'stōn), *n.* magnetic oxide of iron; magnet. Also lodestone.

loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a large cake of bread.

loafer (lōf'ĕr), *n.* an idler; tramp.

loam (lōm), *n.* rich vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend money.

loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.

loathe (lō*th*), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.

loathing (lo*th*'ing), *n.* disgust; nausea.

loathsome (lō*th*'sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.

lob (lob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbed, *p.pr.* lobbing], to toss gently: *v.i.* to bowl lobs: *n.* a large worm, used for fishing, the lugworm; a slow ball bowled underhand.

lobate (lō'bāt), *adj.* lobe-like.

lobby (lob'i), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies (lob'iz)], a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying], to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.

lobbyist (lob'i-ist), *n.* a person, not a member, who tries to influence the votes of members of a legislative body.

lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.

lobelet (lōb'let), *n.* a small lobe.

Lobelia (lō-bē'lia), *n.* an extensive genus of plants with handsome flowers, including the Indian tobacco plant, &c.

lobster (lob'stĕr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.

lobule (lob'ūl), *n.* a small lobe.

lobworm (lōb'wĕrm), same as lugworm.

local (lō'kal), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.

localism (lō'kal-izm), *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.

locality (lō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* localities (lō-kal'i-tiz)], existence in or limitation to a place; position.

localize (lō'kal-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.

locally (lō'ka-li), *adv.* with respect to place.

local option (op'shun), *n.* the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the majority of the voters of a district.

locate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.

location (lō-kā'shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.

locative (lok'a-tiv), *adj.* noting place.

loch (lokh), *n.* a lake. [Scotch.]

lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine: *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.

lockage (lok'āj), *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.

locker (lok'ĕr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.

locket (lok'et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.

lockjaw (lok'jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.

lockman (lok'man), *n.* an undersheriff in the Isle of Man.

lockout (lok'out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.

lockup (lok'up), *n.* a temporary prison; calaboose; jail.

loco (lō'kō), *n.* a name for various poisonous American plants, causing disease to animals eating them; also the disease so caused. The word is Spanish and means "crazy."

locofoco (lō-kō-fō'kō), *n.* a name given to the first sulphur match that could be ignited by friction: *n.* the name of a political faction in the United States, organized as the Equal Rights party. At a meeting held in Tammany Hall, in 1835, someone extinguished the candles, and the conference did not end until matches (locofocos) were brought and the candles relit. From this time, the party got this popular name of Locofocos.

locomotion (lō-ko-mō'shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

locomotive (lō-ko-mō'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.

locomotor (lō-ko-mō'tĕr), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion: *n.* a motor.

locomotor ataxy (a-tak'si), *n.* want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs.

locust (lō'kust), *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

locution (lō-kū'shun), *n.* speech, phrase.

lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.

lodestar, lodestone. See loadstar, &c.

lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling; *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gate-keeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.

lodger (loj'ĕr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

lodging (loj'ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

lodgment (loj'ment), *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.

loft (lôft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof.

loftily (lôft'i-li), *adv.* in a lofty manner.

loftiness (lôft'i-nes), *n.* the state of being lofty.

lofty (lôft'i), *adj.* [*comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest], very high; proud; stately; sublime.

log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a log-book; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging], to enter in a log-book: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees.

logarithm (log'a-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number. [Greek.]

logarithmic (log-a-rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms.

log-book (log'book), *n.* a ship's diary, or journal, recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, &c.
logger (log'ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is logging.
loggerhead (log'ẽr-hed), *n.* a blockhead; dolt; species of sea-turtle. "At loggerheads," unable to agree.
loggia (lozh'i-a), *n.* a partly covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater. [Italian.]
logging (log'ing), *n.* the business of cutting down timber.
Logi (lō'gi). See Loki.
logic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.
logical (loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.
logically (log'i-ka-li), *adv.* by the rules of logic.
logician (lō-jish'un), *n.* one skilled in logic.
logistics (lō-jis'tiks), *n.pl.* sexagesimal arithmetic; the military science of moving and supplying armies.
logo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *speech, word, ratio,* as *logo*type, a type containing two or more letters, as *ff*.
logogram (log'ō-gram), *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, &c.; a word-puzzle in verse.
logograph (log'ō-graf), *n.* a written word.
logography (lōg-og'ra-fi), *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.
logomachy (log-om'a-ki), *n.* violent discussion or argument. Literally "word fight." [Greek.]
logotype (log'o-tīp). See under logo.
logroll (log'rōl), *v.i.* to engage in logrolling.
logrolling (log'rōl-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.
logwood (log'wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.
loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.
loiter (loi'tẽr), *v.t.* to idle (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.
Loka (lō'ka), *n.* in Hindu philosophy and religion one of the three divisions of the universe, which they separate into heaven, earth and hell. They subdivide still further, however, so that in all they recognize fourteen lokas.
Loki (lō'ki), one of two Norse giants, both being evil, but one attractive while the other is repulsive. They are not to be confused with Logi: the fire-god who opposes them.
loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.
Lollard (lol'lard), *n.* one of a large number of persons who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries insisted on reading the Scriptures in Wiclif's translation. The term *Bible-man* was also given to a Lollard.
Londonese (lun-dun-ēz'), *n.* the cockney dialect as heard in London.
lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.
loneliness (lōn'li-nes), *n.* the state of being lonely.
lonely (lōn'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lonelier, *superl.* lōneliest], deserted; solitary; unfrequented.
lonesome (lōn'sum), *adj.* secluded from society; depressed; unfrequented; drearily solitary.
long (lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; far-seeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is long: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or after).
longboat (lông'bōt), *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.
longbow (lông'bō), *n.* a long powerful bow formerly used by English archers.
longcloth (lông'klôth), *n.* a superior cotton fabric.
long-dozen (lông-duz'n), *n.* thirteen.
longevity (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.
longhand (lông'hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand*.
longi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *long,* as *longi*corn: *adj.* long-horned.
longing (long'ing), *n.* earnest desire.
longitude (lonj'i-tūd), *n.* distance

east and west on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

longitudinal (lonj-i-tūd'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to longitude, or length.

longitudinally (lonj-i-tū'di-na-li), *adv.* lengthwise.

long-primer (lông-prim'ẽr), *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois. See type.

longshoreman (lông'shōr-man), *n.* a wharf laborer. A stevedore, who loads and unloads vessels.

long-sighted (lông'sīt-ed), *n.* able to see distant objects better than those near; presbyopia.

loo (lōō), *n.* a card game, once very fashionable and played somewhat after the manner of whist. Any number of persons could play at one time. The highest card was called *pam.*

looby (lōō'bi), *n.* an awkward fellow.

loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!

lool (lōōl), *n.* a vessel for receiving the washings of ore.

loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

loon (lōōn), *n.* the great northern diver.

loony (lōōn'i), *adj.* crazed; because the name suggests lunacy and lunatic.

loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c.; noose through which a cord may be run: anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

loophole (lōōp'hōl), *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defense; means of evasion.

loopline (lōōp'līn), *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

loosen (lōōs'n), *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.

loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

lop (lop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p. pr.* lopping], to cut off (a part of anything), especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

loppy (lop'i), *adj.* not holding oneself erect; shambling.

lopsided (lop'sī-ded), *n.* heavier on one side.

loquacious (lō-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.

loquacity (lō-kwas'i-ti), *n.* talkativeness.

lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer, to command.

lordless (lôrd'les), *adj.* without a lord, chief, master or patron.

lordliness (lôrd'li-nes), *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.

lordling (lôrd'ling), *n.* a little or would-be lord.

lordship (lôrd'ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; title of address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges, and in England to such bishops as are peers.

Lord's Supper (lôrdz' sup'ẽr), *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.

lore (lōr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

lorette (lō-ret'), *n.* a woman of the demi-monde. [French.]

lorgnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

lorikeet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* a straight-billed parrot.
loris (lō'ris), *n.* a nocturnal lemur.
lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.
lorry (lor'i), *n.* [*pl.* lorries (lor'iz)], a long four-wheeled wagon without sides; a miner's hand-cart.
lory (lō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* lories (lō'riz)], a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.
lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing], to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit; waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated.
loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost.
lost (lôst), *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.
lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.
Lothario (lō-thā'ri-ō), *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine, from Rowe's *The Fair Penitent.*
lotion (lō'shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.
lottery (lot'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (lot'ẽr-iz)], a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.
lotto (lot'ō), *n.* a parlor game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100. It resembles keno.
Lotus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile; a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence; the common blue or white water-lily that is found to-day is not the ancient lotus which is now extinct but which played an important part in the history of decorative art. Thus the lotus formed a conventional ornament for the capital of the great Egyptian columns; in India, the flower was taken to represent the Wheel of Buddha, since the petals were straightened out as if they were spokes; and in a hundred ways the ancient lotus was the flower which most belonged to the oldest legends of North Africa, India and China.
louchettes (lōō-shets'), *n.pl.* colored spectacles for direct vision in strabismus.
loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.
loudly (loud'li), *adv.* in a loud manner; ostentatiously.
lough (lokh), *n.* a lake. [Irish.]
louis d'or (lōō'i dôr'), *n.* an old French coin, of varying value. It was first named from the many kings who were called Louis, and afterward was known as a *napoleon.* It is a piece of 20 francs, approximately valued at $4.
lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.
louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (līs)], a parasitic insect of various species, especially those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.
lousy (lou'zi), *adj.* infested with lice.
lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.
louver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building.
lovability (luv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality that attracts love.
lovable (luv'a-bl), *adj.* worthy of love.
love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion towards; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.
love-apple (luv'ap-l), *n.* the tomato.
love-bird (luv'bẽrd), *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.
love-feast (luv'fēst), *n.* among the early Christians a religious feast, terminating in the eucharist, from which it was separated in 391. A somewhat similar observation among the Methodists, Moravians, &c.
love-lies-bleeding (luv'līz-blēd'ing), *n.* a species of amaranth.
loveliness (luv'li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.

lovely (luv'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest], exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; pretty; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.
lover (luv'ẽr), *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached
loving (luv'ing), *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.
loving-cup (luv'ing-kup), *n.* a wine-cup, usually with several handles, passed round from guest to guest.
low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; vulgar; abject: *n.* the bellow of cattle: *adv.* not on high; deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *v.i.* to bellow like cattle.
low-church (lō'chẽrch), *adj.* not considering of great importance ecclesiastical ceremonies or forms; said usually of Episcopalians, and opposed to high-church.
Low Countries (lō'kun-triz), *n.* a name formerly given to Flanders, but now to the Netherlands and Belgium.
lower (lō'ẽr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.
lower case (kās), *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types.
lowering (lou'ẽr-ing), *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.
lowermost (lō'ẽr-mōst), *adj.* lowest.
lowing (lō'ing), *n.* the bellow of cattle.
lowland (lō'land), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country: *n.pl.* a level country.
lowlands (lō'lands), *n.* Belgium and Holland; the southern part of Scotland.
Low Latin (lat'in), *n.* the Latin of the Middle Ages.
lowliness (lō'li-nes), *n.* the state of being lowly.
lowly (lō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest], low in rank or size, humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.
low mass (mas), *n.* mass said without musical accompaniment and by one priest.
loxia (loks'i-a), *n.* wryneck. [Greek.]
loyal (loi'al), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.
loyalist (loi'al-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.
loyally (loi'a-li), *adv.* in a loyal manner.
lozenge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.
lubber (lub'ẽr), *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.
lubricant (lū'bri-kant), *n.* a substance for lubricating. [Latin.]
lubricate (lū'bri-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.
lubricator (lū'bri-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, especially a device for oiling machinery.
lubricity (lōō-bris'i-ti), *n.* immorality; sensuality.
lucern (lū-sẽrn'), *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder; alfalfa.
lucernal (lū-sẽr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to a lamp, or to artificial light.
Lucianism (lū'shan-izm), *n.* a doctrine taught by Lucian (second century A. D.) that after death we shall rise neither as body nor soul, but as something quite distinct from either.
lucid (lū'sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.
lucidity (lū-sid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.
Lucifer (lū'si-fẽr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star: Satan, as the brilliant ambitious angel.
lucifer, *n.* a match ignited by friction.
luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.
luckily (luk'i-li), *adv.* in a lucky manner.
lucky (luk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest], having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.
lucrative (lū'kra-tiv), *adj.* profitable.

lucratively (lū'kra-tiv-li), *adv.* profitably.
lucubration (lū-kū-brā'shun), *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.
luculi (lū'kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface. [Latin, luculus.]
luculite (lū-kū'līt), *n.* a variety of black marble, cut and polished for ornamental purposes.
ludicrous (lū'di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll. [Latin.]
luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind. Also loof.
luff-tackle (luf-tak'l), *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.
lug (lug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging], to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel: *pl.* conceited airs.
luggage (lug'āj), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.
lugger (lug'ĕr), *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.
lug-sail (lug'sāl), *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.
lugubrious (lū-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful.
lugworm (lug'wĕrm), *n.* a sand worm.
lukewarm (lūk'wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.
lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.
lullaby (lul'a-bī), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (lul'a-bīz)], a cradle-song.
lumbago (lum-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.
lumbar (lum'bär), *adj.* pertaining to the loins.
lumber (lum'bĕr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.
lumberer (lum'bĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market.
lumberman (lum'bĕr-man), *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers; a vessel regularly engaged in carrying lumber.
luminary (lū'mi-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (lū'mi-nā-riz)], a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs. [Latin.]
luminescence (lū-mi-nes'ens), *n.* a power of emitting light possessed by certain bodies that have been exposed to light or radiant energy.
luminiferous (lū-mi-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.
luminous (lū'mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.
lummox (lum'oks), *n.* a clumsy, heavy, stupid person. [Rustic.]
lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling: *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.
lumper (lump'ĕr), *n.* a docker; militiaman.
lumpfish (lump'fish), *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.
lumpy (lump'i), *adj.* full of lumps.
lunacy (lū'na-si), *n.* mental unsoundness: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.
lunar (lū'när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon: *n.* lunar distance. [Latin.]
lunar month (munth), *n.* a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.
lunar year (yēr), *n.* a year of twelve lunar months = 354 1-3 days.
lunate (lū'nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped.
lunatic (lū'na-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.
lunation (lū-nā'shun), *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.
lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.
lunette (lū-net'), *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as an embrasure in fortification, &c.; a flattened watch-glass. [French.]
lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of

respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.

lungless (lung'les), *adj.* without lungs.

lungwort (lung'wĕrt), *n.* a plant with dark-colored leaves spotted with white; a lichen growing on trees.

luni, a Latin *prefix* meaning *moon,* as *luni*solar: *adj.* produced by the united attraction of the moon and the sun.

lunula (lū'nū-la), *n.* [*pl.* lunulæ (lū'nū-lē)], the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root.

lupine (lū'pīn), *adj.* resembling or pertaining to a wolf, or even a fox or dog in technical language; wolf-like. [Latin.]

lupine (lū'pīn), *n.* any one of the plants belonging to the genus Lupinus.

lupinin (lū'pi-nin), *n.* a bitter glucosid, extracted from the buds of the yellow lupine, and used for medicinal purposes.

lupus (lū'pus), *n.* a chronic tuberculous disease which eats into the skin, especially of the face.

lurch (lĕrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to one side.

lure (lūr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a long carved trumpet used in Scandinavia.

lurid (lūr'id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy.

lurk (lĕrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait; be concealed.

luscious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.

lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink.

lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

luster (lus'tĕr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

lustful (lust'fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.

lustfully (lust'foo-li), *adv.* in a lustful manner.

lustily (lust'i-li), *adv.* in a lusty manner.

lustiness (lust'i-nes), *n.* the state of being lusty.

lustral (lus'tral), *adj.* pertaining to or used in, purification.

lustration (lus-trā'shun), *n.* purification.

lustrous (lus'trus), *adj.* having a luster.

lustwort (lust'wĕrt), *n.* the plant sundew.

lusty (lust'i), *adj.* [*comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest], robust; vigorous; healthy.

lute (lūt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, &c., used for making the joints of vessels air-tight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

Lutheran (lū'thĕr-an), *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines: *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.

Lutheranism (lū'thĕr-an-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Luther and the Lutheran Church.

lux (luks), *n.* [*pl.* luces (lū'sēz)], the unit of intensity of electrical illumination. [Latin.]

luxuriance (luk-zhū'ri-ans), *n.* exuberant in growth. Also luxuriancy.

luxuriant (luk-zhū'ri-ant), *adj.* characterized by luxuriance; superabundant; superfluous.

luxuriate (luk-zhū'ri-āt), *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

luxurious (luk-zhū'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

luxury (luk'shu-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (luk'shu-riz)], extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

ly, a *suffix* meaning *like,* or *pertaining to,* as woman*ly,* &c.

lycanthropy (lī-kan'thrō-pi), *n.* the old superstition which believes that men can turn into wolves, and then resume their human form. [Greek.]

Lyceum (lī-sē′um), *n.* [*pl.* Lyceums, Lycea (lī-sē′umz, lī-sē′a)], originally the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught.

lyceum, *n.* a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association; an intermediate classical school.

Lycurgan (lī-kēr′gan), *adj.* pertaining to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws: hence, relentlessly severe.

lyddite (lid′īt), *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid.

Lydian (lid′i-an), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

lying (lī′ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

lying-in (lī′ing-in), *adj.* pertaining to childbirth: *n.* parturition.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies. [Latin.]

lymphad (limf′ad), *n.* an oar-propelled galley with one mast.

lymphatic (lim-fat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

lynch-law (linch′law), *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities. The name is said to come from Thomas Lynch, a stern upholder of justice, and who in Virginia during the Revolution kept order by his personal influence and summary though justifiable methods.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

lyrate (lī′rāt), *adj.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice. [Latin.]

lyre-bird (līr′bĕrd), *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

lyric (lir′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

lyric poetry (pō′et-ri), *n.* poetry expressive of the emotion of the poet, and adapted to be sung.

lyrist (lir′ist), *n.* a performer on the lyre; a lyric poet.

M

M, the thirteenth letter of the English alphabet, and probably derived directly from the Phœnician, Hebrew, Greek and Latin, for the character and name show but little change. Thus Phœnician *mu* gives the Greeks their *mu;* and the Hebrews their *mem;* the Latins had *em*, and thus the letter and sound have been transmitted. In the Runic "furstark," the character is called *mann* and stands in the twentieth place. The significance of the Phœnician *mu* was "water," and likewise of the Greek *mu* so long as people used it with a common understanding.

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mamma.

macaco (ma-kā′kō), *n.* a name for the ruffled lemur, and the ring-tailed lemur.

macadamite (mak-ad′am-īt), *n.* a composite metal having strength of steel with specific gravity approximating aluminum.

macadamize (mak-ad′am-īz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface. Named from John L. Macadam, a Scottish engineer (d. 1836).

macaroni (mak-a-rō′ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes [Italian]; a dandy of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

macaronic (mak-a-ron′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

macaroon (mak-a-rōōn′), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar. [French.]

macaw (ma-kaw′), *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bill.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; **a** heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg. [French.]

macerate (mas′ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify or harass.

machete (ma-chā′tā), *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, &c. [Spanish-American.]

Machiavellian (mak-i-a-vel′i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman (d. 1527), or to his principles of political duplicity: hence crafty; double-dealing: *n.* **a** cunning, unprincipled politician.

Machiavellianism (mak-i-a-vel′i-an-izm), *n.* the principles of Machiavelli.

machination (mak-i-nā′shun), *n.* **a** plot; artifice. [Latin.]

machine (ma-shēn′), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another.

machinery (ma-shēn′ĕr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

machinist (ma-shēn′ist), *n.* a constructor of machines; one skilled in the principles of machinery; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

mackerel (mak′ĕr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue. [Old French.]

mackintosh (mak′in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber water-proof overcoat.

mackle (mak′l), *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

macle (mak′l), *n.* a twin-crystal.

macled (mak′ld), *adj.* spotted.

macro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *large, long*, as *macro*cephalous, *adj.* long-headed.

macrocosm (mak'rō-kozm), *n.* the universe.

macrometer (ma-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance or size of inaccessible objects.

macron (mak'ron), *n.* a mark (–) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as cāme.

mad (mad), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], mentally disordered or distracted; insane; infatuated; furious with rage or terror; inflamed with anger.

madam (mad'am), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (mā-däm')], a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a married lady.

madarosis (mad-a-rō'sis), *n.* loss of the hair, especially that of the eyelashes. [Greek.]

madcap (mad'kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

madden (mad'n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

madder (mad'ēr), *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment is extracted.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of make.

Madeira (ma-dē'ra), *n.* a rich wine once made in the island of Madeira.

mademoiselle (mad-mwä-zel'), *n.* in France, a title of courtesy given to a young lady.

madonna (ma-don'na), *n.* [*pl.* madonnas (ma-don'naz)], a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ. [Italian.]

madras (ma-dras'), *n.* a printed, cotton fabric used for shirting.

madrigal (mad'ri-gal), *n.* a light amorous song; a part song unaccompanied by music. [French.]

maelstrom (māl'strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast.

Mafia (mä'fi-a), *n.* a secret society in Sicily, at first formed for political purposes but finally for carrying out schemes of crime. Partly broken up by the Italian Government in 1875, many of them came to the United States, where they have become more and more dangerous, though largely molesting their own countrymen, by arson, kidnapping, and various other crimes. They are associated with other criminals from Italy, forming a secret body known as the Black Hand (Mano Nera). [Sicilian.]

magazine (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication. [French.]

Magdalen (mag'da-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute, from Mary Magdalene (Luke vii. 36–50).

magenta (ma-jen'ta), *n.* a red aniline dye named after Marshal MacMahon who won the battle of Magenta for the French in 1859.

maggot (mag'ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; grub; whim. [Welsh.]

maggoty (mag'ot-i), *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Magi (mā'jī), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East. [Persian.]

Magian (mā'ji-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi, though the usual form in the singular is Magus.

magic (maj'ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. When practiced for kindly purposes, it is called **White Magic.** Also magical. [Latin.]

magically (maj'i-ka-li), *adv.* as by magic.

magician (ma-jish'an), *n.* one skilled in magic.

magic lantern (lan'tērn), *n.* an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

magic square (skwār), *n.* a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

magilp (ma-gilp'), *n.* a mixture of linseed-oil and mastic varnish.

magisterial (maj-is-tē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

magistracy (maj'is-tra-si), *n.* [*pl.*

magistracies (maj'is-tra-siz)], the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

magistrate (maj'is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers.

Magna Charta (mag'na kär'ta), *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215 (dated June 15th, but actually delivered June 19th). Also the Great Charter granted by Henry III. and confirmed by Edward I. [Latin.]

magnanimity (mag-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind; elevation of soul; nobility. [Latin.]

magnanimous (mag-nan'i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

magnate (mag'nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.

magnesia (mag-nē'shi-a), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium. [Greek.]

magnesium (mag-nē'shi-um), *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia.

magnesium light (līt), *n.* a powerful and brilliant light produced by the combustion of metallic magnesium.

magnet (mag'net), *n.* the loadstone; a magnetized steel bar. [Greek.]

magnetic (mag-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.

magnetic poles (pōlz), *n.pl.* the two points in the north and south polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.

magnetics (mag-net'iks), *n.* the science of magnetism.

magnetism (mag'ne-tizm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.

magnetize (mag'ne-tīz), *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.

magneto, a Greek *prefix* meaning pertaining to, or caused by, magnetism, as *magneto*-electricity, electric phenomena produced by magnetism.

magnetograph (mag-net'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.

magnetometer (mag-ne-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

magnificable (mag-nif'i-ka-bl), *adj.* capable of being magnified or extolled.

Magnificat (mag-nif'i-kat), *n.* a chant or hymn taken from the Latin version of Luke i, 46-55, which begins with this word. It has been sung in the services of the Greek Church and the Church of Rome since a very early time. In the Anglican services it may be sung at vespers.

magnificence (mag-nif'i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp; also used as a title at the German universities—"Your Magnificence." [Latin.]

magnificent (mag-nif'i-sent), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.

magnifico (mag-nif'i-kō), *n.* formerly a courtesy title of the noblemen of Venice. [Italian.]

magnifier (mag'ni-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.

magnify (mag'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying], to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol. [Latin.]

magniloquent (mag-nil'ō-kwent), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic. [Latin.]

magnitude (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance. [Latin.]

magnolia (mag-nō'li-a), *n.* a handsome sweet-scented flowering shrub.

magnum (mag'num), *n.* a large wine bottle. [Latin.]

magpie (mag'pī), *n.* a chattering bird of the crow genus.

maguey (mag'wā or ma-gā'ē), *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or American aloe. [Mexican.]

Magyar (mä'yär), *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian race or language. [Hungarian.]

Maharajah (mä-hä-rä'jä), *n.* the title of many Hindu princes, the chief one

being probably the Gaikwar of Baroda. [Sanskrit, "great prince."]

maharmah (ma-här'ma), *n.* a muslin wrap worn by Turkish women over the head and across the mouth and chin when out of doors. [Turkish.]

mahatma (ma-hät'ma), *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist. [Sanskrit.]

Mahdi (mä'dē), *n.* a title given to certain Mohammedan spiritual leaders: applied especially to the last great millennial, spiritual or temporal leader (*imâm*) of the Faithful, whose forces were blotted out and he himself shot by personal order of Lord Kitchener at Khartoum. [Arabic.]

Mahdism (mä'dizm), *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.

Mahdist (mä'dist), *n.* one who entertains the belief that the Mahdi has appeared.

mahl-stick, same as maul-stick.

mahogany (ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a reddish-brown wood used in the manufacture of furniture; a dining table. [S. American.]

Mahomedan or **Mahometan.** See Mohammedan.

Mahori (mä'hō-rē), *adj.* pertaining to the Eastern Polynesian race.

mahout (ma-hōōt'), *n.* an elephant driver or keeper. [Arabic.]

Mahratta (mä-rat'a), *adj.* pertaining to the Mahrattas, a people inhabiting part of West and Central India, or to their language. [Hindu.]

Mahratti (mä-rat'ē), *n.* the language of the Mahrattas, spoken in the Deccan.

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

maiden (mād'en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

maidenhair (mād'en-hār), *n.* a species of fern having very slender, graceful stalks.

maidenhead (mād'en-hed), *n.* virginity.

maidenhood (mād'en-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.

maidenliness (mād'en-li-nes), *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.

maidenly (mād'en-li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.

maid-of-honor (mād-ov-on'ēr), *n.* a female attendant upon a lady of royal blood.

mail (māl), *n.* defensive body-armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, &c.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.

mailable (māl'a-bl), *adj.* admissible by post.

mailed (māld), *adj.* clad in, or covered by, mail; spotted; speckled; posted.

maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.

main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean.

mainmast (mān'mast), *n.* the principal mast of a vessel.

mainsail (mān'sāl), *n.* the principal sail.

mainsheet (mān'shēt), *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

mainstay (mān'stā), *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top.

maintain (mān-tān'), *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.

maintenance (mān'te-nans), *n.* sustenance; support; vindication; champerty.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn. [Spanish.]

majestic (ma-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.

majestically (ma-jes'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a majestic manner.

majesty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (maj'es-tiz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity. [French.]

majolica (ma-jol'i-ka), *n.* a fine soft enameled kind of pottery. It was

first imported from Majorca, one of the Balearic Isles, into Italy. This ancient majolica was covered with a white opaque enamel on which decorative figures in color were displayed. Modern majolica is enamelled in color. It is also called *faïence*. [Named from Majorca.]

major (mā′jēr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained. [French.]

major-domo (mā-jēr-dō′mō), *n.* the steward of a household.

major-general (mā-jēr-jen′ēr-al), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

majority (ma-jor′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (ma-jor′i-tiz)], the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, &c., of a major.

major term (tērm), *n.* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near or in sight of: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction.

makeshift (māk′shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.

make-up (māk′up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.

makeweight (māk′wāt), *n.* anything which is added to make up weight.

mal, a French *prefix* meaning *ill, evil.* Also malc, as *mal*adroit, clumsy; *mal*evolent, malicious, spiteful, &c.

malachite (mal′a-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.

maladroit (mal-a-droit′), see under mal.

malady (mal′a-di), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (mal′a-diz)], a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical. [French.]

Malaga (mal′a-ga), *n.* a variety of sweet Spanish wine containing raisins.

Malagasy (mal′a-gas-i), *n.* a native of Madagascar, also called Hova; the language of Madagascar.

malaise (mal-āz′), *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the precursor of an attack of illness. [French.]

malapert (mal′a-pērt), *adj.* pert; saucy.

malapropism (mal′a-prop-izm), *n.* a grotesque misuse of fine words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

malapropos (mal-ap-rō-pō′), *adv.* unseasonably. [French.]

malar (mā′lar), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone. [Latin.]

malaria (ma-lā′ri-a), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, producing fevers, &c.; disease produced by such exhalations or by the bite of malaria-infected mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.

malarial (ma-lā′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

malarious (ma-lā′ri-us), *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

Malay (ma-lā′), *adj.* pertaining to the inhabitants of Malacca and the Eastern Archipelago, or to their language, which they call *Malayu.*

malcontent (mal′kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority.

male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex: *n.* one of the male sex.

malediction (mal-e-dik′shun), *n.* denunciation of evil; execration; curse.

malefactor (mal′e-fak-tēr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.

malevolence (ma-lev′o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.

malevolent (ma-lev′o-lent), see under mal.

malfeasance (mal-fē′zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed.

malformation (mal-fôr-mā′shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism

malic (mā′lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple. [Latin.]

malice (mal′is), *n.* evil intention to

injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.

malicious (ma-lish'us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred.

malign (ma-līn'), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.

malignancy (ma-lig'nan-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.

malignant (ma-lig'nant), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.

maligner (ma-līn'ēr), *n.* one who maligns.

malignity (mā-lig'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being malignant; malice; virulence.

malinger (ma-līng'gēr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

malison (mal'i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.

Malist (mal'ist), *n.* one who believes that the world is bad but not the worst possible; Schopenhauer was a malist, therefore, and not the absolute pessimist that he has been described.

mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees, originally a place where the game of pall-mall was played. [Old French; Latin.]

mallard (mal'ard), *n.* a wild duck.

malleability (mal-e-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being malleable.

malleable (mal'e-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling. In ancient times, glass was made so as to be malleable, but this is now one of the lost arts.

malleolar (mal'e-ō-lär), *adj.* pertaining to the ankle.

mallet (mal'et), *n.* a wooden hammer.

malleus (mal'e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

mallow (mal'ō), *n.* a plant of the genus Malva. Also mallows.

malmsey (mäm-zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.

mal-nutrition (mal-nū-trish'un), *n.* debilitated state in which the patient fails to digest and properly assimilate his food. Hence the nutrition is imperfect and the body is weakened.

malpractice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral professional conduct especially in medicine.

malt (mawlt), *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

Maltese (mawl-tēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Malta, or to its inhabitants.

Malthusian (mal-thū'si-an), *adj.* pertaining to Malthus, the political economist, or his theory that overpopulation should be checked by moral self-control.

maltine (mawlt'in), *n.* the fermentative principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

malt-liquor (mawlt'lik-ēr), *n.* an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

maltose (mawlt'ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.

maltreat (mal-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.

malversation (mal-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.

Mamaluke (mam'a-lūk), *n.* one of a body of cavalry constituting the military force of Egypt: destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811). Also Mameluke. [Arabic, "slave."]

mamma (ma-mä' or mä'ma), *n.* a familiar name for mother, found in nearly all the languages of Europe and going back to the Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

mammæ (mam'ē), *n.pl.* the breasts.

mammal (mam'al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mammalia (mam-ā'li-a), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.

mammalian (mam-ā'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Mammalia.

mammary (mam'a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.

mammillary (mam'il-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

mammodis (mam'ō-dis), *n.* coarse plain Indian muslins.

mammon (mam'un), *n.* wealth; worldly gain: from Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.

mammoth (mam'oth), *n.* an ex-

tinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

man (man), *n.* [*pl.* men (men)], a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vassal; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning], to furnish with men; guard.

manacle (man'a-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

manage (man'āj), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

manageable (man'āj-a-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

management (man'āj-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.

manager (man'a-jēr), *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

managerial (man-a-jē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a manager or to management. (In business language.)

manakin (man'a-kin). See manikin.

manatee (man-a-tē'), *n.* the sea-cow. Also manati.

manbote (man'bōt), *n.* among the Anglo-Saxons, the fine paid for killing a man.

mandamus (man-dā' mus) (Latin, "We command"), *n.* a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court to whom it is issued to perform some specified act.

mandarin (man-da-rēn'), *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange: *v.t.* to dye (silk, &c.), an orange color produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on the fiber; a small orange whose skin is loose and easily removed from its fruit.

mandarinate (man-da-rēn'āt), *n.* mandarins collectively.

mandarin duck (duk), *n.* an Asiatic duck with handsome plumage.

mandatary (man'dā-tā-ri), *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has, by his prerogative, given a mandate or order for his benefice. Also mandatory.

mandate (man'dāt), *n.* an order; command; Papal rescript.

mandatory (man'da-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate; directory.

mandible (man'di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws: in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.

mandolin (man'dō-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

mandrake (man'drāk), *n.* a plant of the nightshade family, with narcotic properties.

mandrel (man'drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also mandril.

mandrill (man'dril), *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa. Also mandril.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

manège (ma-nāzh'), *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship.

manes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; the deities of the infernal regions. [Latin.]

maneuver, manœuvre (ma-nōō'vēr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

manful (man'fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

manfully (man'foo-li), *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

manganate (mang'ga-nāt), *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

manganese (mang'ga-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

manger (mān'jēr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

manginess (mān'ji-nes), the state of being mangy.

mangle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.

mangler (mang'glēr), *n.* a meat-chopping machine; one who mangles.

mango (mang'gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes

(mang'gōz)], the fruit of the mango tree.

mango-fish (mang'gō-fish), *n.* a handsome yellow-colored edible fish of the Ganges.

mangosteen (mang'gō-stēn), *n.* a delicious fruit of the size of an orange growing in Java and the Moluccas. Also mangostan.

mangrove (mang'grōv), *n.* an East and West Indian tree yielding an edible fruit: its bark is used in tanning.

mangy (mān'ji), *adj.* affected with the mange; unkept.

man-handle (man'han-dl), *v.t.* to mawl; bruise, mistreat.

manhood (man'hood), *n.* human nature; manliness.

mania (mā'ni-a), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

maniac (mā'ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania: *n.* a madman.

manicure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c; also one who engages in manicuring.

manifest (man'i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt: *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

manifesto (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestoes (man-i-fes'tōz)], a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

manifold (man'i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer.

manifold-writer (rī'tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.

manikin (man'i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study. Also mannikin.

manila, manilla (ma-nil'a), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, matting, &c., made from the fibers of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.

manioc (man'i-ok), *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca, cassava and manioca are prepared.

maniple (man'i-pl), *n.* a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at mass; a company in an ancient Roman legion.

manipulate (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

manipulation (ma-nip-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.

manipulative (ma-nip'ū-la-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

manipulator (ma-nip'ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who manipulates.

manis (mā'nis), *n.* the scaly ant-eater.

Manitou (man'i-tōō), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North American Indians.

manliness (man'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being manly.

manly (man'li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

manna (man'a), *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of Southern Europe.

manner (man'ĕr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.

mannerism (man'ĕr-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.

mannerist (man'ĕr-ist), *n.* one who carries characteristic peculiarities to excess.

mannerly (man'ĕr-li), *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.

mannish (man'ish), *adj.* masculine.

manœuvre (ma-nōō'vĕr), see maneuver.

Man-of-blood (man-ov-blud), *n.* the Puritan designation for King Charles I. of England.

man-of-war (man-ov-wawr'), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war], a large ship of war.

manometer (ma-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.

manor (man'ēr), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a fee-farm rent to the owner.

manorial (ma-nō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a manor.

mansard roof (man'särd rōōf'), *n.* a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper. The mansard roof gets its name from the French architect Mansard, and was once largely built in France.

manse (mans), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister. [Scotch.]

mansion (man'shun), *n.* a large and handsome dwelling house.

manslaughter (man'slaw-tēr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

mantel (man'tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also mantelpiece.

mantelet (man-tel-et'), *n.* a kind of movable parapet for the protection of the pioneers; a small mantel; a besieging party. Also mantlet.

mantilla (man-til'a), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood. [Spanish.]

mantle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mollusks; a conical net-work that becomes incandescent when heated: used over a gas jet, &c., to increase the brilliancy of the light: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

mantua-maker (man'tū-a-mā'kēr), *n.* a dress-maker.

manual (man'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

manufactory (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (man-ū-fak'tō-riz)], the place where goods are manufactured.

manufacture (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.

manufacturing (man-ū-fak'tūr-ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, manufacture.

manumission (man-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

manumit (man-ū-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manumitted, *p.pr.* manumitting], to set free from slavery.

manure (ma-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.

manus (mā'nus), *n.* the hand.

manuscript (man'ū-skript), *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

Manx (mangks), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island. See key.

many (men'i), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], numerous; consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

Maori (mä'o-ri, or mou'ri), *adj.* pertaining to the Maoris, or aborigines of New Zealand, or to their language.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping], to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan. [Latin.]

maple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring], to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.

marabou (mar'a-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

marabout (mar'a-bōōt), *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

marasmus (ma-raz'mus), *n.* atrophy.

maraud (ma-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

marble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors capable of taking a fine polish; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year, named from Mars, the Roman god of war.

march (märch), *n.* a regular, measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.

marchioness (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

marconigram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mardi Gras (mär'dē grä), *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of Carnival.

mare (mār), *n.* the female of the horse.

mare's-nest (mārz'nest), *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

mare's-tail (mārz'tāl), *n.* an aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris; a cirrhus cloud.

margarine (mär'ga-rin), *n.* artificial butter. Also oleomargarine.

margin (mär'jin), *n.* border; the part of a page at the edge not printed upon; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter on the margin of a page.

marginal (mär'gi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

marginalia (mär-ji-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* marginal notes.

marginate (mär'jin-āt), *adj.* having a margin. Also marginated.

margosa (mär-gō'sa), *n.* an East Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

margot (mär'got), *n.* a variety of perch.

margravate (mär'grā-vāt), *n.* the domain or jurisdiction of a margrave.

margrave (mär'grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* margravine.

marigold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant with showy yellow flowers of various genera.

marine (ma-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near to the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country. [Latin.]

mariner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* a sailor.

marionette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

marital (mar'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to marriage.

maritime (mar'i-tīm), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon, the sea; naval.

marjoram (mär'jō-ram), *n.* a genus of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjoram.

mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing; an old Scotch coin = 27½ cents; a current German coin and monetary unit = 24¼ cents; a former European unit of weight = about 8 ounces: *v.t.* to make a mark upon; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.

markedly (märk'ed-li), *adv.* distinctly; publicly.

marker (märk'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, marks; a counter in card-playing; one who registers the score at billiards.

market (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price: *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.

marking (märk'ing), *adj.* having the quality to produce a mark: *n.* the mark made; arrangement of marks or coloring.

marksman (märks'man), *n.* [*pl.* marksmen (märks'men)], one skilful in shooting.

marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime: used as a manure: *v.t.* to manure with marl; to wind with marlines.

marline (mär'lin), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding round ropes, splicing, &c.

marline-spike (mär'lin-spīk), *n.* a

pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing. Also marling-spike.

marling (mär'ling), *n.* the act of winding with marlines.

marly (mär'li), *adj.* containing, or like, marl.

marmalade (mär'ma-lād), *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.

marmose (mär'mōs), *n.* a species of small opossum.

marmoset (mär'mō-zet), *n.* a species of small American monkey.

marmot (mär'mot), *n.* the Alpine rat; prairie dog.

maroon (ma-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.

marplot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation. Hence this license is called "a letter of marque and reprisal."

marquetry (mär'ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.

marquis (mär'kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. [French.] *Fem.* marchioness. [Latin and Old High German.]

marquisate (mär'kwis-āt), *n.* the dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

marriage (mar'āj), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.

marriageability (mar-āj-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being marriageable.

marriageable (mar'āj-a-bl), *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married.

married (mar'id), *p.adj.* united in wedlock; conjugal.

marrow (mar'ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable marrow.

marrow-bone (mar'ō-bōn), *n.* a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees.

marrow-fat (mar'ō-fat), *n.* a late variety of pea.

marry (mar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying], to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* By Mary! forsooth!

Mars (märz), *n.* one of the planets: from the Roman god of war.

Marseillaise (mar-sā-yāz'), *n.* the French national anthem, composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792, at the time of first French Revolution. Under Napoleon III. (1852–1870) it was suppressed but restored at the opening of the Franco-Prussian War.

marseilles (mar-sālz'), *n.* a double cloth fabric, quilted in the loom.

marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.

marshal (mär'shal), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonials; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrange or dispose in order.

marshiness (mär'shi-nes), *n.* the state of being marshy.

marshy (mär'shi), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.

marsupial (mär-sū'pi-al), *adj.* pertaining to the Marsupialia: *n.* one of the Marsupialia.

Marsupialia (mär-sū-pi-ā'li-a), *n.pl.* a sub-class of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.

mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.

martagon (mär'ta-gon), *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers; the Turk's cap.

marten (mär'ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.

martial (mär'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.

martial law (law), *n.* a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, or when the habeas corpus act is suspended.

martially (mär'sha-li), *adv.* in a martial manner.

martin (mär'tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.

martinet (mär-ti-net'), *n.* a strict disciplinarian: *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.

martingale (mär'tin-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to

the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.

martyr (mär'tẽr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy.

martyrdom (mär'tẽr-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.

martyrologist (mär-tẽr-ol'o-jist), *n.* a writer of martyrology.

martyrology (mär-tẽr-ol'o-ji), *n.* a register or history of martyrs.

marvel (mär'vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.

marvelous (mär'vel-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.

Marxism (märks'izm), *n.* the doctrines of Karl Marx (1818–1883); another name for State Socialism, which would have all capital concentrated in the hands of the government which would distribute it equably among the people.

mascle (mas'kl), *n.* a lozenge-shaped scale of a coat of armor; in heraldry, a lozenge perforated.

mascot (mas'kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune. *Feminine* mascotte. [French.]

masculine (mas'kū-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.

mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt) in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; to inspire love in.

masher (mash'ẽr), *n.* one who impertinently endeavors to make himself attractive to, or engage the attention of, women. [Slang.]

mask (mask), *n.* a cover or partial cover to conceal the face; pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.

mason (mā'sn), *n.* a builder in stone; a Freemason.

Masonic (mā-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Freemasons or to their craft.

masonry (mā'sn-ri), *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; Freemasonry.

masque (mask), *n.* a masquerade.

masquerade (mas-kẽr-ād'), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.

mass (mas), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church; a musical setting for certain parts of such a celebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body

massacre (mas'a-kẽr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter indiscriminately with unnecessary cruelty.

massage (ma-säzh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

massé (ma-sā'), *n.* in billiards, a sharp stroke made with the cue perpendicular or nearly so.

masseter (mas'ē-tẽr), *n.* the short thick muscle that raises the lower jaw.

masseur (ma-sẽr'), *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Feminine* masseuse (ma-sēz'). [French.]

massicot (mas'i-kot), *n.* yellow oxide of lead.

massive (mas'iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.

massively (mas'iv-li), *adv.* in a mass.

massiveness (mas'iv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being massive.

massy (mas'i), *adj.* massive.

mast (mast), *n.* a long round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; acorns and beech-nuts.

masthead (mast'hed), *n.* the top part of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the masthead as a nautical punishment.

master (mas'ter), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; em-

ployer; owner; head of a household, college, school, &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant-vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* excel.

masterless (mas'ter-les), *adj.* without a master or guardian.

mastery (mas'tēr-i), *n.* dominion; preeminence; eminent skill.

mastic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree; used as a varnish.

masticable (mas'ti-ka-bl), *adj.* capable of being masticated.

masticate (mas'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth; chew.

mastication (mas-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.

masticator (mas'ti-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat or cutting leather, &c., into small pieces.

masticatory (mas'ti-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* adapted for chewing.

mastiff (mas'tif), *n.* a variety of large dog.

mastodon (mas'tō-don), *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.

mastoid (mas'toid), *adj.* breast-like.

masturbation (mas-tēr-bā'shun), *n.* self-pollution.

mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.

matador (ma-ta-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at omber and quadrille. [Spanish.]

match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage: *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.t.* to harmonize with; to equal.

matchboard (mach'bōrd), *n.* a thin plank used for wainscoting, &c.

matchlock (mach'lok), *n.* an old kind of musket fired by applying burning tow to the fire-pan.

matchmaker (mach'māk-ēr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages.

mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

mate (mä'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly; used largely in South America.

matelote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish.

mater (mā'tēr), *n.* (Latin, a mother) one of the two membranes (*dura mater, pia mater*) covering the brain.

materfamilias (mā'tēr-fa-mil'i-ās), *n.* the mistress of a family or household.

material (ma-tē'ri-al), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

materialism (ma-tē'ri-al-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter.

materialist (ma-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.

materialistic (ma-tē-ri-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to materialism.

materiality (ma-tē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* material existence.

materialize (ma-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

materially (ma-tē'ri-a-li), *adv.* essentially.

materia medica (ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka), a name for the various substances employed in medicine.

matériel (ma-tā-ri-el'), *n.* the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, &c. [French.]

maternal (ma-tēr'nal), *adj.* motherly.

maternally (ma-tēr'na-li), *adv.* like a mother.

maternity (ma-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

math (math), *n.* a mowing; mathematics.

mathematical (math-e-mat'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise. Also mathematics.

mathematically (math-e-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* by mathematics.
mathematician (math-e-ma-tish'an), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.
mathematics (math-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of number and space.
matico (ma-tē'kō), *n.* a Peruvian plant, whose leaves are used as a powerful styptic to stop blood.
matin (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins: *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Roman Catholic Church the first canonical hour.
matinée (mat-i-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime. [French.]
matriarch (mā'tri-ärk), *n.* a mother who in one period of ancient history ruled the family, and also the tribe. At this time, men were not husbands, but were merely chosen by any woman according to her fancy. See polyandry.
matriarchate (mā-tri-ärk'āt), *n.* the position and rank of a matriarch or a woman ruler. See patriarchate.
matricidal (mat'ri-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to matricide. [Latin.]
matricide (mat'ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.
matriculate (ma-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.
matriculation (ma-trik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of registering and admitting as a matriculated student. [Latin.]
matrimonial (mat-ri-mō'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial; connubial.
matrimonially (mat-ri-mō'ni-a-li), *adv.* in a matrimonial relation.
matrimony (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* marriage. [Latin.]
matrix (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colors (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing. [Latin.]
matron (mā'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.
matronage (mā'tron-āj), *n.* matrons collectively.
matronly (mā'tron-li), *adv.* matronlike; elderly; sedately.
matronymic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a man's or woman's name derived from that of a mother.
matte (mat), *n.* metal imperfectly reduced. [French.]
matted (mat'ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.
matter (mat'ēr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.
matties (mat'iz), *n.pl.* Scotch herrings of moderate size with small milts and roes.
matting (mat'ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental matwork.
mattock (mat'ok), *n.* a pickaxe having one of its ends flat.
mattress (mat'res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.
maturation (ma-tū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.
mature (ma-tūr'), *adj.* [*comparative* maturer, *superlative* maturest], ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.
maturely (ma-tūr'li), *adv.* in a mature manner.
maturity (ma-tūr'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.
matutinal (ma-tū'ti-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the morning; early. [Latin.]
maudlin (maud'lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; excessively sentimental; tipsy.
mauger (maw'ger), *prep.* in spite of; notwithstanding. Also maugre. [Old French.]
maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner. See mell.
maul-stick (mawl'stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand. Also mahl-stick. [German.]

mausoleum (maw-sō-lē′um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument.

mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color, the first of aniline dyestuffs discovered by Sir W. H. Perkin.

mavis (mā′vis), *n.* the song-thrush.

maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.

mawkish (mawk′ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.

maxilla (maks-il′a), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ (maks-il′ē)], the upper jawbone.

maxillary (maks′il-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.

maxilliform (maks-il′i-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like the cheek or jawbone.

maxim (maks′im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism. [Latin.]

maximite (maks′im-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive invented by Sir Hiram Maxim.

maximum (maks′i-mum), *n.* and *adj.* the greatest possible out of any class of things. See minimum.

maxixe (maks-isch′), *n.* a dance of Brazilian origin, with complex steps and turns, enjoying popularity in the United States in 1912–1914.

May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year. Its name is from the Latin Maia, the mother of Mercury, who was the goddess of growth.

may, *n.* the English hawthorn.

may, *v. aux.* [*p.t.* might (mīt)], to be able; be allowed.

Maya (mä′ya), *n.* the name of a tribe in Central America, whose members show signs of once having had a much higher civilization, like the Aztecs in Mexico.

Maya (mä′ya), *n.* in the Buddhist philosophy the illusion of the personified will of the Creator.

May-apple (mā′ap-l), *n.* the yellowish fruit of a North American plant, the mandrake, also known as hog-apple.

May-fly (mā′flī), *n.* an insect which may exist for a long while in the larval condition; but on attaining adult life, it merely propagates its kind and then dies.

mayhem (mā′hem), *n.* the crime of attacking another so as to prevent his defense, and especially by mutilating him; as, for example, biting or tearing off an ear or a nose. The word is the same as *maim.*

mayor (mā′ēr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough.

mayoralty (mā′ēr-al-ti), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.

Maypole (mā′pōl), *n.* a pole around which May festivities are held.

maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.

mazuma (ma-zōō′ma), *n.* money. [Slang.]

mazurka (ma-zēr′ka), *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also mazourka. [Polish.]

mazy (māz′i), *adj.* intricate; bewildering; winding.

mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow.

meadow (med′ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.

meadowy (med′ō-i), *adj.* containing meadows.

meager (mē′gēr), *adj.* thin; scanty; poor; barren; lean; weak. [French.]

meagerly (mē′gēr-li), *adv.* thinly; poorly.

meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.

mealy (mē′li), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.

mealy-mouthed (mē′li-mou*th*d), *adj.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.

mean (mēn), *adj.* [*comparative* meaner, *superlative* meanest], wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning], to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.

meander (mē-an′dēr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate. The name of a river in Asia Minor.

meaning (mēn′ing), *n.* intention; sense.

meant (ment), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of mean.

meantime (mēn′tīm), *adv.* in the intervening time. Also meanwhile.

measles (mē′zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees. [Danish.]

measly (mēz′li), *adj.* a colloquial term of reproach, meaning that the person described is singularly mean and contemptible.

measurable (mezh′ēr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.

measurably (mezh′ēr-a-bli), *adv.* in a measurable manner; in a limited degree.

measure (mezh′ēr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take measurements; be equal or uniform.

measured (mezh′ērd), *adj.* determined by a standard: uniform; steady; moderated.

measurement (mezh′ēr-ment), *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal flesh.

mechanic (me-kan′ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery. [Greek.]

mechanical (me-kan′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

mechanically (me-kan′i-ka-li), *adv.* in a mechanical manner.

mechanical powers (pow′ērz), *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley and wedge.

mechanician (mek-a-nish′an), *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

mechanism (mek′a-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

medal (med′al), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, or idealized group. The medal reached its perfection in the fifteenth century with Pisano. The side bearing the head is called the *obverse* and the other side, the *reverse*. [French.]

medallic (me-dal′ik), *adj.* pertaining to medals.

medallion (me-dal′yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

medallist (med′al-ist), *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

meddle (med′l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

meddler (med′lēr), *n.* an officious person; busybody.

meddlesome (med′l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.

mediæval (med-i-ē′val), *adj.* characterizing the period of history between the sixth and fifteenth centuries A.D., usually known as the Middle Ages.

mediævalism (med-i-ē′val-ism), *n.* the spirit of the Middle Ages, especially as to art, philosophy, literature and religion.

median (mē′di-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything; a *median line* is an imaginary line drawn between the two symmetrical halves of the body down the back. In geometry also a median line is one drawn from any angle of a triangle to the middle point of the opposite side. When these median lines intersect its place of intersection is called the *median point*. [Latin.]

mediate (mē′di-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation. [Latin.]

mediation (mē-di-ā′shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

mediator (mē′di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

mediatorial (mē-di-a-tō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a mediator or mediation; intercessory. Also mediatory.

mediatorially (mē-di-a-tō′ri-a-li), *adj.* by mediation.

medic (med′ik), *adj.* colloquial abbreviation for "medical," meaning "medical student" or "doctor of medicine."

medical (med'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.

medically (med'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to the rules and principles of medicine.

medicament (med'i-ka-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.

medicate (med'i-kāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

medicinal (me-dis'i-nal), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

medicinally (me-dis'i-na-li), *adv.* medically.

medicine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease. [Latin.]

medicine-man (med'i-sin-man), *n.* among certain tribes, as the North American Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts.

mediocre (mē'di-ō'kēr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

mediocrity (mē-di-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities. [Latin.]

meditate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design. [Latin.]

meditation (med-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

meditative (med'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* disposed to meditation.

meditatively (med'i-ta-tiv-li), *adv.* with meditation.

meditativeness (med'i-ta-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

medium (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media, mediums (mē'di-a, mē'di-umz)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 x 19 inches; middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground. [Latin.]

medley (med'li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients. [Old French.]

medulla (me-dul'a), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants. [Latin.]

medullary (me-dul'a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, marrow or medulla.

medullin (me-dul'in), *n.* a variety of cellulose found in the pith of certain plants.

Medusa (mē-dū'sa), *n.* [*pl.* medusæ (mē-dū'sē)], in classical mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose fine hair was turned into snakes, and whose glance changed into stone all who looked on her. [Greek.]

medusa, *n.* the sea-nettle or jelly-fish.

meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.

meek (mēk), *adj.* [*comparative* meeker, *superlative* meekest], gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper.

meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary or division. Also mere. [Scottish.]

meerschaum (mēr'shum), *n.* a clay-like silicate of magnesia from which pipe-bowls are made; a pipe of this material. [German, "sea-foam."]

meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* met, *p.pr.* meeting], to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; receive: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.

meeting (mēt'ing), *n.* an assembly; junction; a congregation.

meg, a Greek *prefix* meaning *great, powerful.* Also mega, megalo, as *mega*cephalous: *adj.* having a large head.

megafog (meg'a-fôg), *n.* a fog-signalling device.

megaphone (meg'a-fōn), *n.* a new form of speaking-trumpet for increasing the volume of the voice. [Greek.]

megrim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

melancholia (mel-an-kō'li-a), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by great depression of spirits. [Greek.]

melancholic (mel-an-kol'ik), *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

melancholy (mel'an-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.

Melanesian (mel-an-ē'zhan), *adj.* relating to the islands lying between New Guinea and Fiji; one of the

negroid inhabitants of any Melanesian island.

mélange (mā-länzh′), *n.* a confused mixture; medley. [French.]

melanin (mel′a-nin), *n.* the black pigment cells of the eye and skin.

melanism (mel′an-izm), *n.* excess of the coloring pigment in the skin.

melanite (mel′an-īt), *n.* a black variety of garnet.

mêlée (mā-lā′), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray.

melilot (mel′i-lot), *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

melinite (mel′in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

meliorate (mēl′yō-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better.

melioration (mēl-yō-rā′shun), *n.* improvement.

mell (mel), *v.t.* to beat or bruise. The word is cognate with *maul*, and the pugilistic *mill*.

mellifluent (mel-if′flū-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also mellifluous.

melligenous (mel-ij′e-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing, honey.

mellow (mel′ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.

melodeon (me-lō′de-on), *n.* a small reed organ.

melodious (me-lō′di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.

melodist (mel′ō-dist), *n.* a composer of melodies. [Greek.]

melodize (mel′ō-dīz), *v.t.* to make melodious: *v.i.* compose melodies.

melodrama (mel-ō-drā′ma), *n.* a play characterized by sensational or romantic incidents. [Greek.]

melodramatic (mel-ō-dra-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to melodrama; highly sensational.

melody (mel′ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (mel′ō-dīz)], the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.

melon (mel′un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family with edible fruit. [French.]

melotype (mel′ō-tīp), *n.* a method of producing photographs so that their development may be deferred.

Melpomene (mel-pom′e-nā), *n.* the muse who presided over tragic poetry, according to the Greek and Roman belief. She is usually represented as bearing a tragic mask.

melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

melton (mel′tun), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface. Named from the manufacturer.

member (mem′bēr), *n.* a limb or organ, essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

membrane (mem′brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

membranous (mem′bra-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

memento (mē-men′tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos (mē-men′tōz)], a souvenir; memorial. [Latin.]

Memnonium (mem-nō′ni-um), *n.* (1) a name usually but incorrectly given to a great temple in Egypt, built by King Rameses II. It should therefore be called the Rameseum. (2) An Egyptian cemetery.

memoir (mem′wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

memorabilia (mem-ō-ra-bil′i-a), *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

memorable (mem′or-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.

memorably (mem′or-a-bli), *adj.* so as to be remembered.

memorandum (mem-o-ran′dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda (mem-o-ran′da)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

memorial (mē-mō′ri-al), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.

memorialist (mē-mō′ri-al-ist), *n.* one who prepares, signs, or presents a memorial.

memorialize (mē-mō'rĭ-al-īz) *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

memory (mem'o-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* memories (mem'o-riz)], that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.

mem-sahib (mem-sä-hēb'), *n.* the Hindu word for a European lady. *Sahib* is a white man, and *Sahiba* is the true feminine.

menace (men'as), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

menacingly (men'a-sing-li), *adv.* in a threatening manner.

ménage (mā'näzh), *n.* management; one's establishment or household. [French.]

menagerie (men-äzh'ĕr-i or men-aj'-e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.t.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

mendacious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

mendacity (men-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* mendacities (men-das'i-tiz)], falsehood; habitual lying.

Mendelian (men'dē'li-an), *n.* of or pertaining to the theory of heredity put forward by the Austrian monk Gregor Johann Mendel, known as Mendel's law.

mendicancy (men'di-kan-si), *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging. Also mendicity.

mendicant (men'di-kant), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

menhaden (men-hā'dn), *n.* an American fish allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil. Called also mossbunker, bunker, bug-fish, and whitefish.

menial (mē'ni-al), *adj.* pertaining to a retinue of servants; pertaining to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work. [Old French.]

meninges (men-in'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord. [Greek.]

meningitis (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges. [Greek.]

meniscus (mē-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* menisci (mē-nis'sī), meniscuses (mē-nis'kus-ez)], a crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other. [Greek.]

menses (men'sēz), *n.pl.* the catamenial discharge. Also menstruation.

menstrual (men'strōō-al), *adj.* occurring monthly.

menstruum (men'strōō-um), *n.* a solvent. [Latin.]

mensurable (men'sū-ra-bl), *adj.* measurable.

mensuration (men-sū-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; measurement.

mental (men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual. [Latin.]

mentally (men'ta-li), *adv.* in the mind; in thought or idea; intellectually.

menthol (men'thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor: used as a counter-irritant. [Latin.]

menthyl (men'thil), *n.* the base of menthol.

mention (men'shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; hint: *v.t.* to speak briefly of; notice casually; name. [Latin.]

Mentor (men'tĕr), *n.* a wise and faithful counselor: from Mentor, the friend and tutor of Ulysses.

menu (men-ū'), *n.* a bill of fare. [French.]

Mephistophelian (mef-is-tō-fē'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Mephistopheles: hence scoffing, relentless, and cynical.

mephitic (mē-fit'ik), *adj.* poisonous; noxious; offensive to the smell. Also mephitical. [Greek.]

mercantile (mĕr'kan-til), *adj.* commercial. [Latin.]

mercenarily (mĕr'sē-na-ri-li), *adv.* in a mercenary manner.

mercenary (mĕr'sē-na-rĭ), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (mĕr'sē-na-riz)], a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venial; sordid. [Latin.]

mercer (mĕr'sĕr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

mercerize (mĕr'ser-īz), to treat cot-

ton cloth in such a manner as to give it a luster like that of silk.

mercery (mĕr'ser-i), *n.* the commodities in which a mercer deals.

merchandise (mĕr'chan-dīs), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

merchant (mĕr'chant), *n.* one who traffics or trades on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile. [French.]

merchantman (mĕr'chant-man), *n.* [*pl.* merchantmen (mĕr'chant-men)], a trading vessel.

merciful (mĕr'si-fool), *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy; tender-hearted; compassionate.

mercifully (mĕr'si-foo-li), *adv.* with mercy or compassion.

merciless (mĕr'si-les), *adj.* destitute of mercy; unfeeling; cruel.

mercurial (mĕr-kū'ri-al), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury; mercurial ointment is an ointment containing crude mercury in particles.

Mercury (mĕr'kū-ri), *n.* one of the planets; from Mercurius, the messenger of the gods. [Latin.]

mercury, *n.* one of the elements, popularly known as quicksilver.

mercy (mĕr'si), *n.* [*pl.* mercies (mĕr'siz)], the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.

mere, same as meer.

mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superlative* merest], such and no more; simple; entire; absolute.

merely (mēr-li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.

meretricious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; tawdry. [Latin.]

merganser (mĕr-gan'sĕr), *n.* a duck-like bird found in England and the United States. The feminine bird has its feathers more diversified in color, but otherwise there is no especial difference. [Latin.]

merge (mĕrj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

merger (mĕrj'ĕr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates, conforming them into one estate; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body. [Latin.]

mericarp (mer'i-kärp), *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.

meridian (me-rid'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to mid-day: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point or culmination; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles. [Latin.]

meridional (me-rid'i-o-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; southern.

meridionally (me-rid'i-o-na-li), *adv.* in the direction of the meridian.

méringue (mā-rang'), *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam.

merino (me-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos (me-rē'nōz)], a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

merit (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.

meritorious (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.

merk (mĕrk), *n.* an ancient Scottish coin, the same as the *mark* of Continental countries. ($0.28.)

merle (mĕrl), *n.* the blackbird [Poet.].

merlin (mĕr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.

merling (mĕrl'ing), *n.* the whiting

merlion (mĕr'li-on), *n.* a buzzard.

merlon (mĕr'lon), *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

mermaid (mĕr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

merman (mĕr'man), *n.* the male of the mermaid.

Merovingian (mer-ō-vin'je-an), *adj.* the name given to the first dynasty ever founded in France. This was in 486 A. D., and the first king was the Salian Frank, Clovis.

merrily (mer'i-li), *adv.* in a merry manner.

merriment (mer'i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also merriness.

merry (mer'i), *adj.* [*comparative* merrier, *superlative* merriest], full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

merry-andrew (mer-i-an'drōō), *n.* a buffoon.

merry-dancers (mer-i-dan'sẽrz), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

merry-go-round (mer'i-gō-round), *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, by mechanical aids.

merry-thought (mer'i-thawt), *n.* the forked bone (*furcula*) of a fowl's breast; commonly called the "wishbone."

merveilleuses (mer-vā-yẽz'), *n.* wonderful women; a name given to the brilliant and extraordinarily wicked creatures who swarmed at the French court under the Directory (1786–99), and who were also called *Incroyables* (Impossibles).

mesa (mā'sa), *n.* elevated table-land. [Spanish.]

mésalliance (mā-za-lē-ängs'), *n.* marriage with one of lower social position. [French.]

mesh (mesh), *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; brewers' grains.

mesial (mēz'i-al), *adj.* middle.

mesjid (mez'jid), *n.* a mosque. [Arabic.]

mesmeric (mez-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism.

mesmerism (mez'mẽr-izm), *n.* the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism. Mesmerism, under this name, was first known to the world as a serious phenomenon by F. A. Mesmer (1733–1815), who in Paris excited the fashionable world to a high degree, and for a time the philosophers, among them Benjamin Franklin.

mesmerist (mez'mẽr-ist), *n.* one who practises the art of mesmerism. Also mesmerizer.

mesmerize (mez'mẽr-īz), *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* middle; intervening.

meso, a Greek *prefix* meaning *middle, intermediate,* as *meso*blast, the intermediate layer of the blastoderm of an ovum; *meso*carp, the middle layer of a pericarp.

mesosperm (mes'ō-spẽrm), *n.* the second membrane of a seed.

Mesozoic (mes-ō-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Secondary Age or era of reptiles.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion; *v.i.* to eat together; *v.t.* to furnish with food; dirty.

message (mes'āj), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

messenger (mes'en-jẽr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; an official of the bankruptcy court.

Messiah (mes-ī'a), *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

Messianic (mes-i-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah.

Messidor (mes-ē-dôr'), *n.* month in the French Revolutionary Calendar, from June 19th to July 18th.

messieurs (mes'yẽrs), *n.pl.* sirs **Messrs.** used in addressing business communications.

messmate (mes'māt), *n.* one who has sat at table with the same men for a time long enough to establish a real intimacy. It is usually on shipboard that men become messmates. See mess; bunkie.

messuage (mes'wāj), *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

mestee (mes-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

mestizo (mes-tē'zō), *n.* [*pl.* mestizos (mes-tē'zōz)], the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an Indian. Also mestino.

met, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of meet.

meta, a Greek *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

metabasis (me-tab'a-sis), *n.* transition.

metabolian (met-a-bō'li-an), *n.* an insect of the sub-class Metabola which undergo complete metamorphosis.

metabolic (met-a-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

metabolism (me-tab'ō-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change accompanied by swift alterations in temper or character.

metacarpal (met-a-kär'pal), *adj.* pertaining to the metacarpus.

metacarpus (met-a-kär'pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

metacenter (met-a-sen'tēr), *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of which its equilibrium or stability depends.

metagenesis (met-a-jen'e-sis), *n.* alternation of generation.

metal (met'al), *n.* an elementary substance having certain physical characteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal. [Latin.]

metallic (me-tal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

metallic oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of metal with oxygen.

metallic salt (sawlt), *n.* a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

metalliferous (me-tal-if'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

metallography (me-tal-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals.

metalloid (met'al-oid), *n.* a non-metallic elementary body; *adj.* resembling a metal; non-metallic.

metallurgic (me-tal-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to metallurgy. Also metallurgical.

metallurgist (met'al-ēr-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

metallurgy (met'al-ēr-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

metamorphic (met-a-môr'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, metamorphism.

metamorphism (met-a-môr'fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

metamorphose (met-a-môr'fōz), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

metamorphosis (met-a-môr-fō'sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

metaphor (met'a-fôr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

metaphoric (met-a-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal: figurative. Also metaphorical.

metaphorically (met-a-for'i-ka-li), *adv.* in metaphors.

metaphrastic (met-a-fras'tik), *adj.* calling a thing by its opposite; as when an affectionate parent calls a child "young rascal!" or "you scamp!" while intending these as pet words.

metaphysical (met-a-fiz'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or according to the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

metaphysically (met-a-fiz'i-ka-li), *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

metaphysician (met-a-fi-zish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

metaphysics (met-a-fiz'iks), *n.* mental philosophy.

metapsychics (met-a-sīk'iks), *n.* the philosophy of spiritistic phenomena.

metastasis (me-tas'ta-sis), *n.* the passing of the specific symptoms of a disease from one part of the body to another. This may happen in rheumatism, gout, and mumps; and the cause of it is still obscure.

metathesis (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable, as *third* for the early *thrid* (Anglo-Saxon), *thridda*.

metempsychosis (me-tem-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

meteor (mē'te-or), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

meteoric (mē-te-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, or like, a meteor.

meteorite (mē'te-ēr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

meteorography (mē-te-ēr-og'ra-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena. [Greek.]

meteorologic (mē-te-ēr-ō-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere, or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also meteorological.

meteorologist (mē-te-ēr-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

meteorology (mē-te-ēr-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena. [Greek.]

meter (mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it. Also metre.

meter, metre (mē'tēr), *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches. [Greek.]

meterage (mē'tēr-āj), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

methinks (mē-thingks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought]. In this really compound expression, *me* is the object of *thinks*, a transitive verb meaning "it seems." [Anglo-Saxon.] Hence, methinks is equivalent to "it seems to me."

method (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

methodical (me-thod'i-kal), *adj.* characterized by, or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

methodically (me-thod'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

Methodism (meth'ō-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Methodist (meth'ō-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists.

methodize (meth'ō-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

methyl (meth'il), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

methylated (meth-i-lā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

methylene (meth'i-lēn), *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also methene.

meticulous (mē-tik'ū-lus), *adj.* overcautious; excessively timid.

metonymy (me-ton'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it, as "the steel" for the sword.

metre (mē'tēr). See meter.

metric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

metrical (met'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

metrically (met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* in a metrical manner.

metrograph (met'rō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations.

metrology (met-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

metronome (met'rō-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

metronymic (met-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from one's mother or female ancestor.

metropolis (me-trop'ō-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

metropolitan (met-rō-pol'i-tan), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop. [Greek.]

mettle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude. [Latin.]

mettlesome (met'l-sum), *n.* high spirited.

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a seagull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

Mexican (meks'i-can), *adj.* belonging to Mexico and its people, who are of mixed Spanish and Aztec race.

mezzanine (met'za-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story. [Italian.]

mezzotint (mez'ō-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto. [Italian.]

mica (mī'ka), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

micaceous (mī-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.

mice, *pl.* of mouse.
mico (mī'kō), *n.* a small South American monkey; a Japanese solid oil or butter.
micro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *small,* as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.
microbe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.
microbic (mī-krōb'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a microbe. Also microbial.
microbicide (mī-krōb'i-sīd), *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.
microcephalous (mī-krō-sef'a-lus), *adj.* having small heads or brains (*crania*).
micrococcus (mī-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* micrococci (mī-krō-kok'sī)], a genus of bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease.
microcosm (mī'krō-kozm), see under micro.
microcoustic (mī-krō-kōōs'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to augment faint sounds.
microcrith (mī'krō-krith), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.
microcyte (mī'krō-sīt), *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, especially present in disease.
micrograph (mī'krō-graf), *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing.
micrography (mī-krog'ra-fi), *n.* the description of microscopic objects.
microhm (mī'krōm), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of an ohm.
micrometer (mī-krom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters used with a microscope or telescope.
micromillimeter (mī-krō-mil'i-mē-tēr), *n.* the 1,000,000,000th part of a meter.
microphone (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.
microphotography (mī-krō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* photographing in miniature.
microphyte (mī'krō-fīt), *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.
microscope (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.
microscopic (mī-krō-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also microscopical.
microscopically (mī-krō-skop'i-ka-li), *adv.* by, or as by, a microscope.
microscopist (mī-kros'kō-pist), *n.* one skilled in microscopy.
microscopy (mī-kros'kō-pi), *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.
microspore (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* a very minute reproductive spore found in the capsules of lycopods.
microtome (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* an instrument for making very thin sections in botanical laboratories. [Greek.]
microvolt (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* the 1,000,000th part of a volt.
microzyme (mī'krō-zīm), *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.
mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *prefix,* as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.
midden (mid'n), also **kitchen-midden** (kich'en-mid'n), *n.* a mound littered with sea-shells, and the remains of animal bones, together with rude stone implements. Such are found all over the world and mark the eating-places of pre-historic people. The word *midden* means *dung-hill,* or *muck-pile.* [Danish.]
middle (mid'l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.
Middle Ages (āj'ez), *n.pl.* the period between the sixth and fourteenth centuries A.D.
middleman (mid'l-man), *n.* in trade and commerce the one who stands between the producer and the consumer, taking a profit from each.
middlemost (mid'l-mōst), *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.
middling (mid'ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

middy (mid'di), *n.* [*pl.* middies (mid'diz)], a midshipman.
midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.
midget (mij'et), *n.* a very tiny gnat; also applied to a baby.
midriff (mid'rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.
midshipman (mid'ship-man), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], in the British navy, a junior officer ranking next above a cadet. In the American navy the midshipman was the lowest of officers, but is now called a "naval cadet," and upon promotion becomes an "ensign."
midst (midst), *n.* the middle.
midwife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives (mid'wīvz)], a woman who assists at childbirth.
midwifery (mid'wīf-ĕr-i), *n.* obstetrics.
mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.
might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.
mightily (mīt'i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.
mightiness (mīt'i-nes), *n.* a greatness; power; a title of dignity.
mighty (mīt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.
mignon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate. [French.]
mignonette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.
migrant (mī'grant), *adj.* migratory.
migratory (mī'gra-tō-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomad.
Mikado (mi-kä'do), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire. It is by his supreme virtue that his people believe themselves to have grown powerful.
milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.
mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest], gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.
mildew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* be affected with mildew.
mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries; the English statute mile, in use in this country, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).
mileage (mīl'āj), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.
milfoil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.
militancy (mil'i-tan-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.
militant (mil'i-tant), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.
militarism (mil'i-ta-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.
military (mil'i-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.
militate (mil'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate against (with *against*).
militia (mi-lish'a), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a State.
milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.
milk-leg (milk'leg), *n.* white swellings that appear upon the limbs of pregnant women.
milksop (milk'sop), *n.* an effeminate, weak person. See mollycoddle.
milk-tooth (milk'tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.
Milky Way (milk'i wā'), *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars; the galaxy. See nebula.
mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight. (See mell and maul); a money of account = 1-1,000th of a dollar:

v.t. to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

millboard (mil'bōrd), *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

millennial (mil-len'ni-al), *adj.* of or pertaining to the millennium.

millennium (mil-len'i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx. 1-4). [Latin.]

milleped (mil'e-ped), *n.* an insect with numerous feet, belonging to the genus Julus. Also millepede.

millepore (mil'e-pōr), *n.* a coral of the genus Millepora, having a smooth surface, perforated with very small pores.

miller (mil'ĕr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

millet (mil'et), *n.* a grain-bearing plant. [French.]

milli, a Latin *prefix* meaning 1,000*th part of,* as *milli*ampère, the 1,000th part of an ampère.

milliard (mil'i-ard, or mē-lyär'), *n.* one thousand millions. [French.]

millier (mē-lyā'), *n.* in the metric system, a ton = 1,000,000 grams.

milligram (mil'i-gram), *n.* the 1,000th part of a gram = .0154 grain English. Also milligramme. [French.]

milliliter (mil'i-li-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a liter = .06102 cubic in.

millimeter (mil'li-mē-tĕr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a meter = .03937 in.

milliner (mil'in-ĕr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c. [From Milan in Italy.]

millinery (mil'li-nĕr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

milling (mil'ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

million (mil'yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number. [French.]

millionaire (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

millionth (mil'yunth), *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000,000 parts.

millpond (mil'pond), *n.* a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

millrace (mil'rās), *n.* a current of water that drives a mill.

millstone (mil'stōn), *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the spermatic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of (a female fish).

mime (mīm), *n.* a comic Greek and Roman play representing real persons and events; an actor in a mime.

mimeograph (mim'ē-ō-graf), *n.* a machine for multiplying copies of a letter, drawing, etc.

mimetic (mi-met'ik), *adj.* imitative. Also mimetical.

mimic (mim'ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation. [Greek.]

mimicker (mim'ik-ĕr), *n.* a mimic.

mimicry (mim'ik-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

minaret (min'a-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers. [Spanish and Turkish.]

minatory (min'a-tōri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress; *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

mince-meat (mins'mēt), *n.* meat chopped very fine, especially with suet, raisins, lemon peel, &c.

mince-pie (mins-pī'), *n.* a pie with upper and lower crusts, enclosing mince-meat.

mincing (mins'ing), *adj.* affectedly elegant.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; heed; obey.

minded (mīnd'ed), *p.adj.* having a mind; disposed or inclined.

mindful (mīnd'fool), *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; a tunnel under an en-

emy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

mineral (min'ēr-al), *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

mineralize (min'ēr-al-īz), *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

mineralogist (min-ēr-al'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

mineralogy (min-ēr-al'ō-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

mingle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix; join or combine; blend; compound: *v.i.* to be mixed or united with.

miniature (min'i-a-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

minim (min'im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crotchets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, fifteenth century; a small fish.

minimize (min'i-mīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

minimum (min'i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima (min'i-mä)], the least quantity; trifle. See maximum.

mining (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

minion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier (see type); a servile flatterer or dependent. [French.]

minister (min'is-tēr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply necessaries.

ministerial (min-is-tē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to ministry or service, official or clerical; pertaining to a minister of the state or of religion.

ministerialist (min-is-tē'ri-al-ist), *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

ministerially (min-is-tē'ri-a-li), *adv.* in a ministerial manner.

ministrant (min'is-trant), *adj.* serving as a minister.

ministration (min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

ministry (min'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (min'is-triz)], the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.

minium (min'i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.

miniver (min'i-vēr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also minever.

mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.

minnow (min'ō), *n.* a fresh-water fish of small size.

minor (mī'nēr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [Music]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of twenty-one; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.

minority (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (mi-nor'i-tiz)], the smallest number: opposed to majority; the state of being a minor.

minotaur (min'ō-tawr), *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man. The creature lived in a labyrinth on the island of Crete, and was slain by Theseus of Athens with the help of Ariadne.

minster (min'stēr), *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

minstrel (min'strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.

minstrelsy (min'strel-si), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; a collection of ballad poetry.

mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication; an

odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent. [Latin.]

mintage (mint'āj), *n.* coin, &c., produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.

mint julep (jū'lep), *n.* a drink compounded of brandy, sugar, and crushed ice, flavored with mint.

minuend (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted. [Latin.]

minuet (min-ū-et'), *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.

minus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (−) of subtraction.

minute (mi-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it), 1-60th part of an hour or of a degree; an official note; memorandum.

minute-gun (min'it-gun), *n.* a gun fired at intervals of a minute, in honor of some distinguished man or great event.

minutely (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.

minute-man (min'it-man), *n.* a man who is ready for service at a minute's notice. Such men were enrolled largely at the time of the American Revolution.

minuteness (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.

minutiæ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars. [Latin.]

minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.

Miocene (mī'ō-sēn), *adj.* pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.

miracle (mir'a-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.

miraculous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.

mirage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted. [French.]

mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.

miriness (mīr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being miry.

mirror (mir'ẽr), *n.* a looking-glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.

mirth (mẽrth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.

mirthful (mẽrth'fool), *adj.* merry; festive.

mirthfully (mẽrth'foo-li), *adv.* in a mirthful manner.

mirthless (mẽrth'les), *adj.* destitute of mirth; morose; sad.

miry (mī'ri), *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.

mirza (mẽr'za), *n.* a Persian title equivalent to prince.

mis, a Latin *prefix* meaning *wrong, wrongly, ill, error, divergence.*

misadventure (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.

misalliance (mis-a-lī'ans), *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, especially with one of lower social status. [Also French, mésalliance.]

misanthrope (mis'an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.

misanthropic (mis-an-throp'ik), *adj.* hating mankind. Also misanthropical.

misanthropy (mis-an'thrō-pi), *n.* hatred of mankind. [Greek.]

misapprehend (mis-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.

misappropriate (mis-a-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.

miscarriage (mis-kar'āj), *n.* failure; misbehavior; premature parturition.

miscarry (mis-kar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying], to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.

miscellanea (mis-e-lā'ne-a), *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

miscellaneous (mis-e-lā'ne-us), *adj.* consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.

miscellany (mis'e-lā-ni), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (mis'e-lā-niz)], a mixture of various kinds, a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mischance (mis-chans'), *n.* misfortune; mishap.

mischief (mis'chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

mischievous (mis'chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

miscible (mis'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being mixed.

misconceive (mis-kon-sēv′), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly; misjudge; misapprehend.
misconception (mis-kon-sep′shun), *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.
miscreant (mis′kre-ant), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch: *adj.* unscrupulous.
misdemean (mis-de-mēn′), *v.t.* to behave (one's self) ill.
misdemeanant (mis-de-mēn′ant), *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanor.
misdemeanor (mis-de-mē′nēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.
miser (mī′zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money. [Latin.]
miserable (miz′ēr-a-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.
miserably (miz′ēr-a-bli), *adv.* in a miserable manner.
miséricorde (mi-zā′ri-kôrd), *n.* a long, slim dagger used in the Middle Ages to pry open the edges or scales of armor in order to put a knight to death. [French.]
miserly (mīz′ēr-li), *adj.* penurious; like a miser.
misery (miz′ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress, or misfortune; great unhappiness.
misfit (mis′fit), *n.* non-fitting clothing; a person unfitted for the position he occupies.
misly (miz′li), *adj.* raining in minute drops.
misogynist (mi-soj′i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater. [Greek.]
misogyny (mi-soj′i-ni), *n.* hatred of women.
misplace (mis-plās′), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.
misprision (mis-prizh′un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.
misprision of felony (fel′o-ni), *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognizant thereof, but without consenting to it.
misrepresent (mis-rep-re-zent′), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully, or through carelessness.
Miss (mis), *n.* [*pl.* misses (mis′ez)], a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady.
miss, *n.* failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fail to hit; fly wide of the mark.
missal (mis′al), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass.
missel (miz′l), *n.* the mistlethrush.
missile (mis′il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.
missing (mis′ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.
mission (mish′un), *n.* the act of sending, or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.
missionary (mish′un-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (mish′un-a-riz)], a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.
missioner (mish′un-ēr), *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.
missive (mis′iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.
Miss Nancy (mis nan′si), *n.* a simpering, lady-like man who makes himself ridiculous by his effeminacy.
misspell (mis-spel′), *v.t.* (*p.t.* and *p.p.* misspelled), to spell incorrectly.
mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.
mistakable (mis-tāk′a-bl), *adj.* liable to be mistaken.
mistake (mis-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking], to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.
Mister (mis′tēr), *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name, and formerly written and pronounced *Master*; abbreviated in writing *Mr.*
mistiness (mis′ti-nes), *n.* the state of being misty; obscurity; dimness.
mistletoe (miz′l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, and less commonly on the oak.

mistral (mis-tral′), *n.* a cold, dry, northwest wind that blows over the Gulf of Lyons and the adjacent Mediterranean countries. It chills and has a depressing effect on all who feel it.

mistress (mis′tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

Mistress (mis′tres), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman; abbreviated *Mrs.* (mis′iz).

misty (mis′ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest], characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

misunderstand (mis-un-dĕr-stand′), *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

misunderstanding (mis-un-dĕr-stand′ing), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarida often found in cheese; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

miter, mitre (mī′tĕr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbots on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; join at 45°. [Græco-Latin.]

mitigate (mit′i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.

mitigation (mit-i-gā′shun), *n.* the act of mitigating; alleviation.

mitigative (mit′i-gā-tiv), *adj.* alleviating.

mitigator (mit′i-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mitigatory (mit′i-gā-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to mitigate.

mitrailleuse (mē-trä-ī-yēz′), *n.* a breech-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously. Invented by the French in 1869, and named from the word *mitraille* (grape-shot).

mitral (mī′tral), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a miter.

mitriform (mī′tri-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a miter; conical.

mitten (mit′n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist.

mittimus (mit′i-mus) (Latin "We send"), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record out of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mixture (miks′tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their property.

mizzen (miz′n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore- and aft-sails of a vessel.

mizzle (miz′l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

mizzly (miz′li), *adj.* drizzling; misty.

mnemonic (nē-mon′ik), *adj.* assisting the memory. [Greek.]

mnemonics (nē-mon′iks), *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

mobcap (mob′kap), *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap. [English.]

mobile (mō′bil), *adj.* easily moved.

mobility (mō-bil′i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.

mobilization (mō-bil-i-zā′shun), *n.* the act of mobilizing.

mobilize (mō′bil-īz), *v.t.* to call into active military service; place troops on a war footing.

mobocracy (mob-ok′ra-si), *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.

moccasin (mok′a-sin), *n.* a sandal or shoe worn by the American Indians; a poisonous American snake.

mocha (mō'ka), *n.* a kind of coffee from Mocha, a seaport of Arabia.
mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.
mockery (mok'ēr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.
mocking (mok'ing), *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.
mocking bird (bērd), *n.* an American thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.
modal (mō'dal), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.
modality (mō-dal'i-ti), *n.* the fact of being a mode; in law, the quality of being suspended by a condition.
mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; variety of a syllogism.
model (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling. [French.]
modeler (mod'el-ēr), *n.* one who models.
modeling (mod'el-ing), *n.* the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material.
moderate (mod'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* (mod'ēr-at), kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild. [Latin.]
moderately (mod'ēr-at-li), *adv.* in a moderate manner.
moderation (mod-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.
moderator (mod'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, moderates or restrains; the presiding officer in a church meeting.
modern (mod'ērn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times. [French.]
modernize (mod'ern-īz), *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.
modest (mod'est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste. [Latin.]
modesty (mod'es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.
modicum (mod'i-kum), *n.* a little.
modification (mod-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.
modify (mod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying], to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.
modiste (mō-dēst'), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker. [French.]
modulate (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another.
modulation (mod-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated.
modulator (mod'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.
Mogul (mō-gul'), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongolians: *n.* a person of the Mongolian race. The Emperor of Delhi was called the Great Mogul.
mohair (mō'hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.
Mohammedan (mō-ham'e-dan), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism; *n.* an adherent of Mohammedanism. Also Mahometan, Mahomedan, Mussulman, Moslem.
Mohammedanism (mō-ham'e-dan-izm), *n.* the religion, doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed. [Muhammad, Arabic, meaning "he is praised."]
moiety (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half. [French.]
moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.
moiré (mwär-rā'), *n.* watered silk.
moire-antique (mwär-rā'an-tēk'), *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.
moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.
moisten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make moist.

moisture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.
moke (mōk), *n.* a donkey.
molar (mō'lēr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.
molasses (mō-las'ez), *n.* a coarse syrup drained from sugar-cane; a finer syrup is called treacle, a name oftener used in England than the United States. [Spanish.]
mold, mould (mōld), *n.* a fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth of decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* cover with mold; cause to become moldy; fashion in, or as in, a mold: *v.i.* to become moldy.
molder, moulder (mōl'dēr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.
moldiness, mouldiness (mōl'di-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.
molding, moulding (mōl'ding), *n.* the act of molding; anything made in or by a mold; ornamental strip: used on a wall, picture frame, &c.
moldy, mouldy (mōl'di), *adj.* covered with or having mold.
mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa; a pier or breakwater.
molecular (mō-lek'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.
molecularity (mō-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* molecular state.
molecule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.
moleskin (mōl'skin), *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.
molest (mō-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex. [Latin.]
molestation (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.
moll (mol), *n.* a woman of low repute, living in the streets, or with criminals. [Vulgar.]
mollifier (mol'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who mollifies.
mollify (mol'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying], to calm; soften; assuage. [Latin.]
Mollusca (mo-lus'ka), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the snail, &c.
molluscan (mo-lus'kan), *adj.* pertaining to the Mollusca. Also molluscous.
mollusk (mol'usk), *n.* one of the Mollusca.
mollycoddle (mol'i-cod-l), *n.* an effeminate, weak, simpleton; a girl-boy. See milksop.
Moloch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech. [Hebrew, "the God."]
molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.
molten (mōl'ten), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.
molybdenum (mol-ib-dē'num), *n.* a rare metallic element.
moment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; an instant; importance; value; the product of a force and the perpendicular of its line of action from the point on which it acts. [Latin.]
momentarily (mō-men-tā'ri-li), *adv.* for a moment; from moment to moment.
momentary (mō'men-tā-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.
momentous (mō-men'tus), *adj.* very important.
momentum (mō-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body. [Latin.]
monachism (mon'a-kizm), *n.* monastic life or system. Also monasticism. [Greek.]
monad (mō'nad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.
monadism (mō'nad-izm), *n.* the application of the theory of the monad to any system or physical fact.

monandrous (mō-nan'drus), *adj.* opposed to *polyandrous*. Having one husband instead of several. [Greek.]

monarch (mon'ark), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme. [Greek.]

monarchic (mon-är'kik), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch. Also monarchical.

monarchism (mon'är-kizm), *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

monarchist (mon'är-kist), *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

monarchy (mon'är-ki), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (mon'är-kiz)], government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

monasterial (mon-as-tē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life.

monastery (mon'as-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (mon'as-ter-iz)], a home for religious retirement for men.

monastic (mō-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also monastical.

monastically (mō-nas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a monastic manner.

monasticism (mō-nas'ti-sizm), *n.* monachism; the rule of monks.

mondaine (mon-dān'), *n.* a woman of fashion. [French.]

Monday (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week. Named after the moon —"Moon-day."

monetary (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to money.

monetary unit (ū'nit), *n.* the standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the gold dollar in the United States.

monetization (mun-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of monetizing.

monetize (mun'e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard or current value to.

money (mun'i), *n.* [*pl.* moneys (mun'iz)], coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth. [Latin.]

moneyed (mun'id), *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy.

moneyless (mun'i-les), *adj.* lacking money; impecunious.

money-mad (mun-i-mad'), *n.* frantic for the possession of money; intensely eager to get money.

monger (mung'gẽr), *n.* a dealer.

Mongol (mong'gol), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type: *n.* a member of the Mongol race. Also Mongolian. [The word *mangol* = brave.]

mongoose (mon'gōōs), *n.* a small ichneumon that preys on snakes. [Mahrati.]

mongrel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind; *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

monism (mō'nizm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind.

monist (mō'nist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of monism. [Greek.]

monistic (mō-nis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monism.

monition (mō-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

monitive (mon'i-tiv), *adj.* admonitory.

monitor (mon'i-tẽr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct or discipline the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted iron-clad; a genus of large lizards. [Latin.]

monitorial (mon-i-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor.

monitorially (mon-i-tō'ri-a-li), *adv.* in a monitorial manner.

monitory (mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving monition.

monitress (mon'i-tres), *n.* a female monitor.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty. [Greek.]

monkey (mung'ki), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys (mung'kiz)], a quadrumanous mammal, of the species Simiidæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances

(such as *monkey-boat, monkey-wrench*, etc.); a name of contempt, especially for one of mischievous propensities. [French, then Italian, a diminutive, meaning "little ape."]

monkey, *v.i.* completed by *with*. A slang term meaning to play tricks with, as "do not monkey with the buzz-saw."

monkey-boat (mung'ki-bōt), *n.* a small dock-boat.

monkey-jacket (mung'ki-jak-et), *n.* a short closely fitting thick jacket.

monkhood (mungk'-hood), *n.* the character or condition of a monk; monks collectively.

monkish (mungk'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a monk; monastic.

monkshood (mungks'hood), *n.* aconite.

mono, a Greek *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone*. Also **mon,** as *mono*basic: *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mon*ocle, an eye-glass for one eye.

monocular (mō-nok'ū-lar), *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; with one eye only.

monody (mon'ō-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.

monogamy (mō-nog'a-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once.

monogenesis (mon-ō-gen'e-sis), *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.

monogram (mon'o-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

monograph (mon'ō-graf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

monolith (mon'ō-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone: *adj.* **monolithic.**

monologue (mon'ō-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.

monomania (mon-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.

monomaniac (mon-ō-mā'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.

monometallism (mon-ō-met'al-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as the basis of legal tender.

monoplane (mon'ō-plān), *n.* an aëroplane or flying machine, composed of a single plane, as contrasted with the biplane, *q.v.*

monopolist (mō-nop'ō-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly or monopolizes.

monopoly (mō-nop'ō-li), *n.* in commerce, the control of some article that is widely sold and limited in amount. A comparatively few persons secure the possession of this commodity, undersell and ruin their weaker rivals, and thus possess a monopoly of whatever the thing may be, whether coal, oil, wheat, sugar, &c. The exclusive right to sell constitutes a monopoly contrary to both public policy and the statutes, as giving a few the right to fix prices at their own will and not by the laws of trade in open competition. [Greek.]

monopolize (mō-nop'ō-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of, so as to be the only seller.

monorail (mon'ō-rāl), *n.* a railway in which only one rail is used.

monotone (mon'ō-tōn), *n.* a recitation on a single note or key; a picture produced in a single tint or tone: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.

monotonous (mō-not'ō-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone.

monotony (mō-not'ō-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.

monotype (mon'ō-tīp), *n.* a type-setting machine that casts single letters, instead of whole lines.

monseigneur (mong-sā-nyēr'), *n.* [*pl.* messeigneurs (mā-sā-nyēr')], formerly a title in France given by courtesy to persons of high birth or rank, especially to the Dauphin; a title of French bishops.

monsieur (mē-syēr'), *n.* [*pl.* messieurs (mā-syēr')], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France. [French, "my lord."]

monsignore (mong-sē-nyôr'), *n.* [*pl.* monsignori (mong-sē-nyôr'ē)], an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope on prelates of the papal household; equivalent to *Lord*.

monsoon (mon-sōōn'), *n.* a periodical

wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast during the other part of the year.

monster (mon'stēr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size. [Latin.]

monstrosity (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (mon-stros'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

monstrous (mon'strus), *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

monte (mon'tā), *n.* a gambling game resembling faro and played with the Spanish pack of forty cards. [Spanish.]

month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.

monthly (munth'li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening, in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

monument (mon'u-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event. [Latin.]

monumental (mon-u-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

monumentally (mon-u-men'ta-li), *adv.* by way of a monument or memorial.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.*. style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode. [Latin.]

moodily (mōōd'i-li), *adv.* in a moody manner.

moodiness (mōōd'i-nes), *n.* moody disposition.

moody (mōōd-i), *adj.* [*comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest], abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month (Indian); a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moonsail (mōōn'sāl), *n.* a sail carried at the very top of the mast. Also moonraker.

moonshine (mōōn'shīn), *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled intoxicants.

moonshiner (mōōn'shī-nēr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky. [Americanism.]

moonstone (mōōn'stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

moonstruck (mōōn'struk), *adj.* lunatic.

moonwort (mōōn'wĕrt), *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

moony (mōōn'i), *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in Barbary in Northern Africa. [Literally "black."]

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

moorage (mōōr'āj), *n.* a mooring place.

moor-cock (mōōr'kok), *n.* the male of the red grouse. Also moor-fowl.

mooring (mōōr'ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c., laid at the bottom of a harbor, &c., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moorstone (mōōr'stōn), *n.* a variety of Cornish granite, used for building.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

moot-court (mōōt'côrt), *n.* a mock court for the practice of law students.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, &c., fastened to the end of a long handle; a fair at which servants are hired: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping], to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull or dispirited.

moppet (mop'et), *n.* a pet.

moquette (mō-ket'), *n.* a carpet, somewhat finer than Brussels or Axminster, and woven with a short velvety pile. [French.]

mora (mō'ra), *n.* a South American tree the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning; an Italian game of guess played with the fingers.

moraine (mō-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

moral (mor'al), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior. [Latin.]

morale (mō-ral'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger. [French.]

moralist (mor'a-list), *n.* one who moralizes; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

morality (mō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (mō-ral'i-tiz)], the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

moralize (mor'al-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

morally (mor'al-i), *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously; practically.

moral philosophy (fil-os'o-fi), *n.* ethics.

morass (mō-ras'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

moratorium (mor'a-tō-ri-um), *n.* an emergency extension of period allowed for payment of debt, as declared by several governments on the outbreak of the European War in 1914.

Moravian (mo-rā'vi-an), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, in Austria, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians or United Brethren.

morbid (môr'bid), *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly; unhealthy. [Latin.]

morbidity (môr-bid'i-ti), *n.* a morbid state.

morbific (môr-bif'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

mordant (môr'dant), *adj.* biting into or fixing colors; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix certain colors in dyeing.

more (mōr), *adj.* [*comp.* of *many* and *much, superl.* most], greater in number, quality, extent, &c.; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

moreen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout woolen embossed or figured fabric.

morel (mor'el), *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavoring. Also moril.

morello (mō-rel'ō), *n.* a dark-red cherry: used for making cherry-brandy. [Italian.]

moreover (mōr-ō'vēr), *adv.* besides; further.

Moresque (mō-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture. [French.]

morganatic (môr-ga-nat'ik), *adj.* denoting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank or possessions, except such property as he leaves them by will.

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [French.]

moribund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying.

moringa (mō-ring'ga), *n.* a highly scented East Indian tree, yielding the ben-nut and ben-oil.

morion (mō'ri-un), *n.* an open helmet without beaver or vizor.

Morisco (mō-ris'ko), *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language. [Spanish.]

Mormon (môr'mun), *adj.* pertaining to a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph

Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon. The sect, called also Latter Day Saints, formerly practiced polygamy, and has its headquarters in Utah.

Mormonism (Môr'mun-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morning (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *poet.* morn: *adj.* pertaining to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.

morning watch (woch), *n.* watch on shipboard from 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.

morocco (mō-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin; first prepared in Morocco, Africa.

morone (mō-rōn'), *n.* a dark crimson color.

morose (mō-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

morosely (mō-rōs'li), *adv.* in a morose manner.

moroseness (mō-rōs'nes), the quality or state of being morose.

morphia (môr'fi-a), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also morphine.

morphinism (môr'fin-izm), *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.

morphological (môr-fō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to morphology. Also morphologic.

morphology (môr-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.

morris (mor'is), *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, &c., common in Old English pageants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares. Also morrice. [French.]

Morris-chair (mor'is-chār), *n.* an easy chair, the back of which can be raised or lowered at the pleasure of the sitter.

morrow (mor'ō), *n.* the next day.

morse (môrs), *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope. [Russian.]

morsel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* a salmon in its third year; a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game.

mortal (môr'tal), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death. [Latin.]

mortality (môr-tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

mortally (môr'tal-li), *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.

mortar (môr'ter), *n.* a vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

mortgage (môr'gāj), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security; pledge.

mortgagee (môr-gā-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mortgager (môr'gā-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also mortgagor.

mortification (môr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.

mortify (môr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying], to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mortifying (môr'ti-fī-ing), *adj.* tending to mortify; humiliating; vexatious.

mortise (môr'tis), *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mortmain (môrt'mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body. [French.]

mortuary (môr'tu-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (môr'tu-a-riz), a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c.,

given through him, or in his writings.

mosaic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work, formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal. [Greek.]

Moselle (mō-zel'), *n.* a light white wine, sometimes dry and sometimes sparkling; its choicest vintage comes from along the Moselle river.

Moslem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman. Literally, "those who have submitted."

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple. [Turkish.]

mosquito (mus-kē'tō), *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain. [Spanish.]

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

moss-rose (môs'rōz), *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

most (mōst), *adj.* [*superl.* of *more*], greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty saying. [French.]

mote (mōt), *n.* a popular assembly for the discussion and management of affairs; a very small particle.

motet (mō-tet'), *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

mother (mu*th*'ĕr), *n.* female parent, especially one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

mother-in-law (muth'ĕr-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

motherless (mu*th*'ĕr-les), *adj.* deprived of one's mother.

mother-of-pearl (muth'ĕr-ov-pĕrl'), *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

motion (mō'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture. [Latin.]

motivate (mō'ti-vāt), *v.i.* to study the motives of a person so as to acquire a knowledge of his character.

motive (mō'tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

motive power (pou'ĕr), *n.* any natural agent, as wind, water, steam, or electricity, employed to produce motion in a machine.

motley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors; heterogeneous.

motmot (mot'mot), *n.* any one of various species of beautiful jay-like South American birds. [Named from its cry.]

motor (mō'tĕr), *n.* a machine transmitting power; a device for transforming heat, etc., into mechanical motion: *adj.* imparting motion.

motor boat (bōt), *n.* a boat moved by a gasoline or other light motor.

motor car (kär), *n.* a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, &c.

motorcycle (mō'tĕr-sī-kl), *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

motordrome (mō'ter-drōm), *n.* a track where automobile and motorcycle races are held.

motorite (mō'tō-rīt), *n.* a compound of gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine.

motorman (mō'tĕr-man), *n.* one who operates a motor car.

motor-zone (mō'tĕr-zōn), *n.* any space that is reserved for the use of motors and those in them.

motto (mot'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes (mot'ōz)], a concise sentence added

to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle. [Italian.]

mouflon (mōōf'lon), *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. Also moufflon. [French.]

moujik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould. See mold.

moulin (mōō-lang'), *n.* a deep crack intersecting a glacial rivulet. [French.]

moulinage (mōō'lin-āj), *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

moulinet (mōō'li-net), *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

moult. See molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

Mound Builders (bil'dĕrz), *n.pl.* a prehistoric race formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

mountain (moun'tn), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country; usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

mountaineer (moun-tn-ēr'), *n.* one who dwells among, or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

mountainous (moun'tn-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mountain-sickness (moun'tn-siknes), *n.* a form of nausea which some persons feel when they ascend to a great height above the sea-level.

mountebank (moun'te-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.

mounted (moun'ted), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.

mounting (moun'ting), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.

mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.

mourner (mōrn'ĕr), *n.* one who mourns; one who attends a funeral.

mournful (mōrn'fōōl), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful; sad.

mournfully (mōrn'foo-li), *adv.* in a mournful manner.

mourning (mōrn'ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small rodent of the genus Mus, that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.i.* (mouz) to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

mousseline-de-laine (mōō'se-lēn-de-lān'), *n.* a woolen dress material of very light texture.

mousseline-de-soie (mōō'se-lēn-de-swä'), *n.* a thin, gauze-like dress material made of silk and cotton; silk-muslin.

moustache (mōōs-täsh'), *n.* the better spelling for the hair which grows over the upper lip. [French.] See mustache.

mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mouth) to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.

mouthful (mouth'fool), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls (mouth'foolz)], as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.

mouthpiece (mouth'pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.

movability (mōōv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being movable.

movable (mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture.

movable feasts (fēsts), *n.pl.* certain

Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.

movably (mōōv'a-bli), *adv.* so as to be moved.

move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving.

movement (mōōv'ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.

movie (mōōv'ē), *n.* a photoplay, or moving picture show (colloq.).

moving (mōōv'ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.

moving-pictures (mōōv'ing-pik-tūrz'), *n.* an application of photography in such a way that the negatives can be made to represent a series of continual and plausible movements. See cinematograph.

moving platform (plat'fôrm), *n.* a system of moving platforms or continuous trains going at different rates of speed.

mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing], to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.

mowing (mō'ing), *n.* the act of cutting grass with a scythe; meadow land.

mown (mōn), *p.p.* of mow.

much (much), *adj.* [*comparative* more, *superlative* most], great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; often or long; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.

mucilage (mū'si-lāj), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.

mucilaginous (mū-si-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.

muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

muckiness (muk'i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.

muck-raker (muk'rāk-ēr), *n.* any one, especially a journalist or public man, who brings to light the civic evils of his time, and who exaggerates them. The expression is first found in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

muckworm (muk'wērm), *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

mucky (muk'i), *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

mucous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

mucous membrane (mem'brān), *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

mucus (mū'kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mud), *n.* soft wet earth; mire.

muddle (mud'l), *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dulness or bewilderment.

muezzin (mōō-ez'zn), *n.* a Mohammedan priest who from a minaret of some mosque calls the faithful to prayer, especially at sunrise or sunset. [Arabic.]

muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball), when almost catching it.

muffet (muf'et), *n.* a child's muff.

muffetee (muf-e-tē'), *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

muffin (muf'in), *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.

muffle (muf'l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

muffler (muf'lēr), *n.* a wrapper.

mufti (muf'ti), *n.* [*pl.* muftis (muf'tiz)], a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or military officer when off duty. [Turkish.]

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.
mugginess (mug'i-nes), *n.* the state of being muggy.
muggy (mug'i), *adj.* warm, damp, and close; moldy.
mugwump (mug'wump), *n.* an independent member of any political party with which he acts only so long as its principles are his own. [Originally a New England rustic word.]
Muhammadan (mu-ham'a-dan), same as Mohammedan. The word is never used by Mohammedans of one another.
mulatto (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes (mū-lat'ōz)], the offspring of negro and white parents. [Spanish.] *Feminine*, mulatress. [French.]
mulberry (mul'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (mul'ber-iz)], the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.
mulch (mulch), *n.* half rotten straw, litter, &c., used to protect the roots of trees, plants, &c.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.
mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor. [Latin.]
mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c. [Latin.]
muleteer (mūl-e-tēr'), *n.* a mule driver.
mulish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.
mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.): *v.i.* to brood, to be introspective, to dwell long and deeply on some theme, often in a morbid way.
mullah (mul'lä), *n.* the Turkish term for a holy man who dwells or has a station in a mosque whence he calls the faithful to prayer at the prescribed hours. Also mollah. [Turkish.]
mullein (mul'in), *n.* a coarse herbaceous plant.
muller (mul'ēr), *n.* a flat-bottomed pestle used for grinding pigments or drugs.
mullet (mul'et), *n.* an edible marine fish, much esteemed for the table.
mullion (mul'yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.
mult, multi, Latin *prefixes* meaning many; as, *mult*angular, having many angles, *multi*florous, having many flowers.
multigraph (mul'ti-graf), *n.* a machine for manifolding letters, office forms, &c., in typewriter type.
multimillionaire (mul'ti-mil-yan-ār'), *n.* one who is possessed of many millions. The French call such a one, *multimilliardaire*.
multiple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.
multiplex (mul'ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold. [Latin.]
multiplicand (mul-ti-pli-kand'), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.
multiplicate (mul'ti-pli-kāt), *adj.* consisting of many.
multiplication (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.
multiplicity (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.
multiplier (mul'ti-plī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.
multiply (mul'ti-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying], to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production, or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.
multitude (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).
multitudinous (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.
multum (mul'tum), *n.* a mixture of

the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mumble (mum'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips. [Danish.]

Mumbo-Jumbo (mum'bō-jum'bō), *n.* a West African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

mum-chance (mum'chans), *n.* a bargain made silently without dispute or haggling.

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mummer (mum'ẽr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor. [Old French.]

mummery (mum'ẽr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mummiform (mum'i-fôrm), *adj.* like a mummy.

mummy (mum'i), *n.* [*pl.* mummies (mum'iz)], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mumper (mump'ẽr), *n.* a begging impostor.

mumpish (mump'ish), *adj.* sulky.

mumps (mumps), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a swelling of the parotoid glands.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mundane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world. [Latin.]

mundil (mun'dil), *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

municipal (mū-nis'i-pal), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government. [Latin.]

municipality (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (mū-nis-i-pal'i-tiz)], a corporate town or city; a division of the country. [France.]

municipal law (law), *n.* the common law of a city or country.

municipally (mū-nis'i-pal-i), *adv.* in a municipal manner.

munificence (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

munificent (mū-nif'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

muniment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or character. [Latin.]

munitions (mū-nish'unz), *n.pl.* military stores or material.

mural (mū'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

murder (mẽr'dẽr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

murderer (mẽr'dẽr-ẽr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Feminine* murderess.

murderous (mẽr'dẽr-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

muriate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

muriatic (mū-ri-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea salt.

murine (mū'rin), *adj.* pertaining to a mouse or mice. [Latin.]

murk (mẽrk), *n.* darkness.

murkily (mẽrk'i-li), *adv.* darkly.

murkiness (mẽrk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being murky.

murky (mẽrk'i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

murmur (mẽr'mẽr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

murra (mẽr'a), *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar. [Latin.]

murrain (mur'ān), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

murrey (mur'i), *n.* dark red.

muscardine (mus'kär-din), *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silk-worms.

muscatel (mus-ka-tel'), *n.* a variety of rich musky wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, muscadine. [French.]

muscle (mus'l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.
muscled (mus'ld), *adj.* having muscles.
Muscovite (mus'ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian.
muscovy duck (mus'ko-vi duk), *n.* a large duck of tropical America.
muscular (mus'kū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.
muscularity (mus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.
Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts.
muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.
musette (mū-zet'), *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.
museum (mū-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection. The greatest museum in ancient times was at Alexandria; in modern times, the British Museum in London.
mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian corn meal.
mush (mush), an exclamatory word used by the sledge-drivers of Alaska and the Yukon district to urge on their animals (huskies). *Mush!* is therefore very much like *get-up!* It is probably derived from the Chinook Indians.
mushroom (mush'rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris*, or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from, or resembling, mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.
music (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition. [Greek.]
musical (mū'zi-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.
musicale (mū-zi-kal'), *n.* a social musical party. [French.]
musically (mū'zi-ka-li), *adv.* in a musical manner.
musicalness (mū'zi-kal-nes), *n.* musical quality.
music-drama (mū'zik-drā'ma), *n.* the name given to the form of opera evolved by Richard Wagner in his long life (1813–1883). In the music-drama equal importance is given to the music and the words. Indeed, Wagner wrote his own libretti, and did so with great care and literary skill; whereas the earlier French and Italian operas had books of little or no merit. In the music-drama, stirring words and splendid music are blended together in an impressive whole. [Greek.]
musician (mū-zish'an), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.
musing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.
musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer [Sanskrit-French]; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.
musk-deer (musk'dēr), *n.* a small hornless deer which yields musk.
musk-duck (musk'duk), *n.* the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck.
musket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.
musketeer (mus-ket-ēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.
musketoon (mus-ket-ōōn'), *n.* short musket.
musketry (mus'ket-ri), *n.* firearm practice.
musk-ox (musk'oks), *n.* an Arctic bovine animal.
muskrat (musk'rat), *n.* an aquatic rodent of North America which emits a musky secretion. Also musk-beaver, musquash.
muslin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine thin cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin. The name is derived from Moslem. See Mussulman.
muslinet (muz-lin-et'), *n.* a coarse muslin.
musquash (mus'kwäsh), same as muskrat.
muss (mus), *n*, a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.
mussel (mus'el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve. [Latin.]
Mussulman (mus'ul-man), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (mus'ul-manz)], a Mohammedan, or Moslem. The word is derived from Moslem. See Muhammedan.

mussy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered. [Colloq.]
must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.*, *pr.t.* only; to be obliged morally or physically.
mustache (mus-tash'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also moustache.
mustang (mus'tang), *n.* the small, hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies. [Spanish.]
mustard (mus'tẽrd), *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.
muster (mus'tẽr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place. [O. French.]
mustily (mus'ti-li), *adv.* in a musty condition.
mustiness (mus'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being musty.
musty (mus'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest], spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.
mutability (mū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being subject to change; instability.
mutable (mū'ta-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change. [Latin.]
mutableness (mū'ta-bl-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.
mutably (mū'ta-bli), *adv.* in a mutable manner.
mutation (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.
mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument. [Latin.]
mutely (mūt'li), *adv.* silently.
muteness (mūt'nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mute.
mutilate (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim. [Latin.]
mutilation (mū-ti-lā'shun), *n.* the act of mutilating.
mutilator (mū'ti-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who mutilates.
mutineer (mū-ti-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.
mutinous (mū'ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.
mutiny (mū'ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying], to rise against constituted authority. [French.]
mutism (mū'tizm), *n.* the state or habit of being absolutely deaf and dumb. A deaf-mute.
mutoscope (mū'tō-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.
mutter (mut'ẽr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur. [Danish.]
mutton (mut'n), *n.* the flesh of sheep. [French.]
mutual (mū'tū-al), *adj.* reciprocal. [Latin.]
mutualism (mū'tū-al-izm), *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.
mutuality (mū-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* reciprocation.
mutually (mū'tū-a-li), *adv.* reciprocally.
muzzle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.
muzzy (muz'i), *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.
my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me.
myalgia (mī-al'ji-a), *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles. [Greek.]
mycoderm (mī'kō-dẽrm), *n.* a crytogamic plant which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids. [Greek.]
mycology (mī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.
myelitis (mī-el-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord. [Greek.]
mylodon (mī'lō-don), *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.
mynheer (mīn-hār'), *n.* sir [Dutch]; a Dutchman.
myo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *muscle*, as

*myo*dynamics, the science of muscular action.

myology (mī-ol'ō-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.

myopia (mī-ō'pi-a), *n.* short-sightedness. See presbyopia.

myosotis (mī-ō-sō'tis), *n.* a genus of the borage group of plants. Its flowers are pink, blue, or white. The myosotis that grows in swamps (*myosotis palustris*) is the true forget-me-not, and is largely cultivated. [Greek.]

myriad (mir'i-ad), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable. [Greek.]

myriagram, myriagramme (mir'i-a-gram), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 grams.

myrialiter, myrialitre (mir'i-a-le-tēr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 liters.

myriameter, myriametre (mir'i-a-mē-tēr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 meters.

myriare (mir'i-ār), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 ares.

Myrmidon (mēr'mi-don), *n.* one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan War. [Greek.]

myrmidon, *n.* a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

myrrh (mēr), *n.* the aromatic gummy resin of *Balsamodendron myrrha*, growing in Arabia and Abyssinia. [Greek.]

myrtle (mēr'tl), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

myself (mī-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-selvz')], I or me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mystagogue (mis'ta-gog), *n.* an initiator into, or interpreter of, the Greek mysteries; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who keeps and exhibits relics. [Greek.]

mysterious (mis-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.

mystery (mis'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (mis'tēr-iz)], something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted, as at Eleusis, where the well educated were taught that their mythology was only allegory, and where the doctrine of the immortality of the soul was preached; religious dramas or miracle plays in the Middle Ages. [Greek.]

mystic (mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also mystical: *n.* a believer in mysticism.

mystically (mis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a mystic manner.

mysticism (mis'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired, through the inward perception of the mind, a more direct intercourse with God than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

mystification (mis-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being in a dreamy mood.

mystify (mis'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying], to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying their ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c. [Greek.]

mythic (mith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to myths. Also mythical.

mythically (mith'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a mythical manner.

mythological (mith-o-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

mythologically (mith-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to mythology.

mythologist (mith-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

mythology (mith-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (mith-ol'ō-jiz)], the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

myxomycetes (miks-o-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* organisms forming a network of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, &c.

N

N, the fourteenth letter in the English language. It is a liquid nasal among the consonants and affiliates equally with *m*, *r*, and *l*. *Cf.* com-mingle; cor-relate; and col-loquy. The character is possibly derived from the Phœnician *Nun* (Greek *nu*), meaning a fish.

nab (nab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing], to catch or seize unexpectedly.

nabee (na-bē′), *n.* a powerful poison prepared in the East Indies from the root of *Aconitum ferox*.

nabob (nā′bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the extinct Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man. [Hindustani.]

nacarat (nak′a-rat), *n.* a pale red color; fine linen or crape dyed such color. [Hindustani.]

nacelle (na-sel′), *n.* the bar protecting the sides of a dirigible.

nacre (nā′kẽr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

nacreous (nā′kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

nadab (nā′dab), *n.* the high-priest of the Persians.

nadir (nā′dẽr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

nævose (nē′vōs), *adj.* freckled.

nævus (nē′vus), *n.* a birth-mark. [Latin.]

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging], to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

naga or **nag** (nag′a or nag), a snake, usually a cobra. [Hindustani.]

naggy (nag′i), *adj.* disposed to nag.

Nagri (nag′ri), *n.* a group of the Nagri alphabets of which in India there are many. The Deva-nagri is the literary type.

nahoor (nā-hōōr′), *n.* a species of wild Nepaul sheep.

Naiad (nā′yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

naïf (nä-ēf′), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster, as a *naïf* gem. Also anything simple and rather winning because of its lack of art. *Feminine*, naïve.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claws of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches: a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nainsook (nān′sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin. [Hindu.]

naïve (nä-ēv′), *adj.* artless; ingenuous; unaffectedly simple; *mas.* naïf. [French.]

naïveté (nä-ēv-tā′), *n.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness.

naked (nā′ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

namaycush (nam′a-kush), *n.* the great American trout. [Indian.]

namby-pamby (nam′bi-pam′bi), *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty or fine.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

nameless (nām′les), *adj.* without a name; unknown; not fit to be mentioned.

namely (nām′li), *adv.* that is to say.

namesake (nām′sāk), *n.* one having the same name.

Nancy or **Miss Nancy** (mis nan'si), *n.* a man whose manner is timid, affected, and effeminate.

nankeen (nan-kēn'), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from the district of Nankeen in China.

nanny-goat (nan'i-gōt), *n.* a she-goat. See billy-goat.

nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; a game at cards (Napoleon); the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants; top of a hill: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping], to doze.

nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.

napery (nap'ēr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.

naphtha (nap'tha), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous, liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c.; rock-oil. In ancient times, naphtha was the easiest to distil, and so was the oil used by the Egyptians in their turpentine lamps, in tombs and temples.

naphthalic (nap-thal'ik), *adj.* produced from naphtha.

napkin (nap'kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, &c.

napoleon (na-pō'le-on), *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs, or in U. S. money about $4.86. It was the same coin as the louis before 1830, and the 20 franc piece now.

nappy (nap'i), *adj.* covered with nap or pile; drowsy.

narceine (när'se-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Narcissus (när-sis'us), *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome fragrant flowers, including the daffodils.

narcissus, *n.* a plant of the genus Narcissus.

narcosis (när-kō'sis), *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic. [Greek.]

narcotic (när-kot'ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and produce sleep, and in excessive doses causing death.

narcotine (när'kō-tin), *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium.

nard (närd), *n.* spikenard; an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

nardine (närd'in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, nard.

narghileh or **narghile** (nar'gil-ā), *n.* a pipe whose stems run through a bowl filled with water. [Turkish.] Also called *hookah* and *hubble-bubble.*

narrate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.

narration (nar-rā'shun), *n.* the act of narrating; statement, written or verbal. [Latin.]

narrative (nar'ra-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.

narrator (nar-rā'tēr), *n.* one who narrates.

narrow (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straitened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

narwhal (när'hwal), *n.* a cetaceous mammal allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn. It is found near the Arctic Circle. Also narwal, narwhale, narval. [Swedish.]

nasal (nāz'al), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose. [Latin.]

nascent (nas'ent), *adj.* beginning to grow or exist. [Latin.]

nastiness (nas'ti-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.

Nasturtium (nas-tēr'shi-um), *n.* a genus of plants, including the watercresses.

nasturtium, *n.* a plant of the geranium family, having aromatic flower-buds.

nasty (nas'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest], dirty, nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

natal (nā'tal), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

natant (nat'ant), *adj.* swimming; in

heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.

natation (na-tā′shun), *n.* the act or art of swimming. [Latin.]

natatorium (nat-a-tō′ri-um), *n.* a swimming pool.

nation (nā′shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied. [Latin.]

national (nash′un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

nationalism (nash′un-al-izm), *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, characteristic, or independence.

nationality (nash-un-al′i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

nationalize (nash′un-al-īz), *v.t.* to render national.

nationally (nash′un-a-li), *adv.* as a nation.

native (nā′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a certain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

nativism (nā′tiv-izm), *n.* in philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of natives, as opposed to that of naturalized citizens.

nativity (na-tiv′i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Nativity, *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

natrolite (nā′trō-līt), *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminum and soda.

natron (nā′tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda. [Arabic.]

natterjack (nat′ẽr-jak), *n.* the yellow-backed rush toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

nattily (nat′i-li), *adv.* tidily; neatly.

nattiness (nat′i-nes), *n.* the quality of being natty.

natty (nat′i), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

natural (nat′ū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of, nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed, as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [Music]: *n.* a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [Music]; an idiot.

natural history (his′tō-ri), *n.* the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, especially the animal kingdom.

naturalism (nat′ū-ral-izm), *n.* state of nature; natural religion; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws; in literature, an attempt to draw nature as it is.

naturalist (nat′ū-ral-ist), *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

naturalistic (nat-ū-ral-is′tik), *adj.* realistic.

naturalize (nat′ū-ral-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimatize; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

naturalization (nat-ū-ral-i-zā′shun), *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen.

naturally (nat′ū-ra-li), *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

naturalness (nat′ū-ral-nes), *n.* the state of being natural; conformity to truth or reality.

nature (nā′chẽr or nāt′ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; nudity.

nature-faker (nāt′ūr-fāk′ẽr), *n.* one who puts forward misleading statements about natural phenomena, habits of animals, &c.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naughtily (nawt′i-li), *adv.* in a naughty manner.

naughtiness (nawt′i-nes), *n.* the state of being naughty; misbehavior.

naughty (nawt′i), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nausea (naw′shi-a), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; sea-sickness; loathing or disgust. [Latin.]

nauseate (naw′shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nauseation (naw-shi-ā′shun), *n.* the act of nauseating; the state of being nauseated.
nauseous (naw′shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.
nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition. [Hindustani.]
nautical (naw′ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also nautic.
nautically (naw′ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a nautical manner.
nautilus (naw′ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili (naw′ti-lī)], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell. [Latin.]
naval (nā′val), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.
nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted. [Latin.]
navel (nāv′el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus.
navigability (nav-i-ga-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.
navigable (nav′i-ga-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.
navigably (nav′i-ga-bli), *adv.* in a navigable manner.
navigate (nav′i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.
navigation (nav-i-gā′shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.
navigator (nav′i-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.
navvy (nav′i), *n.* a laborer employed in constructing railways, canals, &c.
navy (nā′vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men. [Latin.]
nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so, but: *n.* a refusal or denial.
Nazarene (naz-a-rēn′), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaizing Jews.
Nazarite (naz′a-rīt), *n.* a Jew devoted by vow to God to a life of purity (Num vi.).
neap (nēp), *adj.* low: applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon.
neaped (nēp′t), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.
Neapolitan (nē-a-pol′i-tan), *adj.* pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.
near (nēr), *adj.* [*comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest], not far distant in time, place, or degree; close; intimate; dear; familiar; literal; narrow; parsimonious; on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.
near-sight (nēr′sīt), short-sightedness; myopia. See myopia, presbyopia.
neat (nēt), *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean; simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.
neatsfoot (nētz′foot), *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.
neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak, mouth; nose or snout.
nebula (neb′ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (neb′ū-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea. See Milky Way.
nebular (neb′ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to nebulæ.
nebulosity (neb-ū-los′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.
nebulous (neb′ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.
necessarily (nes-e-sā′ri-li), *adv.* by necessity.
necessariness (nes′e-sa-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being necessary.
necessary (nes′e-sa-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* [*pl.* necessaries (nes′e-sā-riz)], things requisite.
necessitate (nē-ses′i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.

necessitous (nē-ses'i-tus), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.
necessity (nē-ses'i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life. [Latin.]
neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.
necklace (nek'las), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, diamonds, and lapis lazuli, worn round the neck.
necrological (nek-rō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a register of deaths.
necrology (nek-rol'ō-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.
necromancer (nek'rō-man-sēr), *n.* one who practices necromancy; a conjurer.
necromancy (nek'rō-man-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.
necromantic (nek-rō-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.
necropolis (nek-rop'o-lis), *n.* "city of the dead;" a cemetery. [Greek.]
necrosis (nek-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterized by small black spots.
nectar (nek'tar), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods: the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.
nectareous (nek-tā're-us), *adj.* producing, or sweet like, nectar.
nectarine (nek'ta-rin), *n.* a variety of peach.
nectary (nek'ta-ri), *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid. Nectarium.
née (nā), *adj.* by birth: often placed before the maiden name of a married woman. [French.]
need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.
needful (nēd'fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.
needfully (nēd'foo-li), *adv.* necessarily.
needle (nēd'l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread; anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.
needle-gun (nēd'l-gun), *n.* a breech-loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle, invented about 1863.
needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably.
needy (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous.
ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.
nefarious (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.
negation (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities. [Latin.]
negative (neg'a-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to dismiss or reject by vote.
negatively (neg'a-tiv-li), *adv.* in a negative manner; not positively or with assurance.
neglect (neg-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual negligence; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.
neglectful (neg-lekt'fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.
neglectfully (neg-lekt'foo-li), *adv.* with neglect.
negligée (neg-li-zhā'), *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; easy and unceremonious dress in general: *adj.* carelessly arranged or attired. [French.]
negligence (neg'li-jens), *n.* carelessness.
negligent (neg'li-jent), *adj.* careless.
negligible (neg'li-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.
negotiability (nē-gō-shi-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being negotiable.
negotiable (nē-gō'shi-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.
negotiate (nē-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in business or private affairs; hold intercourse respecting a treaty, &c.: *v.t.* to conclude by

treaty, bargain, or agreement; sell.

negotiation (nē-gō-shi-ā′shun), *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty. [Latin.]

negotiator (nē-gō′shi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who negotiates.

negotiatory (nē-gō′shi-a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to negotiation.

negrillo (nē-gril′ō), *n.* a young negro.

Negrito (nē-grē′tō), *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Malay Archipelago. [Spanish.]

negro (nē′grō), *n.* [*pl.* negroes (nē′-grōz)], an African black. *Fem.* negress: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes. [Spanish.]

negroid (nē′groid), *adj.* of the negro type, as, for instance, the Melanesians and Polynesians. [Hispano-Greek.]

negus (nē′gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water and wine, sweetened and spiced. Named from the inventor, one Col. Negus.

Negus, *n.* the native title of the ruler of Abyssinia. [Abyssinian.]

neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

neighbor (nā′bĕr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.

neighborhood (nā′bĕr-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.

neighboring (nā′bĕr-ing), *adj.* living or being near.

neighborliness (nā′bĕr-li-nes), *n.* the state of being neighborly.

neighborly (nā′bĕr-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neighbor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.

neighing (nā′ing), *n.* the cry of a horse.

neither (nē′ or nī′*th*ēr), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Nemean (nem′e-an), *adj.* pertaining to Nemea, or to the ancient games held by the Greeks at Nemea in Argolis.

Nemesis (nem′e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance: from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.

neo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *new, young, recent,* as *neo*plastic, recently formed.

neodymium (nē-ō-dim′i-um), *n.* a metallic element found in cerite.

Neolithic (nē-ō-lith′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the later or polished Stone Age.

neologism (nē-ol′ō-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

neologist (nē-ol′ō-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or religion, especially one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion.

neologize (nē-ol′ō-jīz), *v.i.* to introduce new words, phrases, or doctrines.

neology (nē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.

neon (nē′on), *n.* a recently discovered element existing in atmospheric air.

neontology (nē-on-tol′ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of existing species.

neophyte (nē′ō-fīt), *n.* a novice; one recently baptized; a convert: *adj.* recently entered. [Greek.]

neoplasm (nē′ō-plazm), *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs.

neoplastic (nē-ō-plas′tik), *adj.* newly formed.

neoplasm (nē′ō-plasm), *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.

neo-salvarsan (nē′ō-sal′var-san), *n.* [new salvarsan] a modification of salvarsan.

neoteric (nē-ō-ter′ik), *adj.* recent in origin.

nepenthe (nē-pen′the), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to have the power of causing forgetfulness of sorrow. [Greek.]

nephew (nef′ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

nephritis (ne-frī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

nepotism (nep′ō-tizm), *n.* a preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives. [Latin.]

Neptune (nep′tūn), *n.* the god of seas, rivers, storms, and horses; born of Rhea and Jupiter. The Greeks called him Poseidon.

Neptunian (nep-tūn′i-an), *adj.* per-

taining to the classic deity Neptune, or to the sea; deposited by the agency of the sea.

Nereid (nē′rē-id), *n.* a sea nymph.

neroli (nēr′ō-lē), *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers. Named from the Princess Neroli.

nervation (nēr-vā′shun), *n.* arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nērv), *n.* one of the grey fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and originate motion; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen. [Franco-Latin.]

nervine (nēr′vin), *n.* a tonic for the nerves.

nervous (nēr′vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nest-egg (nest′eg), *n.* an egg left in a nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

nestle (nes′l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

nestling (nest′ling), *n.* a young bird in the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

net (net), *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions; opposed to gross: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

nether (ne*th*′ēr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

nettle (net′l), *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

nettlerash (net′l-rash), *n.* a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

neural (nū′ral), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves.

neuralgia (nū-ral′ji-a), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neuralgic (nū-ral′jik), *adj.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neurasthenia (nū-ras-thē′ni-a), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion, as from influenza, &c.

neuration (nū-rā′shun), *n.* the venation of the wings of an insect; nerve distribution.

neurilemma (nū-ri-lem′a), *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neurine (nū′rin), *n.* nerve matter. Also neurin.

neuritis (nū-rī′tis), *n.* inflammation of a nerve, or disorder of the nervous system.

neuro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *nerve*, as *neuro*graphy, a treatise on the nerves.

neuroglia (nū-rog′li-a), *n.* the delicate connective tissue between the nerve-fibers of the brain and spinal cord.

neurology (nū-rol′ō-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neuroma (nū-rō′ma), *n.* a fibrous tumor occurring in a nerve trunk.

neuropathic (nū-rō-path′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or suffering from, nervous disease; affecting the nerves.

neurosis (nū-rō′sis), *n.* nervous disease.

neurotic (nū-rot′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, seated in, or affecting, the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

neurotomy (nū-rot′ō-mi), *n.* dissection of the nerves.

neuter (nū′tēr), *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect, especially the working bee. [Latin.]

neutral (nū′tral), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid not alkaline; said of chemical salts.

neutrality (nū-tral′i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neutralize (nū′tral-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

neutrally (nū′tra-li), *adv.* in a neutral manner.

neutral tint (tint), *n.* a dull grey.

névé (nā-vā′), *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice. [French.]

never (nev'ẽr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

nevertheless (nev-ẽr-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

newel (nū'el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

new-fangled (nu-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

Newfoundland (nū'found-land), *n.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland. (Notice the difference between this and Newfoundland', the name of the country.)

news (nūz), *n.* recent intelligence; tidings.

newsboy (nūz'boi), *n.* a boy whose occupation is to sell newspapers, chiefly on the streets.

newspaper (nūz'pā-pẽr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

New Style (stīl), *n.* the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar: opposed to the former or Julian method.

newt (nūt), *n.* an eft; salamander.

New Thought (nū thawt), *n.* an optimistic belief that circumstances may be controlled by the mind, by a new thought, acting in harmony with universal love. It has many adherents in the United States of America.

Newtonian (nū-tō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

next (nekst), *adj.* [*superl.* of nigh and near], nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

nexus (neks'us), *n.* a connection or tie. [Latin.]

nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.

nibble (nib'l), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.

niblick (nib'lik), *n.* a heavy iron golf club with a cup-shaped head to aid in jerking the ball out of holes.

nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact. [French.]

nicely (nīs'li), *adv.* in a nice manner.

niceness (nīs'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.

nicety (nīs'e-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.

niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue. [French.]

Nick (nik), *n.* an evil water spirit; the Devil (with *old*).

nick (nik), *n.* exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut in nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

nickel (nik'el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy. [Swedish.]

nickelodeon (nik-el-ōd'ē-on), *n.* an amusement place for moving pictures, admission to which is five cents.

nickname (nik'nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

nicolite (nik'ō-līt), *n.* arsenical nickel ore.

nicotine (nik'o-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also nicotin. Named from the French diplomat, Nicot, who first introduced this kind of tobacco into France (1562).

nidana (ni-dä'na), *n.* a band; a rope or halter; a cause; any one of the twelve links which form the Buddhist chain of causality.

nidge (nij), *v.t.* to dress (stones) with a pick.

nidification (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of building a nest, rearing young, &c.

nidus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching place.

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister. [French.]

niello (ni-el'ō), *n.* a kind of ornamental engraving on brass. [Italian.]

niggard (nig'ard), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly. Also niggardly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

niggardliness (nig'ard-li-nes), *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.

niggardly (nig'ard-li), *adv.* like a niggard.

nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

nighness (nī'nes), *n.* nearness; proximity.

night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

night-hawk (nīt'hawk), *n.* a person who prowls at night; in cities a cabman who takes drunkards into his cab to rob them.

nightingale (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.

nightmare (nīt'mār), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.

night-rider (nīt'rīd-ēr), *n.* a name given in the West to persons who band together for violence and crime.

nightshade (nīt'shād), *n.* a genus of plants of which the belladonna is best known.

nihilism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things with communistic rights of land and property. [Latin, "nothing."]

nihilist (nī'hil-ist), *n.* a supporter of nihilism.

nihilistic (nī-hil-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to nihilism.

nil (nil), *n.* nothing. [Latin.]

nimble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.

nimbus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.

nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.

ninefold (nīn'fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.

ninepins (nīn'pinz), *n.pl.* a game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with wooden bowls or balls.

nineteen (nīn'tēn), *adj.* consisting of nine and ten: *n.* the sum of nine and ten.

nineteenth (nīn'tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.

ninetieth (nīn'ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.

ninety (nīn'ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc. 90) expressing such a number.

ninny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* the ordinal of nine: *n.* one of nine equal parts.

niobite (nī'ō-bīt), *n.* a black mineral.

niobium (nī-ō'bi-um), *n.* a metallic element present in niobite.

nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping], to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy.

nipper (nip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; one of the four foreteeth of a horse; a small boy [English slang]: *pl.* small pincers.

nippingly (nip'ing-li), *adv.* keenly.

nipple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.

Nirvana (nēr-vä'na), *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state, when all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity. Sanskrit, "blowing out," "extinction."

nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect.

niter, nitre (nī'tēr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter. [Latin.]

nitrate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid.

nitrate of silver (sil'vēr), *n.* silver dissolved in nitric acid.

nitrated (nī'trā-ted), *adj.* combined with nitric acid.

nitre. See niter.

nitric (nī'trik), *adj.* contained in nitrogen.

nitric acid (as'id), *n.* a powerful acid, used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.

nitride (nī'trīd), *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorus, silicon, or boron.

nitriferous (nī-trif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing niter.

nitrification (nī-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of converting into niter.

nitrify (nī'tri-fī), *v.t.* to form into niter.

nitrite (nī'trīt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.

nitro, a Græco-Latin *prefix* used in chemistry meaning *containing nitrogen,* as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.

nitrogen (nī'trō-jen), *n.* a gas which, with argon, constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.

nitrogenize (nī-troj'en-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate with nitrogen.

nitrogenous (nī-troj'e-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

nitro-glycerine (nī-trō-glis'ēr-in), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also nitro-glycerin, nitroleum.

nitrous (nī'trus), *adj.* resembling, obtained from, or impregnated with, niter.

nitrous acid (as'id), *n.* a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.

nitrous oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of nitrogen; laughing-gas.

niveous (niv'e-us), *adj.* snow-like.

Nivose (ni-vōs'), *n.* the name of the fourth month in the French revolutionary calendar. The period between March 21st and April 19th.

nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite [German]; a kelpie [Scotch].

Nizzard (niz'ard), *n.* a native or long-time inhabitant of the city of Nice. [Italian, Nizzia.]

no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal: opposed to yes: *adj.* none.

nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop. In the last sense, *nob* (from noble) is an antonym of *mob* (from mobile). The word *snob* suggests the worst qualities of each.

nobby (nob'i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.

nobility (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; grandeur; dignity; nobles collectively.

noble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.

nobleman (nō'bl-man), *n.* a peer.

nobleness (nō'bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being noble.

Nobel Prize (nō'bel prīz), *n.* one of the annual money prizes awarded in accordance with the will of Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist and engineer, inventor of dynamite, to the person rendering to humanity the greatest services during the year in various sciences, in literature, or in promoting international peace.

noblesse (nō-bles'), *n.* nobility in the abstract; the collective body of the nobility. [French.]

nobly (nō'bli), *adv.* in a noble manner; of noble rank.

nobody (nō'bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

nocturnal (nok-tēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.

nocturnally (nok-tēr'na-li), *adv.* by or in the night.

nocturne (nok'tērn), *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.

nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

nodal (nō'dal), *adj.* pertaining to nodes.

nodated (nō'dā-ted), *adj.* knotted.

noddle (nod'l), *n.* the head.

noddy (nod'i), *n.* a simpleton; a kind of sea-fowl.

node (nōd), *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a

poem or play; a tumor of the periosteum or bones. [Latin.]

nodose (nō'dōs), *adj.* having knots or nodes.

nodular (nod'ū-lẽr), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nodule.

nodule (nod'ūl), *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.

noggin (nog'in), *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.

nogging (nog'ing), *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.

noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to sound loud.

noisily (noiz'i-li), *adv.* with noise.

noisiness (noiz'i-nes), *n.* the state of being noisy.

noisome (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.

noisy (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.

nomad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of food and pasture: *adj.* nomadic.

nomadic (nō-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral. [Greek.]

nomadism (nō'ma-dizm), *n.* the fixed condition of a nomad; moving restlessly from place to place, having no permanent abode.

nomenclature (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science. [Latin.]

nomial (nō'mi-al), *n.* in algebra, a single term.

nominal (nom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, names; existing only in name.

nominalism (nom'i-nal-izm), *n.* a philosophy which holds that only names exist.

nominate (nom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office; appoint.

nomination (nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.

nominative (nom'i-na-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.

nominator (nom'i-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who nominates.

nominee (nom-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.

nonage (nōn'āj), *n.* minority. [Latin.]

nonagenarian (nōn-a-jen-ā'ri-an), *n.* a person 90 years old. [Latin.]

nonagesimal (non-a-jes'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to 90, or to a nonagesimal: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon. [Latin.]

nonagon (nōn'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure with nine sides and nine angles.

nonchalance (nông-sha-längs'), *n.* coolness; indifference. [French.]

nonchalant (nông-sha-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent.

nondescript (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd. [Latin.]

none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one; *n.* & *pron.* no one; nothing.

nonentity (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* nonentities (non-en'ti-tiz)], a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.

Nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar the ninth day before the Ides, reckoned inclusively; in the Roman Catholic Breviary, the devotional office for the ninth hour or 3 p. m.

nonillion (nōn-il'yun), *n.* in the English system of numeration, the number denoted by 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French system, in use in this country, the number denoted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

nonpareil (non-pa-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequaled excellence; a kind of printing-type (see type); a variety of apple. [French.]

nonplus (non'plus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing], to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle. [Latin.]

nonsense (non'sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd *interj.* absurd!

nonsensical (non-sen'si-kal), *adj.* absurd; unmeaning.

nonsensically (non-sen'si-ka-li), *adv.* absurdly.

non sequitur (non sek'wi-tẽr), *n.* in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises. [Latin.]

nonsuit (non'sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court

on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit. [Law Latin.]

noodle (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup or as a baked dish.

nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.

noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to noon.

noonday (nōōn'dā), *adj.* pertaining to noon, or midday: *n.* noon. Also noontide.

noose (nōōs), *n.* a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn: *v.t.* to catch or tie in a noose; ensnare.

nor (nôr), *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not*.

normal (nôr'mal), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular. [Latin.]

normal school (skōōl), *n.* a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Norman (nôr'man), *adj.* pertaining to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterized by the rounded arch and massive square towers.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people.

north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.

norther (nôr'*th*ēr), *n.* a strong gale which prevails in the Gulf of Mexico from September to March.

northern (nôr'*th*ērn), *adj.* in, from, or towards, the north. Also northerly.

Northern Lights (līts), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

northing (nôrth'ing), *n.* distance northward.

Norwegian (nôr-wē'jian), *adj.* pertaining to Norway, its language, or inhabitants.

nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose: *v.t.* to smell or scent.

nosegay (nōz'gā), *n.* a bouquet.

nosology (nō-sol'o-ji), *n.* the systematic classification of the diseases of animals and plants. [Greek.]

nostalgia (nos-tal'ji-a), *n.* homesickness. [Greek.]

nostril (nos'tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.

nostrum (nos'trum), *n.* a quack medicine. [Latin, meaning "ours," i. e. "our special remedy," &c.]

not (not), *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.

notabilia (nō-ta-bil'i-a), *n.pl.* things worthy of note.

notability (nō-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* notabilities (nō-ta-bil'i-tiz)], a person of note: the quality of being notable.

notable (nō'ta-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; remarkable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction.

notably (nō'ta-bli), *adv.* in a notable manner.

notarial (nō-tā'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a notary.

notary (nō'ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (nō'ta-riz)], an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c. [Latin.]

notation (nō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols. [Latin.]

notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [music]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.

noted (nō'ted), *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.

nothing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use, or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.

nothingism (nuth'ing-izm), *n.* a system of philosophy which has no principles or basis.

nothingness (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* nonexistence; worthlessness.

notice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; ad-

vice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon. [Latin.]

noticeable (nō'tis-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of observation; remarkable.

notification (nō-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated. [Latin.]

notify (nō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying], to give notice to; make known.

notion (nō'shun), *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination: a clever contrivance.

notional (nō'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, a notion; ideal; imaginary.

notoriety (nō-tō-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious. Also notoriousness.

notorious (nō-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known; usually in a bad sense.

notornis (nō-tôr'nis), *n.* the gigantic short-winged coot of New Zealand.

Notus (nō'tus), *n.* the south wind. [Latin.]

notwithstanding (not-with-stand'-ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.

nougat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste. [French.]

nought, same as naught.

noumenon (nō-ōō'me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (nō-ōō'me-na)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal. [Greek.]

noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

nourish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

nourishment (nur'ish-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.

nous (nous), *n.* intellect; clever common-sense. [Greek.]

novel (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.

novelette (nov-el-et'), *n.* a short novel.

novelist (nov'el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.

novelty (nov'el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.

novice (nov'is), *n.* a beginner; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.

novitiate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices. [Latin.]

now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently.

nowel (nou'el), *n.* the inner part of a large loam foundry mold.

nowise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

noxious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly. [Latin.]

nozzle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

N-rays (n-rāz), *n.* olfactive rays propagated by electric-sparked waves in the ether, in the same manner as light. Discovered in 1903 by Prof. M. R. Blondlot, physicist of Nancy, and named N. after the city.

nubbin (nub'in), *n.* a small or imperfect ear of maize.

nuclear (nū'klē-är), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, a nucleus.

nucleus (nū'klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void; in art, the undraped body (with *the*). [Latin.]

nudely (nūd'li), *adv.* nakedly.

nudeness (nūd'nes), *n.* nakedness. Also nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow: *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nudity (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nugatory (nū'ga-tō-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless. [Latin.]

nugget (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.

nuisance (nū'sans), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void. [Latin.]

nullification (nul-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.

nullifier (nul'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who nullifies.

nullify (nul'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nullified, *p.pr.* nullifying], to annul or render void.

nullity (nul'i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

number (num'bĕr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse (usually *pl.*): *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.

numeral (nū'mĕr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number. [Latin.]

numerary (nū'mĕr-ā-ri), *adj.* belonging to a certain number.

numerate (nū'mĕr-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures. [Latin.]

numeration (nū-mĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.

numerator (nū'mĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.

numerous (nū'mĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.

numismatic (nū-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals: *n.pl.* the science and study of coins and medals. [Greek.]

numismatist (nū-mis'ma-tist), *n.* one skilled in numismatics. Also numismatologist.

numskull (num'skul), *n.* a blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

nuncio (nun'shi-ō), *n.* a papal ambassador. [Latin.]

nuncupative (nung'ku-pa-tiv), *adj.* verbal; nominal. Also nuncupatory.

nunnery (nun'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nunneries (nun'ĕr-iz)], a religious house for nuns.

nuptial (nup'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* marriage ceremony. [Latin.]

nurse (nĕrs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize. [French.]

nursery (nĕrs'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (nĕrs'ĕr-iz)], an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; a race for two-year-old horses.

nursling (nĕrs'ling), *n.* an infant.

nurture (nĕr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.

nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting], to gather nuts. [Old French.]

nutant (nū'tant), *adj.* having the top bent downward. [Latin.]

nutation (nū-tā'shun), *n.* the periodical vibratory movement of the axis of the earth.

nutmeg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.

nutria (nū'tri-a), *n.* the commercial name for the fur or skin of the coypou or otter. [Spanish.]

nutrient (nū'tri-ent), *adj.* promoting growth.

nutriment (nū'tri-ment), *n.* nourishment. [Latin.]

nutrition (nū-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.

nutritious (nū-trish'us), *adj.* affording nutrition.

nutritive (nū'tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.

nutritively (nū'tri-tiv-li), *adv.* by nutrition.

nutty (nut'i), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts.

nux vomica (nuks vom'i-ka), *n.* the fruit of a Coromandel plant which yields two deadly poisons, brucine and nux vomica. The latter comes in large silky disks and are popularly known as Quaker buttons. See strychnia. [Latin.]

nuzzle (nuz'l), *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.t.* to nestle.

nye (nī), *n.* a brood of pheasants.

nylghau (nil'gaw), *n.* [*pl.* nylghai (nil'-gī)], a large Indian antelope. Also nilghau.

nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman. [Greek.]

nympha (nim'fa), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

nymphomania (nim-fō-mā'ni-a), *n.* erotic insanity in females. [Greek.]

Nyssa (nis'a), *n.* a small but scattered species of dog-wood with greenish flowers.

nyxis (niks'is), *n.* the puncture made by a very sharp pointed surgical instrument. [Greek.]

O

O, the fifteenth letter and the fourth vowel in English. It is doubtless a pictograph representing the human eye, as in the Phœnician *ayin*. The Greeks after a time divided the *o*'s into two—*o mikron*, "little eye," and *o mega*, "big eye." The letter has not changed since classical times.

O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.* [*pl.* o's (ōz)], a ring, cipher, or naught.

oadal (ō'a-dal), *n.* a tree of the colanut family.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; but oftener a big, hulking, idle fellow—Kipling's "muddled oaf at the goal"; a lout.

oafish (ōf'ish), *adj.* simple; silly; doltish.

oak (ōk), *n.* a tree of many species, especially the common oak (*Quercus robur*), valued for its timber.

oak-apple (ōk'ap-l), *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

oaken (ōk'en), *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak.

oakum (ōk'um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

oasis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases (ō-ā'sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

oat (ōt), *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

oaten (ōt'en), *adj.* made of oats.

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.

ob, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, against, towards, in front of, reversed.*

obbligato (ob-li-gä'tō), *n.* an indispensable instrumental part written especially for the instrument named [Music]. The word is Italian.

obduracy (ob'dū-ra-si), *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

obdurate (ob'dū-rat), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.

obdurately (ob'dū-rat-li), *adv.* stubbornly.

obdurateness (ob'dū-rat-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

obedience (ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

obedient (ō-bē'di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.

obeisance (ō-bā'sans), *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

obelisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top like the so-called Cleopatra's Needle in Central Park, New York City; a reference mark (†).

obelus (ob'e-lus), *n.* a mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old MSS. to indicate a doubtful or spurious reading; in modern writing, a dash (—).

obese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent.

obesity (ō-bēs'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind. Also obeseness.

obey (ō-bā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying], to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden. [French.]

obfuscate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder. [Latin.]

obi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

obituary (ō-bit'ū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (ō-bit'ū-ā-riz)], a register of deaths; an account of a deceased

person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths. [Latin.]

object (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'jekt) anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim. [Latin.]

object-glass (ob'ject-glas), *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.

objection (ob-jek'shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

objectionable (ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.

objective (ob-jek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point.

objectively (ob-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* in an objective manner.

objectivism (ob-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that the knowledge of the non-ego is anterior to that of the ego; in art and literature, the representation of persons and incidents as they really appear.

objectivity (ob-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective; that one regards whatever his senses teach him as being true.

objurgate (ob'jĕr-gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove.

objurgation (ob-jĕr-gā'shun), *n.* reproof.

objurgatory (ob-jĕr'ga-tō-ri), *adj.* containing reproof or censure.

oblate (ob-lāt'), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Roman Catholic Church, noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered. [Latin.]

oblation (ob-lā'shun), *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

obligation (ob-li-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance. [Latin.]

obligatory (ob'li-ga-tō-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.

oblige (ō-blīj'), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify. [Latin.]

obligee (ō-blī-jē'), *n.* one to whom a bond is given.

obliger (ō-blīj'ĕr), *n.* one who obliges.

obliging (ō-blīj'ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

obligor (o-blī-jōr'), *n.* one who is bound by a bond.

oblique (ob-lēk'), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward. [Latin.]

oblique angle (ang'gl), *n.* an angle greater or less than a right angle.

oblique case (kās), *n.* in grammar, any case except the nominative.

obliquely (ob-lēk'li), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction.

obliqueness (ob-lēk'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also, and better, obliquity.

obliterate (ob-lit'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means. [Latin.]

obliteration (ob-lit-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement.

oblivion (ob-liv'i-un), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness. [Latin.]

oblivious (ob-liv'i-us), *adj.* forgetful

oblong (ob'lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.

obloquy (ob'lō-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.

obnoxious (ob-nok'shus), *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

oboe (ō'bō-e), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

obole (ō'bol), *n.* a French coin used in the Middle Ages, less in value than the *denier* which was a half-cent.

obolus (ob'o-lus), *n.* an ancient Greek coin, value $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents; an Attic weight = 1-6th of a drachma.

obovate (ob-ō'vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate.

obscene (ob-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to

chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy. [Latin.]

obscenely (ob-sēn'li), *adv.* in an obscene manner.

obscenity (ob-sen'i-ti), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also obsceneness.

obscure (ob-skūr'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean. [Latin.]

obscurely (ob-skūr'li), *adv.* in an obscure manner.

obscureness (ob-skūr'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also obscurity.

obsecrate (ob'se-krāt), *v.t.* to implore.

obsecration (ob-se-krā'shun), *n.* entreaty.

obsequies (ob'se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites. [Latin.]

obsequious (ob-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess. [Latin.]

observable (ob-zēr'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

observably (ob-zēr'va-bli), *adv.* remarkably.

observance (ob-zēr'vans), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

observant (ob-zēr'vant), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.

observation (ob-zēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.

observatory (ob-zēr'va-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (ob-zēr'va-tō-riz)], a building fitted up for astronomical research.

observe (ob-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.]Latin.]

observing (ob-zērv'ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to; observant.

obsess (ob-ses') *v.t.* to exert an influence over, as by an evil spirit.

obsession (ob-sesh'-un), *n.* the act or state of being vexed or besieged by some foreign personality; an idea that dominates the mind and controls it.

obsidian (ob-sid'i-an), *n.* volcanic lava of a glassy appearance used by the Aztecs before the Mexican Conquest for making arrow-heads, etc.

obsolescence (ob-sō-les'ens), *n.* the state of becoming obsolete.

obsolescent (ob-sō-les'ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete.

obsolete (ob'sō-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed,

obsoleteness (ob-sō-lēt'nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete; indistinctness.

obstacle (ob'sta-kl), *n.* that which hinders or opposes. [Latin.]

obstetric (ob-stet'rik), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery. [Latin.]

obstinacy (ob'sti-na-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness. Also obstinateness.

obstinate (ob'sti-nat), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn. [Latin.]

obstinately (ob'sti-nat-li), *adv.* in an obstinate manner.

obstreperous (ob-strep'ēr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

obstruct (ob-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt. [Latin.]

obstruction (ob-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.

obstructionist (ob-struk'shun-ist), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules that will deliberately hinder the progress of public business.

obstructive (ob-struk'tiv), *adj.* causing obstruction.

obtain (ob-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use. [Latin.]

obtainment (ob-tān'ment), *n.* the act of obtaining.

obtrude (ob-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited. [Latin.]

obtrusion (ob-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.

obtrusive (ob-trōō'siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

obtrusively (ob-trōō'siv-li), *adv.* by way of obtrusion.

obtuse (ob-tūs'), *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull.

obtusely (ob-tūs'li), *adv.* in an obtuse manner.
obtuseness (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.
obverse (ob-vērs'), *adj.* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* ('vērs) the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it; opposed to reverse. [Latin.]
obversely (ob-vērs'li), *adv.* in an obverse form.
obvert (ob-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn towards; face. [Latin.]
obviate (ob'vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections. [Latin.]
obvious (ob'vi-us), *adj.* evident.
obvolute (ob'vō-lūt), *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.
oca (ō'kä), *n.* a South American plant with a tuberous root resembling the potato.
Occamite (ok'a-mīt), *n.* a follower of William of Occam, a Franciscan monk in the fourteenth century, who advocated Nominalism. See Nominalism.
occasion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.
occasional (ok-kā'zhun-al), *adj.* incidental or casual.
occasionally (ok-kā'zhun-a-li), *adv.* incidentally or casually.
Occident (ok'si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions. [Latin.]
Occidental (ok-si-den'tal), *adj.* of or belonging to the Occident: *n.* a native of the Occident.
occipital (ok-sip'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput. [Latin.]
occiput (ok'si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.
occult (ok-kult'), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible. [Latin.]
occultation (ok-kul-tā'shun), *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration: said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.
occulted (ok-kult'ed), *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star, &c.
occultism (ok-kult'izm), *n.* Eastern theosophy; mysticism in general.
occultly (ok-kult'li), *adv.* in an occult manner.
occult sciences (sī'en-sez), *n.pl.* magic, alchemy, and astrology.
occupancy (ok'ū-pan-si), *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.
occupant (ok'ū-pant), *n.* one who has possession.
occupation (ok-ū-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.
occupier (ok'ū-pī-ēr), *n.* one who occupies.
occupy (ok'ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying], to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic. [Latin.]
occur (ok-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* occurring], to happen or take place; come to the mind; be found or met with. [Latin.]
occurrence (ok-kēr'ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.
ocean (ō'shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water. [Latin.]
oceanic (ō-she-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.
oceanography (ō-shun-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science which deals with the combined oceans of the world—their tides, currents and all their numerous phenomena.
ocelot (ō'se-lot), *n.* the Mexican cat.
ocher (ō'kēr), *n.* a fine yellow or brown-colored clay; used as a pigment.
octa, a Latin *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18mo).
octagon (ok'ta-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.
octagonal (ok-tag'ō-nal), *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.
octahedral (ok-ta-hē'dral), *adj.* having 8 equal sides.
octahedron (ok-ta-hē'drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

octangular (ok-tang'gū-lär), *adj.* having 8 angles.
octant (ok'tant), *n.* the 8th part of a circle.
octave (ok'tāv), *n.* an eighth, or an interval of 12 semitones; the 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.
octavo (ok-tā'vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8vo): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.
octennial (ok-ten'i-al), *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years.
octennially (ok-ten'i-a-li), *adv.* every eight years.
octillion (ok-til'yun), *n.* in French and American numeration the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration 1 followed by 48 ciphers. [French.]
octodecimo (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *adj.* consisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet: *n.* a book of such size (18mo.).
octogenarian (ok-tō-je-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who is eighty years old: *adj.* eighty years old. [Latin.]
octopod (ok'tō-pod), *n.* an animal with eight feet.
octopus (ok'tō-pus), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (ok'tō-pus-ez)], a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttle-fish.
octoroon (ok-tō-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon, and therefore seven-eighths white.
octuple (ok'tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.
ocular (ok'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye; known from actual sight. [Latin.]
oculiform (ok'ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* eye-shaped.
oculist (ok'ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.
odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by two; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.
Odd Fellow (od'fel-ō), *n.* a member of the order of the benevolent society of Odd Fellows, founded in the eighteenth century.
oddity (od'i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.
oddments (od'ments), *n. pl.* odds and ends that one picks up in small shops and elsewhere.
odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; advantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other; probability; more than an even wager.
ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.
odeum (ō-dē'um), *n.* under the Greeks a roofed theater, used for musical rehearsals or performances by way of rivalry. [Greek.]
odious (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular.
odium (ō'di-um), *n.* hatred; dislike. [Latin.]
odometer (ō-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached. [Greek.]
odontograph (ō-don'tō-graf), *n.* an arrangement for marking the outlines of gear-teeth. [Greek.]
odontoid (ō-don'toid), *adj.* tooth-like.
odontology (ō-don-tol'o-ji), *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.
odontoscope (ō-don'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for viewing the human teeth. A small mirror is inserted in the mouth and then a small but brilliant electric light gives the image of the teeth in the mirror.
odor (ō'dĕr), *n.* a scent; estimation. [Latin.]
odoriferous (ō-dĕr-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* diffusing fragrance.
odorous (ō'dĕr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.
o'er (ôr), same as over.
œsophagus. See esophagus.
œstrus (ē'strus), *n.* a gadfly. [Greek.]
of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.
off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; noting the right-hand side in driving, or the left-hand side of the bowler at cricket: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!
offal (of'al), *n.* refuse; waste meat.
off-cast (ôf'kast), *n.* whatever is cast away, rejected, or scorned.
offend (of-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain

or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing. [Latin.]

offense (of-fens′), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.

offensive (of-fen′siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).

offensively (of-fen′siv-li), *adv.* in an offensive manner.

offensiveness (of-fen′siv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.

offer (of′ēr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance. [Latin.]

offering (of′ēr-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.

office (of′is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion. [Latin.]

officer (of′is-ēr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.

official (of-fish′al), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.

officialism (of-fish′al-izm), *n.* government by officials; official routine.

officially (of-fish′a-li), *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

officiate (of-fish′i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

officinal (of-fis′i-nal), *adj.* noting drugs officially recognized by the Pharmacopœia.

officious (of-fish′us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

offing (ôf′ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.

offscouring (ôf′skour-ing), *n.* refuse.

offscum (ôf′skum), *n.* dregs; filth.

offset (ôf′set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.

offside (ôf′sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.

offspring (ôf′spring), *n.* children; descendants.

often (ôf′en), *adv.* many times; frequently.

ogee (ō-jē′), *n.* a wave-like molding, one side convex, the other concave; a cyma.

ogham (og′am), *n.* the name given to any Celtic alphabet that is found to have been used before the ninth century, A.D., in Britain and Ireland especially. The alphabet is fabled to have been named after the Celtic hero, Ogma, and consists of twenty letters.

ogle (ō′gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

ogre (ō′gēr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant. *Feminine* ogress. [French.]

ogreish (ō′gēr-ish), *adj.* like an ogre.

oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety.

ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance, named after Dr. G. S. Ohm, the German electrician.

oil (oil), *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil. [German.]

oilcake (oil′kāk), *n.* the substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

oilcloth (oil′klôth), *n.* painted canvas for floor covering.

oil-color (oil′kul-ēr), *n.* a pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil; a painting executed in oil-colors.

oil-engine (oil′ en′gin), *n.* an internal combustion engine of which the fuel supply is oil, usually petroleum, injected as a spray.

oiliness (oil′i-nes), *n.* oily quality; greasiness.

oily (oil′i), *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering.

ointment (oint′ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

okapi (ok-ap′ē), *n.* an animal allied to the giraffe, recently discovered in Africa.

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older, *superl.* oldest], aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.

olden (ōl′den), *adj.* ancient; bygone.

oldish (ōld'ish), *adj.* somewhat old.
Old Style (stīl), *n.* the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days. See New Style.
oleaginous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.
oleander (ō-le-an'dēr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.
oleaster (ō-le-as'tēr), *n.* the wild olive.
oleate (ō'le-āt), *n.* a salt of oleic acid.
olefiant (ō-lef'i-ant), *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of sulphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol.
olefiant gas (gas), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen.
olefine (ō'le-fin), *n.* a hydrocarbon containing 2 atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of carbon.
oleic (ō'le-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oil.
oleic acid (as'id), *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.
oleiferous (ō-le-if'ēr-us), *adj.* producing oil.
oleine (ō'le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also olein.
oleo, a Latin *prefix* meaning *oily, pertaining to oil,* or *oily.*
oleograph (ō'le-ō-graf), *n.* a lithograph in oil-colors.
oleomargarine (ō-le-ō-mär'gar-in), *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat. Also margarine.
oleometer (ō-le-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.
oleo-oil (ō'le-ō-oil), *n.* oil obtained from animal fat. Literally "oily-oil."
olfactory (ol-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl*).
olibanum (ō-lib'a-num), *n.* a gum resin; the frankincense of the ancients. [Arabic.]
oligarch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* one of an oligarchy. [Greek.]
oligarchal (ol-i-gär'kal), *adj.* pertaining to an oligarchy.
oligarchy (ol'i-gär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (ol'i-gär-kiz)], government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.
olive (ol'iv), *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow color: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive. [Latin.]
olive-branch (ol'iv-branch), *n.* the branch of the olive: the emblem of peace.
olivenite (ol-i-vē-nīt'), *n.* the same as peridot. See peridot.
olivet (ol'i-vet), *n.* an imitation pearl made for traffic with savage races.
olivil (ol'i-vil), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.
olivine (ol'i-vin), *n.* a variety of chrysolite somewhat resembling a pale emerald. Also (and better) olivene.
olla (ol'ya), *n.* a wide-mouthed cooking vessel of earthenware found in all Spanish and Spanish-American countries. [Spanish.]
olla podrida (ol'ya po-drē'da), *n.* a savory stew made in Spanish countries, from bits of flesh, peppers, vegetables, and other ingredients.
Olympiad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, the interval (4 years) between the two celebrations of the Olympic games: a system of chronology reckoning from the first Olympiad, 776 B.C. and ending 394 A.D. [Greek.]
Olympian (ō-lim'pi-an), *adj.* dwelling on Olympus; *n.* one of the twelve great gods who were supposed by the Greeks to live upon Olympus.
Olympic (ō-lim'pik), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. Also Olympian: *n.pl.* the Olympic games of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years in honor of Zeus of Mt. Olympus.
Om (ōm), the great word, hardly to be uttered by the Brahmin of India, for it expresses most nearly the essence of the Divine Spirit. The three great gods (Aditi, Varuna, and Mithra) have their spiritual essence in the mystic letters O M (originally A U M). Hence the word which comes from them is most sacred and is uttered to Brahm only on occasions of great solemnity.

omber, ombre (om'bĕr), *n.* a card game.
ombrometer (om-brom'e-tĕr), *n.* a rain-gage used in automobiling.
omega (ō-mē'ga), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last; end.
omelet (om'e-let), *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c. [French.]
omen (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate. [Latin.]
ominous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.
omission (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted. [Latin.]
omit (ō-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.
omni, a Latin *prefix* meaning *all, entirely,* as *omni*present.
omnibus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.
omnipotence (om-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.
omnipotent (om-nip'o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.
Omnipotent, *n.* God (with *the*).
omnipresence (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.
omniscient (om-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise. [Latin.]
omnivorous (om-niv'ĕr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all-devouring.
on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward: *adj.* noting the side to the right of the batsman in cricket: *interj.* go on!
onager (on'a-jĕr), *n.* the wild ass.
onanism (ō'nan-izm), *n.* masturbation, from Onan in the Old Testament.
once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly; one time.
one (wun), *adj.* single in number; some way; individual: *n.* [*pl.* ones (wunz)], the number one or its symbol; an individual.
onerous (on'ĕr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.
onion (un'yun), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium: used in cookery. [Latin.]
only (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.
onomatopœia (on-ō-mat-ō-pē'ya), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *buzz,* a bee; *tick-tick,* a watch, &c.; the use of words so formed, or the word itself. [Greek.]
onomatopoëtic (on-ō-mat-ō-pō-et'ik), *adj.* formed by onomatopœia. Also onomatopœic.
onset (on'set), *n.* an assault; attack.
onslaught (on'slawt), *n.* a furious attack.
ontogenesis (on-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms. Also ontogeny.
ontological (on-to-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.
ontologist (on-tol'o-jist), *n.* a metaphysician who studies phases of pure being. From the Greek *ōn,* "being."
ontology (on-tol'o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.
onus (ō'nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.
onward (on'wĕrd), *adj.* advancing; progressing: *adv.* in advance. Also onwards: *interj.* forward!
onyx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.
oölite (ō'o-līt), *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.
oölitic (ō-o-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, oölite.
oölogy (ō-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.
oolong (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea. Also oulong. [Chinese.]
oomiak (ōō'mi-ak), *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat. Also oomiac, umiak.
oösperm (ō'o-spĕrm), *n.* a fertilized ovum.
oötheca (ō-o-thē'ka), *n.* the egg-case of certain mollusks and insects containing the eggs.
ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.
opacity (ō-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness; the character of not being transparent.
opah (ō'pa), *n.* the king-fish.
opal (ō'pal), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors. [French.]

opalesce (ō-pal-es′), *v.i.* to exhibit a play of various colors like the opal.
opalescence (ō-pal-es′ens), *n.* the quality of being opalescent.
opalescent (ō-pal-es′ent), *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.
opaline (ō′pa-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the opal.
opaque (ō-pāk′), *adj.* not transparent.
opaqueness (ō-pāk′nes), *n.* the quality or state of being opaque; see *opacity*.
ope (ōp), *v.* & *adj.* same as open [Poet.].
open (ōp′n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; unsealed; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view or the scent of game: said of a dog.
open door (dōr), *n.* a political term for international free trade, chiefly used in connection with oriental countries.
opening (ōp′n-ing), *n.* an aperture; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.
opera (op′ĕr-a), *n.* a musical drama. See music-drama. [Italian.]
opera-bouffe (op′ĕr-a-bōōf′), *n.* a comic opera.
opera-cloak (op′ĕr-a-klōk), *n.* a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theater, &c.
opera-glass (op′ĕr-a-glas), *n.* a small binocular glass used in operas, theaters, &c.
operameter (op-ĕr-am′e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.
operate (op′ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to perform certain work: as, to *operate* a machine. [Latin.]
operatic (op-ĕr-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.
operation (op-ĕr-ā′shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements by an army or fleet.
operative (op′ĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.
operator (op′ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, operates.
operetta (op-ĕr-et′a), *n.* a light musical drama. [Italian.]
ophicleide (of′i-klīd), *n.* a large brass keyed musical instrument of the horn class.
Ophidia (ō-fid′i-a), *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents. [Greek.]
ophidian (ō′fid′i-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia; a reptile.
ophiological (of-i-ō-loj′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ophiology.
ophiology (of-i-ol′o-ji), *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.
ophthalmia (of-thal′mi-a), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also ophthalmitis. [Greek.]
ophthalmic (of-thal′mik), *adj.* pertaining to the eye.
ophthalmologist (of-thal-mol′o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.
ophthalmology (of-thal-mol′o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the eye and its diseases. [Greek.]
ophthalmoscope (of-thal′mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.
ophthalmoscopy (of-thal-mos′kō-pi), *n.* examination of the eye.
opiate (ō′pi-at), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet; causing rest, dulness or inaction. [Latin.]
opine (ō-pīn′), *v.i.* to think; be of opinion. [Latin.]
opinion (ō-pin′yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.
opinionated (ō-pin′yun-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.
opinionative (ō-pin′yun-a-tiv), *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited.
opinionatively (ō-pin′yun-a-tiv-li), *adv.* obstinately.
opium (ō′pi-um), *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy, used as a narcotic, and also as an anodyne. Opium is a single substance from a blending of codeine, morphine, and narcotine, which

constitute a mass of alkaloids. [Latin.]

opobalsam (op-o-bawl'sam), *n.* balm of Gilead.

opodeldoc (op-o-del'dok), *n.* a soap liniment: used for sprains, &c.

opossum (ō-pos'um), *n.* an American and Australian marsupial carnivorous mammal.

opponent (op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.

opportune (op-pĕr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable. [Latin.]

opportunely (op-pĕr-tūn'li), *adv.* seasonably.

opportuneness (op-pĕr-tūn'nes), *n.* seasonableness.

opportunism (op-pĕr-tūn'izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.

opportunist (op-pĕr-tūn'ist), *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party; or one who guides his political conduct by what is apparently the wish of the majority. Such a course is not unpatriotic in itself, since rulers often hold that their duty is to follow rather than to guide.

opportunity (op-pĕr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.

opposable (op-pōz'a-bl), *adj.* that may be opposed.

oppose (op-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check. [Latin.]

opposite (op'pō-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

oppositely (op'pō-zit-li), *adv.* in front; adversely.

oppositeness (op'pō-zit-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being opposite.

opposition (op-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

oppositionist (op-pō-zish'un-ist), *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.

oppress (op-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.

oppression (op-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

oppressive (op-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.

oppressively (op-pres'iv-li), *adv.* in an oppressive manner.

oppressiveness (op-pres'iv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oppressive.

oppressor (op-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who oppresses.

opprobrious (op-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

opprobrium (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

opsiometer (op-si-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

optative (op'tā-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish; a mood in Greek grammar denoting expression of desire.

optic (op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision. Also optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

optically (op'ti-ka-li), *adv.* by optics or vision.

optician (op-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

optigraph (op'ti-graf), *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

optimism (op'ti-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that everything in the present state of existence is for the best. See pessimism. [Latin.]

optimist (op'ti-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism.

optimistic (op-ti-mis'tik), *adj.* characterized by optimism; sanguine.

optimistically (op-ti-mis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* hopefully.

option (op'shun), *n.* power or right of choice; wish; selection; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price. [Latin.]

optional (op'shun-al), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.

opulence (op'ū-lens), *n.* wealth. Also opulency. [Latin.]
opulent (op'ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.
opus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (op'ĕr-a)], a work; musical composition. [Latin.]
or (ôr), *conj.* the correlative of *either*.
oracle (or'a-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom. [Latin.]
oracular (ō-rak'ū-lar), *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.
oral (ō'ral), *adj.* verbal.
orally (ō'ra-li), *adv.* verbally.
orange (or'enj), *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; the color of such fruit: *adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-colored. [French.]
orangeade (or-enj-ād'), *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.
orange-book (or'enj-book), *n.* name applied, from the color of the covers, to the collections of state papers issued from time to time by the Russian government, as in the European War, 1914–1916.
Orangeman (or'enj-man), *n.* [*pl.* orangemen (or'enj-men)], a member of a political society of Irish Protestants: named from William III., Prince of Orange, who defeated and dethroned James II., in 1688, and became King of England.
orangery (or'enj-ri), *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.
orang-outang (ō'rang'oo-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago. Also ourang-outang. [Malay, "forest man."]
oration (ō-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.
orator (or'a-tĕr), *n.* one who makes an eloquent oration. [Latin.]
oratorical (or-a-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.
oratorically (or-a-tor'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.
oratorio (or-a-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject. [Italian.]
oratory (or'a-tō-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.pl.* oratories, a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.
orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body: sphere; the eye; circuit. [Latin.]
orbed (ôrbd), *adj.* spherical. Orbiculate.
orbicular (ôr-bik'ū-lar), *adj.* orb-shaped.
orbit (ôr'bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its periodical revolution.
orbital (ôr'bi-tal), *adj.* pertaining to an orbit.
orchard (ôr'chĕrd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.
orchestra (ôr-kes'tra), *n.* in the ancient Greek theater the place where the chorus danced; (or'kes-tra), in a modern theater, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the parquet; the body of musicians. [Greek.]
orchestral (ôr-kes'tral), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.
orchestration (ôr-kes-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.
orchid (ôr'kid), *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis. [Greek.]
Orchis (ôr'kis), *n.* a genus of plants with curiously-shaped roots and flowers. [Greek.]
orcin (ôr'sin), *n.* a coloring substance obtained from lichens.
ordain (ôr-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions. [Latin.]
ordeal (ôr-dē'al), *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.
order (ôr'dĕr), *n.* method or regular arrangenent; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command; class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a

family; in architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Church (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or order. [Latin.]

ordering (ôr'dĕr-ing), *n.* arrangement; distribution.

orderly (ôr'dĕr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

ordinal (ôr'din-al), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

ordinance (ôr'di-nans), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

ordinarily (ôr'di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* according to established rule or method; usually.

ordinary (ôr'di-nā-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges (English usage); an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

ordinate (ôr'di-nāt), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

ordination (ôr-di-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ordnance (ôrd'nans), *n.* artillery.

ore (ōr), *n.* metal as extracted from the earth in its natural state or combined with some other substance.

oread (ō're-ad), *n.* a mountain nymph. [Greek.]

organ (ôr'gan), *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of a living structure by means of which some function is discharged or work performed; a wind instrument. [Greek.]

organic (ôr-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, containing, or produced by, organs; instrumental. Also organical.

organically (ôr-gan'i-ka-li), *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of organs.

organicalness (ôr-gan'i-kal-nes), *n.* organic quality.

organism (ôr'gan-ism), *n.* organical structure.

organist (ôr'gan-ist), *n.* a performer on the organ.

organization (ôr-gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; act of organizing; a political group controlling elections, etc.

organize (ôr'gan-īz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange a task in suitable parts so that it may be performed efficiently.

organogeny (ôr-gan-oj'e-ni), *n.* organic development.

organography (ôr-gan-og'ra-fi), *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.

organology (ôr-gan-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.

organon (ôr'ga-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation. Francis Bacon's great philosophical work was called *Novum Organum*, or new body of doctrine. [Greek.]

organoplastic (ôr-gan-ō-plas'tik), *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.

organotherapy (ôr'gan-ō-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by preparations from organs of animals.

organzine (ôr'gan-zin), *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric made from it.

orgasm (ôr'gazm), *n.* immoderate excitement; height of venereal excitement in coition.

orgues (ôrgz), *n.pl.* pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; gun-barrels pointed in parallel order for firing simultaneously. [French.]

orgy (ôr'ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus), distinguished by wild revelry. [French, from Greek.]

oriel (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window. [French.]

Orient (ō'ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East. [Latin.]
orient (ō'ri-ent), *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the East.
Oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.
oriental (ō-ri-en'tal), *adj.* precious; pure; valuable: said of gems.
Orientalism (ō-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.
Orientalist (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, &c.
orientate (ō'ri-en-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn towards the East.
orientation (ō-ri-en-tā'shun), *n.* the determination of the position of the east; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.
orifice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture. [Latin.]
oriflamme (or'i-flam), *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers. [French.]
origin (or'i-jin), *n.* beginning; first existence; source; cause; derivation.
original (ō-rij'i-nal), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person. [Latin.]
originality (ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.
originally (ō-rij'i-na-li), *adv.* at first.
original sin (ō-rij'i-nal sin), *n.* the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and by some imputed to his descendants.
originate (ō-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.
origination (ō-rij-i-nā'shun), *n.* first production; source; method of production.
originator (ō-rij'i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who originates.
orillon (o-ril'yun), *n.* a mound of earth faced with a wall to protect a cannon. [French.]
oriole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* the golden-thrush. [French.]
orlop (ôr'lop), *n.* the lowest deck of a ship. [Danish.]
ormolu (ôr'mō-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.
ornament (ôr'na-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.
ornamentally (ôr-na-men'ta-li), *adv.* so as to adorn.
ornamentation (ôr-na-men-tā'shun) *n.* decoration.
ornate (ôr-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.
ornately (ôr-nāt'li), *adv.* in an ornate manner.
ornith, a Greek *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.
ornithological (ôr-ni-thō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.
ornithologist (ôr-ni-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.
ornithology (ôr-ni-thol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the structure, habits, &c., of birds.
ornithopter (ôr-nith-op'tēr), *n.* a flying machine with flapping wings, in imitation of a bird. No such machine has proved successful.
orographic (or-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orography. Also orographical. [Greek.]
orography (ō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, &c. Also orology.
oroide (ō'rō-īd), *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold and used for making cheap jewelry.
orotund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fullness, clearness, strength and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized. [Latin.]
orphan (ôr'fan), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents. [French, from Greek.]
orphanage (ôr'fan-āj), *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.
orphaned (ôr'fand), *adj.* bereft of parents.
Orphic (or'fic), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to the Greek Orpheus, in whose name, about 350 B. C., there was formed a mystic brotherhood, devoted to prayer and to life and death in nature.

Orphica (or'fi-ka), *n.pl.* the writings of the Orphic brotherhood, concerning their beliefs and their mysteries.

orphrey (ôr'fri), *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downwards, especially on a cope. [Old French.]

orpiment (ôr'pi-ment), *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.

orpin (ôr'pin), *n.* a yellow color of various shades of intensity. [Greek.]

orpine (ôr'pin), *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves: so named from its yellow color.

orrery (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system. Named from Lord Orrery (1715).

orris (or'is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris. [Old French.]

orris-root (or'is-rōōt), *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris: used as a delicate perfume. Same as Iris-root. [Greek.]

ortho, a Greek *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*

orthoclase (ôr'thō-klāz), *n.* potash; feldspar.

orthodiograph (ôr-thō-di'ō-graf), *n.* a device for taking X-ray pictures of the internal organs of the human body.

orthodox (ôr'thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine, especially as taught in the formularies of a particular church.

orthodoxy (ôr'thō-dok-si), *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion; soundness of belief or doctrine.

orthoëpy (ôr-thō'e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.

orthogonal (ôr-thog'ō-nal), *adj.* rectangular.

orthographer (ôr-thog'ra-fẽr), *n.* one skilled in orthography. Also orthographist.

orthographic (ôr-thō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthography; correctly spelt. Also orthographical.

orthographically (ôr-thō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to the rules of orthography.

orthography (ôr-thog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of spelling and writing words correctly.

orthopædia (ôr-thō-pē'di-a), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.

ortolan (ôr'tō-lan), *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting: much esteemed for its flesh. [French.]

os (os), *n.* (Latin) [*pl.* ossa (os'a)], a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).

Oscan (os'kan), *adj.* relating to one of the lazy peoples of Italic stock, or to their customs or language: *n.* an Oscan, a dweller in Campania and elsewhere outside of Latium. [Latin, originally Obscus.]

oscillate (os'i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.

oscillation (os-i-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration. [Latin.]

oscillator (os'i-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, oscillates; a device for producing electric currents of a constant period, independently of variations in its driving force.

oscillatory (os'i-la-tō-ri), *adj.* swinging; vibrating.

osculate (os'kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch. [Latin.]

osculation (os-kū-lā'shun), *n.* kissing.

osculatory (os'kū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary is painted for worshippers to kiss.

osier (ō'zhẽr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; matter in muscular fiber containing those constituents to which its taste when cooked is due.

Osiris (os-ī'ris), *n.* the best loved of the Egyptian gods; husband of Iris and father of Herus.

Oslerize (os'lẽr-īz), *v.t.* to remove by compulsory death persons who have reached the age when their usefulness is on the decline. A prescription erroneously ascribed to Sir William Osler, the eminent surgeon.

osmium (os'mi-um), *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore. It is of a clear blue color and has a meteoric origin. [Greek.]

osmosis (os-mō'sis), *n.* the mixing of

fluids or gases through an intervening porous membrane or wall. Also osmose.

osmund (os'mund), *n.* the flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.

osnaburg (os'na-bĕrg), *n.* a coarse linen. [From Osnaburg in Germany.]

osprey (os'prā), *n.* the fish-hawk.

ossein (os'e-in), *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.

osseous (os'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone. [Latin.]

osseter (os'e-tĕr), *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.

ossicle (os'i-kl), *n.* a little bone: *pl.* a hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates of the starfish.

ossiferous (os-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.

ossification (os-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.

ossify (os'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying], to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

ostensibility (os-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible.

ostensible (os-ten'si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.

ostensibly (os-ten'si-bli), *adv.* in appearance.

ostensive (os-ten'siv), *adj.* showing; exhibiting.

ostentation (os-ten-tā'shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.

ostentatious (os-ten-ta'shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

osteodentine (os-tē-ō-den'tin), *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.

osteogenesis (os-tē-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* bone formation.

osteologist (os-tē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.

osteology (os-tē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

osteopathic (os-tē-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to osteopathy.

osteopathist (os-tē-op'a-thist), *n.* one skilled in, or who practices, osteopathy.

osteopathy (os-tē-op'a-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles and nerve centers, with regard to the chemical and physical properties of the osseous tissues. [Græco-Latin.]

osteosarcoma (os-tē-ō-sär-kō'ma), *n.* softening of the bones. [Greek.]

ostitis (os-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the bones.

ostler (os'lĕr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn. Also hostler. [Old French.]

ostracism (os'tra-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.

ostracize (os'tra-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor. [Greek.]

ostrich (os'trich), *n.* a swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

Ostrogoth (os'trō-goth), *n.* an Eastern Goth.

other (u*th*'ĕr), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

otherwise (u*th*'ĕr-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

otherworldliness (u*th*-ĕr-wĕrld'li-nes), *adv.* in an unworldly, impractical manner.

otherworldly (u*th*-ĕr-wĕrld'li), *adj.* unearthly; strange in appearance; acting in things remote from the rest of mankind.

otoscope (ō'tō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear. [Greek.]

otter (ot'ĕr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish.

otto, another form of attar.

Ottoman (ot'ō-man), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk. Also Othman.

ottoman (ot'ō-man), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable cushioned footrest.

oubliette (ōō-bli-et'), *n.* a small, dark cell in an old French castle, where

the intense blackness and stillness were used to destroy the reason of prisoners immured there. [French.]

ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight 1-16th of a pound avoirdupois; 1-12th of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.

ourang-outang. See orang-outang.

ourselves (our-selvz'), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.

ousel, ouzel (ōō'zel), *n.* the European blackbird. [French.]

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject.

out (out), *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly: *interj.* begone!: *n.* one who is not in office.

out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

outbreak (out'brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.

outcast (out'kast), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is an exile.

outcrop (out'krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

outcry (out'krī), *n.* clamor; tumult.

outfit (out'fit), *n.* a fitting out for a voyage or expedition; equipment.

outgo (out'gō), *n.* one's expenses or what one gives out in a definite time. Opposed, therefore, to *income.*

outgoings (out'gō-ings), *n.pl.* expenses.

out-herod (out-her'od), *v.t.* to exceed the cruelty or violent character of Herod the Great: hence to exceed in any evil.

outlander (out'lan-dēr), *n.* a foreigner; one who comes from a land without. This word is German, Dutch, and English, but more used in the late Boer States of South Africa. (Auslander, Uitlander, Outlander.)

outlandish (out-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.

outlaw (out'law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.

outline (out'līn), *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.

outport (out'pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.

output (out'put), *n.* the amount of material sold in any field of labor or commerce. Thus "the literary output," "the output of corn," "the iron output." [Vulgar.]

outrage (out'rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner. [French.]

outrageous (out-rāj'us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.

outré (ōō-trā'), *adj.* overstrained; exaggerated. [French.]

outrider (out'rī-dēr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.

outrigger (out'rig-ēr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting rowlocks.

outright (out'rīt), *adv.* completely; at once.

outside (out'sīd), *n.* the external part of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.

outspan (out-span'), *v.i.* to loose saddle; dismount, and then unyoke the cattle; spreading out the camp in a fan-like way for protection and easy recall. [Dutch.]

outspoken (out'spō-kn), *adj.* candid.

outstanding (out-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.

outward (out'wērd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible: extrinsic.

outward-bound (out'wērd-bound'), *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.

outwards (out'wērdz), *adv.* towards the outside; to foreign parts. Also outward.

outwit (out-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.

outwork (out'wērk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.

ouzel, see ousel.
ova, *pl.* of ovum.
oval (ō′val), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.
ovarian (ō-vā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the ovary. [Latin.]
ovaritis (ō-va-rī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the ovaries.
ovarotomy (ō-va-rot′ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation by which one or both ovaries are removed.
ovary (ō′va-ri), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (ō′va-riz)], the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.
ovate (ō′vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.
ovate-oblong (o′vāt-ob′lông), *adj.* longer than oval.
ovation (ō-vā′shun), *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep (*oves*) were sacrificed; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem. [Latin.]
oven (uv′n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating. Dutch oven means a sort of baking-pot which when surrounded by hot coals is used for baking.
over (ō′vĕr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler.
overfire (ō-vĕr-fīr′), *v.t.* to apply excessive heat in firing a piece of ceramic work.
overhaul (ō-vĕr-hawl′), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.
overlander (ō-vĕr-lan′dĕr), *n.* a traveler; one who makes his way as an emigrant by land in wagons, as did the pioneers who after the Revolution moved westward to Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, Michigan and finally to the Pacific slope.
overplus (ō′vĕr-plus), *n.* excess.
overpower (ō-vĕr-pou′ĕr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.
over-production (ō-vĕr-prō-duk′-shun), *n.* supply in excess of the demand.
overseer (ō-ver-sēr′), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; one who superintends the poor.
overshot wheel (ō′vĕr-shot hwēl), *n.* a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top.
overt (ō-vĕrt′), *adj.* open; public.
overtake (ō-vĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking], to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.
overthrow (ō-vĕr-thrō′), *v.t.* to turn upside down; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* (ō′vĕr-thrō), ruin; defeat; in cricket, a ball missed by the wicket-keeper when returned to him.
overtones (ō′vĕr-tōnz), *n.pl.* harmonics.
overture (ō′vĕr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera. [French.]
overweening (ō-vĕr-wēn′ing), *adj.* conceited.
overwhelm (ō-vĕr-hwelm′), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.
overwise (ō-vĕr-wīz′), *adj.* affectedly wise.
ovicular (ō-vik′ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to an egg; oviform. [Latin.]
oviparous (ō-vip′a-rus), *adj.* producing young by eggs.
ovoid (ō′void), *adj.* egg-shaped. Also ovoidal.
ovolo (ō′vō-lō), *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped molding.
ovoplasm (ō′vō-plazm), *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.
ovoviviparous (ō-vō-vī-vip′a-rus), *adj.* producing eggs containing the young in a living state, as certain animals.
ovule (ō′vūl), *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.
ovum (ō′vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova (ō′va)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.
owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.
owing (ō′ing), *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.

owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot.
owlet (oul'et), *n.* a young owl.
own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.
owner (ōn'ẽr), *n.* lawful proprietor.
ownership (ōn'ẽr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.
ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen (oks'n)], an animal of the bovine genus, especially a castrated bull.
oxalate (oks'a-lāt), *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.
oxalic (oks-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, oxalis, a genus of plants with a bitter taste, containing the wood-sorrel. [Greek.]
oxalic acid (as'id), *n.* a poisonous acid obtained from sawdust.
oxidability (oks-id-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of being converted into an oxide.
oxidable (oks'i-da-bl), *adj.* capable of being converted into an oxide.
oxidate (oks'i-dāt), same as oxidize.
oxidation (oks-i-dā'shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.
oxide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base. See ozone.
oxidize (oks'i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also oxidate.
oxlip (oks'lip), *n.* a variety of primula.
oxy, a Greek *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning *the presence of oxygen.*
oxygen (oks'i-jen), *n.* a colorless inodorous gas, which with nitrogen and argon constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water. [French, from Greek.]
oxygenate (oks'i-jen-āt), *v.t.* to combine with oxygen. Also oxygenize.
oxygenation (oks-i-jen-ā'shun), same as oxidation.
oxyhydrogen (oks-i-hī'drō-jen), *adj.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe by which an intense heat is produced by the combination of the two gases. [Greek.]
oxytone (oks'i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.
oyer (ō'yẽr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes. [Old French.]
oyer and terminer (tẽr'min-ẽr), *n.* a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes. [Old French, *oyer,* "to hear."]
oyez (ō'yes), *interj.* the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. It literally means "hear ye."
oyster (ois'tẽr), *n.* a bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.
oyster-bed (ois'tẽr-bed), *n.* the place where oysters are found and farmed. In the South these places are called "oyster-rocks," and in the Gulf of Mexico, "oyster-reefs."
oyster-plant (ois'tẽr-plant), *n.* a plant whose root, when cooked, has the flavor of oysters; salsify.
oyster-rake (ois'tẽr-rāk), *n.* a rake with a long handle and spreading iron head; used in raking oysters in from beds in deep water.
ozena (ō-zē'na), *n.* a syphilitic disease of the nose.
ozocerite (ō-zō-sē'rīte), *n.* paraffin wax.
ozone (ō'zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor. It is a remarkably strong oxidizing agent, bleaching and disinfecting. It rapidly oxidizes rubber (caoutchouc), and even silver. [Greek.]
ozone-box (ō'zōn-boks), *n.* a box lined with several sheets of fine gauze. It contains papers chemically prepared to detect the presence of ozone.
ozonium (ō-zō'ni-um), *n.* a fungus which causes root-rot in cotton.
ozonize (ō'zō-nīz), *v.t.* to charge with ozone.
ozonometer (ō-zō-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.
ozostomia (ō-zō-stō'mi-a), *n.* bad breath, due to a diseased stomach.

P

P, the sixteenth letter of the English alphabet, traced through the Greek and Latin alphabets to the Hebrew *pē*, meaning a mouth, of which it was probably a picture. Our present form of the letter is essentially that of the Roman. As a "surd labial stop" it corresponds to the vocalic *b;* with which it often interchanges. Thus Greek, *episcopos;* Eng. *bishop;* Spanish, *obispo;* Sanskrit, *pad,* Eng., *foot,* again English keeps the *p* as in *sap* while Sanskrit has *sabar* (nectar), and Latin, *lubricus.* In chemistry, P is the symbol for phosphorus.

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.

pabulum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment. [Latin.]

paca (pak'a), *n.* a small South American rodent of a dark-brown color spotted with white.

pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk deliberately; amble. [Latin.]

paced (pāst), *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.

pacha. Same as pasha.

pachycarpous (pak-i-kär'pus), *adj.* having a very thick pericarp. [Greek.]

pachydactyl (pak-i-dak'til), *n.* an animal with thick toes. [Greek.]

pachydermatous (pak-i-dēr'ma-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.

pacific (pa-sif'ik), *adj.* peace-making; mild; peaceful; tranquil: *n.* the Pacific Ocean. [Latin.]

pacification (pa-sif-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

pacificator (pa-sif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* a peacemaker.

Pacific Slope (pa-sif'ik slōp), *n.* a general name for the Pacific coast of the United States, which slopes westward from the Rocky Mountains.

pacifier (pas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who pacifies.

pacify (pas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p.pr.* pacifying], to calm or appease; reconcile.

pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; dogs in Alaska; set of playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select and put together for an unjust object: *v.i.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste. [Danish.]

package (pak'āj), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods. [French.]

packet (pak'et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

paco (pä'kō), *n.* the alpaca; an earthy oxide of iron containing particles of native silver. [Peruvian.]

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement. [Latin.]

pad (pad), *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to travel slowly: *v.t.* stuff with padding.

padding (pad'ing), *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.

paddle (pad'l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad car; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

paddle-wheel (pad'l-hwēl), *n.* a wheel

with floats for propelling a steamship.

paddock (pad'uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses.

padlock (pad'lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

padrone (pa-drō'nā), *n.* a person who owns barrel organs and lets them out on hire; in Italy, a contractor for labor. [Italian.]

pæan (pē'an), *n.* a triumphal song. [Greek.]

pædobaptism (pē-dō-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism. Also pedobaptism. [Greek.]

pæony. Same as peony.

pagan (pā'gan), *n.* a heathen; idolater: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous. [Latin.]

paganism (pā'gan-izm), *n.* heathenism; idolatry.

page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a book; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages. [Latin.]

pageant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy. [Old French.]

pageantry (paj'ent-ri), *n.* ostentatious display.

paginal (paj'i-nal), *adj.* consisting of pages. [Latin.]

pagination (paj-i-nā'shun), *n.* the marking, numbering, or making, into pages. Also paging.

pagoda (pa-gō'da), *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in India. [French from Persian, "idol-temple."]

paid (pād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pay.

paidology (pā-dol'o-ji), *n.* scientific child study. [Greek.]

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.

pailful (pāl'fool), *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy. [French.]

painful (pān'fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.

painfully (pān'foo-li), *adv.* so as to cause pain.

painfulness (pān'fool-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being painful.

painless (pān'les), *adj.* without pain.

paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge. [Old French.]

painter (pānt'ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat.

painter's-colic (pānt'ẽrz-kol'ik), *n.* lead-poisoning.

painting (pānt'ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.

pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; to suit or to be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off. [French.]

pair-off (pār'ôf), *n.* an agreement by two members on opposing sides of a measure to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other.

pajamas (pa-jä'maz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk; also a kind of sleeping costume. [Hindu.]

pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice. [Slang.]

palace (pal'as), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building. [Latin.]

paladin (pal'a-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the twelve knights of Charlemagne or Arthur. [French.]

palæo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *ancient,* as *palæo*lithic: *adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.

palæographist (pal-e-og'ra-fist) or **paleographer** (pal-e-og'ra-fẽr), *n.* a person skilled in ancient writings.

palæography (pal-e-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science which leads one to study parchments, and ancient writings

of all kinds, and to detect imposture in such writings.

palæontologist (pā-le-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in paleontology.

palæontology (pal-ē-on-tol'o-ji), *n.* the study of remote antiquity in all its forms, especially in its arts, its language, and its customs. [Greek.]

Palæozoic (pā-le-ō-zō'ik), *adj.* noting the fossiliferous strata in which the earliest forms of life appear.

palæstra (pal-ēs'tra), *n.* the wrestling place of the ancient Greeks and Romans. Often used figuratively as a place of strife and final triumph. [Greek.]

palanquin (pal-an-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men. [French, from Sanskrit.]

palatable (pal'a-ta-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory. [Latin.]

palatal (pal'a-tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate. [Latin.]

palate (pal'at), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish. [Latin.]

palatial (pa-lā'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.

palatinate (pa-lat'i-nāt), *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine. [Latin.]

palatine (pal'a-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested. [French.]

palaver (pa-lä'vēr), *n.* a public conference; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter. [Spanish, *palabra*, "word."]

pale (pāl), *adj.* not of a fresh or ruddy complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster [French]: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales. [Latin.]

palette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colors. [French.]

palfrey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

Pali (pä'lē), *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanskrit.

palimpsest (pal'imp-sest or pa-limp'-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible. [Greek.]

palindrome (pal'in-drōm), *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backwards or forwards, as the sentence ascribed to Napoleon: "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

paling (pāl'ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales. See pale.

palingenesis (pal-in-jen'i-sis), *n.* new birth or regeneration; inherited evolution. [Greek.]

palisade (pal-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes. [French.]

palish (pāl'ish), *adj.* somewhat pale.

pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his consecration (also pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength.

palladium (pal-ā'di-um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city [Latin]; a rare grayish metal found with platinum.

pallet (pal'et), *n.* a pallette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed. [French.]

palliate (pal'i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.

palliation (pal-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

palliative (pal'i-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

pallid (pal'id), *adj.* pale; wan.

pallium, see under pall.

Pall Mall (pel-mel'), *n.* a fashionable street in London, once a ground for exercise, but now lined by clubs and other handsome buildings. The name is ultimately derived from the French through the Latin *palma*, "the hand," and *malleus*, "a mallet."

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* a game for-

merly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet.

pallor (pal′ẽr), *n.* paleness. [Latin.]

palm (päm), *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*). [Latin.]

palmate (pal′māt), *adj.* resembling a hand with the fingers outstretched; web-footed.

palmer (päm′ẽr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.

palmetto (pal-met′ō), *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.

palmist (pä′mist), *adj.* pertaining to palmistry.

palmistry (pä′mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.

palmitin (pal′mi-tin), *n.* a solid fatty substance obtained from vegetable oils, &c.

Palm Sunday (sun′dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Easter, held in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

palmy (päm′i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.

palpability (pal-pa-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being palpable. Also palpableness.

palpable (pal′pa-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious. [Low Latin.]

palpably (pal′pa-bli), *adv.* obviously.

palpitate (pal′pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb. [Latin.]

palpitation (pal-pi-tā′shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.

palsied (pawl′zid), *p.adj.* affected with palsy.

palsy (pawl′zi), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying], to paralyze. [Contracted from *paralysis*, Greek.]

palter (pawl′tẽr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.

paltry (pawl′tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.

pampas (pam′paz), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture. [Spanish.]

pamper (pam′pẽr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate. [French.]

pampero (pam-pā′rō), *n.* a strong southwest wind that blows across the pampas of South America. [Spanish.]

pamphlet (pam′flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together. [Old French.]

pamphleteer (pam-flet-ēr′), *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.

pan, a Greek *prefix* meaning *all, universal*, as *pan*-Anglican, *Pan*-Slavic, *Pan*-American: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flint-lock which held the priming.

panacea (pan-a-sē′a), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine. [Greek.]

panada (pa-na-dä′), *n.* a bread pulp; bread soaked in sweetened boiled water and flavored with nutmeg. [French.]

pancake (pan′kāk), *n.* a thin fried butter cake.

pancratic (pan-krat′ik), *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: from an athletic contest (*pancratium*) of the ancient Greeks.

pancreas (pan′krē-as), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion. [Greek.]

pancreatic (pan-krē-at′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.

pancreatin (pan′krē-a-tin), *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.

Pandean (pan-dē′an), *adj.* pertaining to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.

Pandean-pipes (pan-dē′an-pīps′), *n.pl.* a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath. Also Pan's-pipes.

Pandect (pan′dekt), *n.* the digest of the Roman or civil law. Usually Pandects. [Greek.]

pandemonium (pan-de-mō′ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder. [Greek.]

pander (pan'dẽr), *v.i.* to be an agent for the gratification of another's passions. [Latin.]

pandour (pan-dōōr'), *n.* one of the foot-soldiers formerly levied in Pandur, Hungary, for the Austrian army. They were noted for their ferocity and lack of discipline.

pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work. [French.]

panegyric (pan-e-jir'ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium. [Greek.]

panegyrize (pan'e-jir-īz), *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.

panel (pan'el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels. [Low Latin.]

panetela (pan-e-tā'la) or **panatela** (pan-a-tē'la), *adj.* shaped in the fashion of a panatela cigar—long and slim. [Spanish.]

pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

panhandle (pan'han-dl), *n.* a strip of land extending between one state and another, as (especially) the West Virginia Panhandle.

panic (pan'ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear. From the Greek god, Pan.

pannier (pan'ni-ēr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

panoplied (pan'ō-plid), *adj.* furnished with a complete suit of armor.

panoply (pan'ō-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor. [Græco-French.]

panopticon (pan-op'ti-kon), *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of panorama; a room for the exhibition of novelties. [Greek.]

panorama (pan-ō-rä'ma), *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. [Greek.]

panoramic (pan-ō-ram'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

Panslavic (pan-slav'ik), *adj.* pertaining to all the Slavic races or Panslavism.

Panslavism (pan-slav'izm), *n.* a Russian movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.

pansy (pan'zi), *n.* the heart's-ease; also called Johnny-jump-up; a species of violet developed by care into a splendid blossom of purple and gold. [French.]

pant (pant), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly: desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for trousers.

pantagraph, same as pantograph.

pantaloon (pan-ta-lōōn'), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime.

pantamorphic (pan-ta-môr'fik), *adj.* taking all shapes.

pantheism (pan'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

pantheist (pan'thē-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.

pantheistic (pan-thē-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pantheon (pan'thē-on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the Gods, and especially that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter. It is still standing.

panther (pan'thẽr), *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* pantheress. [Latin.]

pantile (pan'tīl), *n.* a curved tile.

pantochronometer (pan-tō-kro-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial. [Greek.]

pantograph (pan'tō-graf), *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, &c., on an enlarged or reduced scale. Also pantagraph.

pantometer (pan-tom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances. [Greek.]

pantomime (pan'tō-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastide theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.

pantomimic (pan-to-mim'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pantomime.

pantomimist (pan'tō-mīm-ist), *n.* one who acts in pantomime.

pantry (pan′tri), *n.* a provision closet.
pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit. [Swedish.]
papa (pa-pä′, or pä′pa), *n.* a word of endearment for father. In Latin it means the Pope. [Found in many languages, as a reduplicated form of *pa.*]
papacy (pā′pa-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Roman Catholic religion.
papal (pā′pal), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.
papaw (pa-paw′), *n.* an East Indian fruit tree. [Portuguese.]
paper (pā′pēr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with paper. [French.] See papyrus.
papeterie (pap′e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.
papier-mâché (pap-yā′ma-shā′), *n.* paper pulp molded and made into trays, &c., and japanned. [French.]
papilla (pa-pil′a), *n.* [*pl.* papillæ (pa-pil′ē)], a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue. [Latin.]
papillary (pap′il-ēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.
papoose (pa-pōōs′), *n.* a young child. [North American Indian.]
pappus (pap′us), *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants: the calyx of a composite flower. [Greek.]
pappy (pap′i), *adj.* resembling pap.
paprika (pa-prē′ka), *n.* a condiment resembling cayenne pepper though less hot; much liked by the Hungarians, who use it almost excessively. See goulash.
Papuan (pa′pu-an), *adj.* one belonging to the Papuan race, oftenest found in New Guinea, which island is widely known as Papua. Their language is a variety of the Melanesian: *n.* a Papuan.
papyrus (pa-pī′rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri (pa-pī′rī)], a species of Egyptian reed, from the rind of which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus. [Greek.]
par (pär), *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value. [Latin.]
para, a Greek *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence* as *para*centric.
parable (par′a-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude. [Latin.]
parabola (par-ab′ō-la), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [Greek.]
parabolic (par-a-bol′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also parabolical.
paraboloid (pa-rab′o-loid), *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.
parachute (par′a-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon. [Franco-Latin.]
Paraclete (par′a-klēt), *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and Advocate. [Græco-Roman.]
parade (pa-rād′), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously. [French.]
paradigm (par′a-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word. [Greek.]
paradise (par′a-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; a park; any place of happiness; heaven; the top gallery in the theater where those who occupy the cheap seats are in slang called "the gods." [French, from Old Persian.]
paradox (par′a-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions. [Greek.]
paradoxical (par-a-doks′i-kal), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.
paradoxically (par-a-doks′i-ka-li), *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.
paraffin (par′a-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood and shale, is of a waxy nature so that it is used for waterproofing, and for preserving

objects from the action of the atmosphere. The obelisk in Central Park is coated with paraffin.

paragoge (par-a-gō'jē), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word, as "got," "gotten." [Greek.]

paragon (par'a-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

paragraph (par'a-graf), *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

paragrapher (par-ag'ra-fer), *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

paragraphic (par-a-graf'ik), *adj.* consisting of paragraphs. Also paragraphical.

parallax (par'al-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

parallel (par'al-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equidistant at all points; having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant to all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to.

parallelism (par'al-lel-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

parallelogram (par-al-lel'o-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

parallelopipedon (par-al-lel-o-pip'e-don), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by six parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

paralysis (pa-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy. [Greek.]

paralytic (par-a-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

paralyze (par'a-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paralyzed, *p.pr.* paralyzing], to affect with paralysis; unnerve; render useless or ineffective.

paramount (par'a-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief: *n.* the highest in rank or authority. [Old French.]

paranoia (par-a-noi'a), *n.* a form of monomania. [Greek.]

paranoiac (par-a-noi'ak), *n.* one affected with paranoia; a monomaniac.

parapet (par'a-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy. [French.]

paraphernalia (par-a-fēr-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment. [Greek.]

paraphrase (par'a-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make a paraphrase.

paraphrastic (par-a-fras'tik), *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase. Also paraphrastical.

paraphrastically (par-a-fras'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a paraphrase.

paraplegia (par-a-plē'ji-a), *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

parasite (par'a-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself. [Greek.]

parasitic (par-a-sit'ik), *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant. Also parasitical.

parasitically (par-a-sit'i-ka-li), *adv.* like a parasite.

parasitism (par'a-sīt-izm), *n.* the state or behavior of a parasite.

parasol (par'a-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade. [French.]

parataxis (par-a-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of sentences: opposed to syntax. Specifically it means the use of simple sentences instead of compound sentences with subordinate clauses. [Greek.]

parathesis (pa-rath'e-sis), *n.* apposition; in printing or writing, bracketed matter.

parboil (pär'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.

parbuckle (pär'buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Parcæ (pär'sē), *n.pl.* in classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal. [Latin.]

parcel (pär'sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parceled, *p.pr.* parceling], to divide into parts. [French.]

parcel post (pär'sel pōst), *n.* that branch of the postal service which forwards parcels, the charges in the United States being regulated according to distance as well as weight by means of a zone system. Also parcels post.

parcenary (pär'sen-a-ri), *n.* co-heirship.

parcener (pär'sen-ēr), *n.* a co-heir.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.

parchesi (par-chē'zi) or **pachesi** (pa-chē'zi), a game played by two or four persons on a board with disks or buttons, as in our backgammon. The highest throw is 25 (Hindu, *pachisis*).

parchment (pärch'ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.

pardon (pär'don), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.

pardoner (pär'dn-ēr), *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell papal indulgences.

pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.

paregoric (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain. [Greek.]

parenchyma (pa-reng'ki-ma), *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body. [Greek.]

parenchymous (pa-reng'ki-mus), *adj.* soft; spongy. Also parenchymatous.

parent (pā'rent), *n.* a father or mother; origin. [French.]

parentage (pā'rent-āj), *n.* extraction; birth.

parental (pā-ren'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.

parenthesis (pa-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (pa-ren'the-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it: indicated by the marks ( ). [Greek.]

parenthetical (par-en-thet'i-kal), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

parenthetically (par-en-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a parenthetical manner.

paresis (par'e-sis), *n.* insanity with general motor paralysis; softening of the brain. [Greek.]

parhelion (par-hē'li-on), *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun. [Greek.]

pariah (pā'ri-ä), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus, having, in fact, no caste at all, and therefore living apart from others and serving foreigners. [Tamil.]

Parian (pā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, &c.

parietal (pa-rī'e-tal), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming the wall or side; said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the side of another organ. [Latin.]

parish (par'ish), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of the poor of such a district; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

parishioner (par-ish'on-ēr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Parisian (pa-riz'i-an), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

parisyllabic (par-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

parity (par'i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large enclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an

artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park. [French.]

parlance (pär'lans), *n.* conversation; idiom of conversation.

parley (pär'li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parleying], to hold a conference, especially with an enemy. [Old French.]

Parliament (par'li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

parliamentarian (par-li-men-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in parliamentary law and usages.

parliamentary (par-li-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

parlor (par'lēr), *n.* reception room; drawing room.

Parmesan (par'me-san), *adj.* belonging or referring to the province of Parma in Italy, especially to its cheese.

Parnassian (par-nas'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the abode of the Muses; of or pertaining to poetry.

parochial (pa-rō'ki-al), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; narrow-minded.

parodist (par'ō-dist), *n.* one who parodies. [Greek.]

parody (par'ō-di), *n.* [*pl.* parodies (par'-ō-diz)], a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying], to convert into a parody. [Greek.]

parole (pa-rōl'), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a pri oner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison. [French.]

paronym (par'ō-nim), *n.* a paronymous word.

paronymous (par-on'i-mus), *adj.* words of the same pronunciation, but different in spelling and meaning, as *peer* (to gaze at) and *peer* (a member of the House of Lords). [Greek.]

paroquet, same as parrakeet.

paroxysm (par'oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion. [Greek.]

paroxysmal (par-oks-iz'mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or occurring in, paroxysms.

parquet, parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

parquetry (pär'ket-ri), *n.* mosaic wood-work for floors. [French.]

parr (pär), *n.* a young salmon.

parrakeet (par'a-kēt), *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also paraquet, paroquet. [French.]

parricidal (par'i-sīd-al), *adj.* pertaining to parricide.

parricide (par'i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother. [Latin.]

parrot (par'ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice. [French.]

parrot-fish (par'ot-fish), *n.* a brilliant hued fish of the tropical seas.

parry (par'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying], to ward off, as a blow.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

Parsee (pär-sē'), *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith, and now living in India. Also Parsi. [Persian.]

Parseeism (pär-sē'izm), *n.* the religion of the Parsees. Also Parsiism.

Parsi, same as Parsee.

parsimonious (pär-si-mō'ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

parsimony (pär'si-mō-ni), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness. [Latin.]

parsley (pärs'li), *n.* a culinary herb. [French.]

parsnip (pärs'nip), *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root. [French.]

parson (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman. [Latin.]

parsonage (pär'sn-āj), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.

part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; proportional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a har-

mony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; *v.i.* to be separated; take leave. [French.]

partake (pär-tāk'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking], to take a part or share in common with others.

part-book (pärt'book) *n.* in music a book containing the entire part of a composition for a single person. Such scores for individuals were not known before the seventeenth century.

parterre (pär-tār'), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf. [French.]

parthenogenesis (pär-then-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction of animals or plants by means of unimpregnated germs or ova. This biological phenomena occurs in plant lice, some kinds of bee, and hymenoptera. [Greek.]

Parthenon (pär'the-non), *n.* the temple of Athene (Minerva) at Athens; she being called "the virgin goddess" (*Parthenos*). [Greek.]

partial (pär'shal), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased. [French.]

partiality (pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.

partially (pär'sha-li), *adv.* in a partial manner.

participant (pär-tis'i-pant), *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.

participate (pär-tis'i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.

participation (pär-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.

participator (pär-tis'i-pā-tēr), *n.* one who partakes with another.

participial (pär-ti-sip'i-al), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.

participle (pär'ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.

particle (pär'ti-kl), *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.

parti-colored (pär'ti-kul-ērd), *adj.* having various colors.

particular (pär-tik'ū-lär), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.

particularity (pär-tik-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* circumstantiality.

particularize (par-tik'ū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.

particularly (par-tik'ū-lär-li), *adv.* especially.

parting (pärt'ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.

partisan (pär'ti-zan), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, &c.

partisanship (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.

partition (pär-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* divide into shares; divide by walls.

partitive (pär'ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.

partly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.

partner (pärt'nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

partnership (pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.

partook (pär-tōōk'), *p.t.* of partake.

partridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.

parturition (pär-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young. [Latin.]

party (pär'ti), *n.* [*pl.* parties (pär'tiz)], a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

parvenu (pär've-nū), *n.* an upstart; one newly come to wealth or power.

Paschal (pas'kal), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover or Easter.

pasha (pa-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also pacha.
pashalic (pash-aw'lik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha. Also pachalic.
pasquinade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize. [French, from Italian.]
pass (pas), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, or entrance; defile; license, state of extremity; a thrust.
passable (pas'a-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.
passage (pas'āj), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.
pass-book (pas'book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.
passé (pas-ā'), *adj.* past; worn out or faded. [French].
passementerie (pas-men'te-rē), *n.* dress-trimmings usually of beaded lace. [French].
passenger (pas'en-jēr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.
passerine (pas'ēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the Passeres, the order of birds which includes the swallows and sparrows.
passing (pas'ing), *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit.
passing-bell (pas'ing-bel), *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.
passion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire. [Latin.]
Passion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in his last agonies.
passionate (pash'un-at), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.
passionately (pash'un-at-li), *adv.* with passion.
passion-flower (pash'un-flou-ēr), *n.* a flower of the genus Passiflora.
passionless (pash'un-les), *adj.* void of passion; calm.
Passion play (plā), *n.* a dramatic representation of the Passion of the Saviour.
Passion Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the fifth Sunday in Lent.
Passion week (wēk), *n.* the week following Passion Sunday.
passive (pas'iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive; quiescent.
passive verb (vērb), *n.* that form of a verb in which the object of the active verb becomes the subject.
Passover (pas'ō-vēr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.
passport (pas'pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country. [French.]
password (pas'wērd), *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.
past (past), *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by; *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.
paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, &c., with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.
pasteboard (pāst'bōrd), *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.
pastel (pas-tel'), *n.* a colored crayon.
paster (pās'tēr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it, for covering over other printed matter, &c.
pastern (pas'tērn), *n.* that part of a horse's hoof which lies between the fetlock and the coffin point, occupying the length between the two pastern bones.
pasteurize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to inoculate with the bacilli which produce a specific disease so as to prevent or cure it. Named from the French chemist, Louis Pasteur.
pastil (pas'til), *n.* a small cone of aro-

matic paste used for fumigating a room: a medicated lozenge. Also pastille (pas-tēl').

pastime (pas'tīm), *n.* diversion.

pastor (pas'tēr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pastoral (pas'tēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pastorate (pas'tēr-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Also pastorship.

pastry (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c., made of light puffy dough.

pasturable (pas'tūr-a-bl), *adj.* suited for pasturing.

pasturage (pas'tūr-āj), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pasture (pas'tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

pasty (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste; a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

pat (pat), *adv.* neatly; at the moment.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

patchouli (pa-chōō'li), *n.* an Indian plant, from the dried roots of which a strong perfume is made.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

pâté-de-foie-gras (pä'tā-de-fwä-grä'), a pastry of goose-livers taken from the fowls that are kept and stuffed so that their livers are enlarged. Formerly this pastry was called Strassburg pie. It is an expensive and savory dish. [French.]

paten (pat'n), *n.* the plate used for the bread at the Eucharist.

patent (pat'ent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

patentee (pat-en-tē'), *n.* one who has secured a patent.

patent-leather (pat-ent-le*th*'ēr), *n.* a varnished or japanned leather.

patent-yellow (pat-ent-yel'ō), a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

patera (pat'ēr-a), *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.

paterfamilias (pā-tēr-fa-mil'i-as), *n.* the father of a family.

paternal (pa-tēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

paternally (pa-tēr'na-li), *adv.* in a paternal manner.

paternity (pa-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

paternoster (pa-tēr-nos'tēr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every eleventh bead in a rosary.

path (path), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

pathetic (pa-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching.

pathetically (pa-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a pathetical manner.

pathogenetic (path-ō-jen-et'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

pathogeny (pa-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

pathological (path-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to pathology.

pathologist (pa-thol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in pathology.

pathology (pa-thol'o-ji), *n.* the science of diseases.

pathos (pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; intense half-melancholy emotion.

patience (pā'shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

patient (pā'shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.

patina (pat'i-na), *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient

bronzes, &c., become covered by age. [Italian.]

patness (pat'nes), *n.* appropriateness.

patois (pat'wä), *n.* provincial dialect, as Yorkshire, Wessex and Lancashire in England. [Latin.]

patriarch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.

patriarchate (pā'tri-ärk-āt), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

patrician (pa-trish'an), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.

patricide (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* the murder or murderer of one's father.

patrimonial (pat-ri-mō'ni-al), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.

patrimony (pat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.

patriot (pat'ri-, or pā'tri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.

patriotic (pā-tri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.

patriotically (pā-tri-ot'i-ka-li), *adv.* like a patriot.

patriotism (pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.

patristic (pa-tris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the theology and writings of the fathers of the Christian Church.

patrol (pa-trōl'), *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling], to go round as a patrol.

patron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship: tutelary. [French.]

patronage (pā'tron-āj), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.

patronal (pā'trō-nal), *adj.* performing the office of a patron.

patronize (pā'trō-nīz), *v.t.* to act as a patron towards; support or protect; frequent as a customer.

patronymic (pat-rō-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.

patroon (pa-trōōn'), *n.* once a landed proprietor with manorial rights. Many such rights were claimed by the Dutch during their occupation of New York; and they continued to be held even after the Revolution. [Dutch.]

patten (pat'en), *n.* a wooden shoe with an iron ring worn under the soles by women as a protection against damp; the base of a column.

patter (pat'ēr), *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.

pattering (pat'ēr-ing), *p.adj.* making a quick succession of light blows.

pattern (pat'ērn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.

patty (pat'i), *n.* a small pie. [French.]

paucity (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (pänch, or pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

pauper (paw'pēr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

pauperism (paw'pēr-izm), *n.* the state of being a pauper.

pauperize (paw'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.

pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, &c.: as, to *pave* a street.

pavement (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

paver (pā'vēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements.

pavilion (pa-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental domed-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

paving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.

pavonine (pav'o-nin), *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: said of certain ores. [Latin.]

paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws: *v.t.* to scrape with the

forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

pawl (pawl), *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass.

pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

pawnbroker (pawn'brō-kĕr), *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.

pawpaw (paw'paw), *n.* a tree of the custard-apple family, common in the middle western United States.

pax (paks), *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshippers.

pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paid, *p.pr.* paying], to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered. [French.]

payee (pā-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is paid.

paymaster (pā'mas-tĕr), *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, especially an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas, or pease (pēz)], a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.

peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance.

peaceable (pēs'a-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.

peaceableness (pēs'a-bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable. Also peacefulness.

peaceably (pēs'a-bli), *adv.* without agitation or tumult.

peaceful (pēs'fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet. [French.]

peacefully (pēs'foo-li), *adv.* in a peaceful manner.

peace-officer (pēs'of-i-sĕr), *n.* a justice of the peace or a police-officer.

Peace Tribunal (tri-bū'nal), the international court at The Hague in Holland which sits to judge disputes between different countries.

peach (pēch), *n.* a tree with its downy edible fruit: *v.i.* to betray one's accomplices.

peacock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

peahen (pē'hen), *n.* a female peafowl, homologous to the peacock.

pea-jacket (pē'jak-et), *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.

peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast.

peakish (pēk'ish), *adj.* having pale thin features.

peaky (pēk'i), *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak; sharp-featured. [Colloquial.]

peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud or solemn sounds.

peanut (pē'nut), *n.* the ground-nut; in some parts of the country, called goober.

pear (pār), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).

pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type (see type): *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.

pearlash (pērl'ash), *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.

pearliness (pērl'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pearly.

pearly (pērl'i), *adj.* resembling, or containing, pearls; clear; transparent.

peasant (pez'ant), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

peasantry (pez'ant-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peastone (pē'stōn), *n.* pisolite.

peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.

pebble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.

pebbly (peb'li), *adj.* full of pebbles.

pecan (pē′can), *n.* a species of North American hickory and its fruit.
peccability (pek-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* the state of being subject to sin.
peccable (pek′a-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.
peccadillo (pek-a-dil′o), *n.* a trifling fault.
peccancy (pek′an-si), *n.* sinfulness.
peccary (pek′a-ri), *n.* a South American mammal allied to the hog.
peccavi (pek-ā′vī), (Latin, I have sinned), a word in colloquial use, expressive of contrition for committing a fault.
peck (pek), *n.* one-fourth of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat.
pecker (pek′ẽr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.
pectic acid (pek′tik as′id), *n.* an acid found in various fruits.
pectin (pek′tin), *n.* the gelatinizing principle of certain ripe fruits.
pectinate (pek′tin-āt), *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb. Also pectinated.
pectoral (pek′to-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin. [Latin.]
peculate (pek′ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle. [Latin.]
peculation (pek-ū-lā′shun), *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.
peculator (pek′ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who peculates.
peculiar (pe-kū′lyar), *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange: *n.* a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs. [Latin.]
peculiarity (pe-kū-li-ar′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (pe-kū-li-ar′i-tiz)], something peculiar or characteristic.
peculiarly (pe-kū′lyar-li), *adv.* in a peculiar manner.
pecuniarily (pe-kū′ni-ar-i-li), *adv.* as regards money.
pecuniary (pe-kū′ni-ar-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.
pedagogic (ped-a-goj′ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pedagogue or to the science of teaching. [Greek.]
pedagogics (ped-a-goj′iks), *n.* the science of teaching.
pedagogism (ped′a-gog-izm), *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.
pedagogist (ped-a-goj′ist), *n.* one who treats of pedagogics.
pedagogue (ped′a-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.
pedagogy (ped′a-gō-ji), *n.* pedagogics.
pedal (ped′al), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone: *v.t.* to work the pedal of a bicycle.
pedant (ped′ant), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.
pedantic (pe-dan′tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry.
pedantically (pe-dan′ti-ka-li), *adv.* like a pedant.
pedantry (ped′an-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.
pedate (ped′āt), *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.
peddle (ped′l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.
peddler, pedler, pedlar (ped′lẽr), *n.* one who peddles.
peddling (ped′ling), *adj.* trifling.
pedestal (ped′es-tal), *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.
pedestrian (pe-des′tri-an), *adj.* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.
pedestrianism (pe-des′tri-an-izm), *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.
pedicure (ped′i-kūr), *n.* the care of the feet; a chiropodist. [Latin.]
pediform (ped′i-fôrm), *adj.* foot-shaped.
pedigree (ped′i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.
pediment (ped′i-ment), *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.
pedler. See peddler.
pedobaptism, same as pædobaptism.

pedometer (pe-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.

peduncle (ped-ung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.

pedunclar (ped-ung'kū-lär), *adj.* of or pertaining to a peduncle.

pedunculate (ped-ung'kū-lāt), *adj.* having, or growing upon, a peduncle. Also pedunculated.

peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peeler (pēl'ĕr), *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman, named from Sir Robert Peel, who established the London police force.

peen (pēn), *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.

peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.

peepul- or **pippul-tree** (pē' or pip'-pul-trē), *n.* the sacred tree of Buddha in India. White men call it the "bo-tree."

peer (pēr), *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman who is a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.

peerage (pēr'āj), *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.

peeress (pēr'es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.

peerless (pēr'les), *adj.* without an equal.

peevish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.

peewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging], to fasten or mark out with pegs.

Pegasus (peg'a-sus), *n.* the winged horse of the muses in Greek legend; used of poetic inspiration.

peignoir (pā-nwär'), *n.* a loose dressing-sack.

pelage (pel'āj), *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal.

pelagic (pe-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the ocean.

pelerine (pel'ĕr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.

pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth; used in a bad sense.

pelican (pel'i-kan), *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill.

pelisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit; a hussar's jacket. [French.]

pellagra (pel-a'gra), *n.* a disease marked by skin eruptions and disturbance of the digestive and nervous systems, frequently fatal, held by some authorites to be due to the eating of spoiled corn-meal, or products of diseased Indian corn.

pellet (pel'et), *n.* a little ball.

pellicle (pel'i-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film. [French.]

pellitory (pel'i-tō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls.

pell-mell (pel'mel), *adv.* with confused violence. [French.]

pellucid (pel-ū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent. [Latin.]

pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.

peltry (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.

pelt-wool (pelt'wool), *n.* wool from dead sheep.

pelvic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis. [Latin.]

pelvis (pel'vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.

pemmican (pem'i-kan), *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* penned, *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.

penal (pē'nal), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.

penalize (pē'nal-īz), *v.t.* to subject to penalty; to punish.

penally (pē'na-li), *adv.* by way of punishment.

penalty (pen'al-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a racehorse.

penance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Roman Catholic Church one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

Penang-lawyer (pe-nang'law'yĕr), *n.* a species of bamboo found in Penang, from which are cut the thin canes that bear the peculiar name given above.

Penates (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

pence (pens), *pl.* of penny. [Latin.]

penchant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong inclination or taste. [French.]

pencil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point: *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

penciled (pen'sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

penciling (pen'sil-ing), *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

pendant (pen'dant), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an earring or locket; a pennant.

pendency (pen'den-si), *n.* suspense; indecision. Also pendence.

pendent (pen'dent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pending (pen'ding), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

Pendragon (pen-drag'un), *n.* in Celtic Britain, a noble who for urgent reasons of state was made dictator with plenary powers. The name is Welsh, meaning "head leader."

pendulous (pen'dū-lus), *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

pendulum (pen'dū-lum), *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

penetrability (pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body.

penetrable (pen'e-tra-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

penetralia (pen-e-trā'li-a), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c.; mysteries.

penetrant (pen'e-trant), *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

penetrate (pen'e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior.

penetrating (pen'e-trā-ting), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also penetrative.

penetration (pen-e-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

penetrativeness (pen'e-tr -tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being penetrative.

pen-fish (pen'fish), *n.* a kind of eel pout.

penguin (pen'gwin), *n.* a large sea-fowl with rudimentary wings.

peninsula (pe-nin'sū-la), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus. When the English speak of the Peninsula, they always mean the Spanish Peninsula (Spain and Portugal) where the great Peninsular War was fought by them against Napoleon.

peninsular (pe-nin'sū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

penis (pē'nis), *n.* the male organ of generation. [Latin.]

penitence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

penitent (pen'i-tent), *adj.* repentant: *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

penitential (pen-i-ten'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, o e pres ing, penitence; of the nature of penance: *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

penitentiary (pen-i-ten'sha-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance: *n.* a penitent; a house of correction; a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the papal court, that grants dispensations, absolutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

penknife (pen'nīf), *n.* a small pocket-knife; opposite to jack-knife.

penman (pen'man), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.
penmanship (pen'man-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.
pennant (pen'ant), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.
pennate (pen'āt), same as pinnate.
penniless (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.
pennon (pen'on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.
penny (pen'i), *n.* [*pl.* pennies (pen'iz) (denoting number), pence (pens), (denoting amount or value)], a bronze coin = 1-12 of a shilling, or 2 cents. [English.]
pennyroyal (pen-i-roi'al), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.
pennyweight (pen'i-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.
penological (pē-no-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to penology.
penologist (pē-nol'o-jist), *n.* a student of penology.
penology (pē-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.
pensile (pen'sil), *adj.* hanging.
pension (pen'shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (päng-si-äng'): *v.t.* to grant a pension to.
pensionary (pen'shun-a-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or maintained by, a pension: *n.* a person in receipt of a pension.
pensioner (pen'shun-ẽr), *n.* one who receives a pension, especially a discharged soldier.
pensive (pen'siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.
pensively (pen'siv-li), *adv.* in a pensive manner.
pensiveness (pen'siv-nes), *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.
pent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pen (to shut up).
penta, a Greek *prefix* meaning *five,* as *penta*chord, an instrument with five strings; musical scale of five sounds. Also pente.
pentad (pen'tad), *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.
pentagon (pen'ta-gon), *n.* a figure of five sides and five angles.
pentahedral (pen-ta-hē'dral), *adj.* having five sides.
pentahedron (pen-ta-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure having five sides.
pentahexahedral (pen-ta-heks-a-hē'-dral), *adj.* exhibiting five ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.
pentamerous (pen-tam'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of five parts.
pentameter (pen-tam'e-tẽr), *n.* a verse consisting of five feet or meters.
pentastyle (pen'ta-stīl), *n.* a building with five columns in front.
Pentateuch (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* the first five books of the Old Testament.
Pentecost (pen'te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.
pentecostal (pen-te-kos'tal), *adj.* pertaining to Pentecost.
penthouse (pent'hous), *n.* a shed with a slanting troof projecting from a main wall or building.
penult (pē'nult), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also penultima.
penultimate (pē-nul'ti-mat), *adj.* last but one. [Latin.]
penumbra (pe-num'bra), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.
penurious (pe-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.
penury (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty. [Latin.]
peon (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer; an Indian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess. [Spanish.]
peony (pē'ō-ni), *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia.
people (pē'pl), *n.* [*pl.* people, peoples (pē'plz)], persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.
pepper (pep'ẽr), *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum;* the name is also given to ground capsicum, but distinguished from black pepper by the prefixed adjective "red."
peppercorn (pep'ẽr-kôrn), *n.* the small

berry of the pepper-plant: hence anything insignificant.

peppermint (pep'ẽr-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it.

pepperwort (pep'ẽr-wẽrt), *n.* a cress.

peppery (pep'ẽr-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.

pepsin (pep'sin), *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of a pig used in medicine to aid digestion. Also pepsine. [Greek.]

peptic (pep'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion: *pl.* the science of digestion.

peptones (pep'tōnz), *n.pl.* the products of the action of pepsin.

per, a Latin *prefix* meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very,* as *per*ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.

peradventure (pẽr-ad-ven'tūr), *adv.* by chance.

perambulation (pẽr-am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of passing through; a survey made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

perambulator (pẽr-am'bū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage: an instrument for measuring road distances.

percale (pẽr-käl'), *n.* cotton fabrics with a linen finish.

perceivable (pẽr-sē'va-bl), *adj.* discernible by the mind.

perceivably (pẽr-sē'va-bli), *adv.* perceptibly.

perceive (pẽr-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge of by the senses; understand; discern.

per cent. (pẽr-sent'), by the hundred.

percentage (pẽr-sent'āj), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

percept (per'sept), *n.* the knowledge (mental image) acquired through the medium of the senses, concerning various objects. See concept.

perceptibility (pẽr-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perceptible.

perceptible (pẽr-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.

perceptibly (pẽr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* so as to be perceived.

perception (pẽr-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

perceptive (pẽr-sep'tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.

perceptivity (pẽr-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of perception or thinking.

perch (pẽrch), *n.* a fresh-water fish [French]; a measure of length = 5½ yards, 1-40th of a rood; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

perchance (pẽr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.

perchlorate (pẽr-klō'rāt), *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.

perchloric (per-klō'rik), *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.

perchloride (per-klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.

percipience (pẽr-sip'i-ens), *n.* the act of perceiving. [Latin.]

percipient (pẽr-sip'i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

percolate (pẽr'kō-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.

percolation (pẽr-kō-lā'shun), *n.* filtration.

percolator (pẽr'kō-lā-tẽr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

percussion (pẽr-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

percussion-cap (pẽr-kush'un-kap), *n.* a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.

percussive (pẽr-kus'iv), *adj.* striking against.

perdition (pẽr-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

perdu (per-dū'), *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger. [French.]

peregrination (per-e-gri-nā'shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.

peregrinator (per'e-grin-ā-tēr), *n.* a traveler. [Latin.]
peremptorily (per-emp'tor-i-li), *adv.* in a peremptory manner.
peremptoriness (per-emp'tor-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.
peremptory (per-emp'tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation. [Latin.]
perennial (per-en'i-al), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than two years. [Latin.]
perennially (per-en'i-a-li), *adv.* so as to be perennial; perpetually.
perfect (pēr'fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; fully skilled or accomplished; in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* to make perfect; complete or finish. [Latin.]
perfectibility (pēr-fek-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.
perfectible (pēr-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.
perfection (pēr-fek'shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.
perfidious (pēr-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.
perfidy (pēr'fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed. [Latin.]
perforate (pēr'fō-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.
perforation (pēr-fō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through. [Latin.]
perforator (pēr'fō-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.
perforce (pēr-fôrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.
perform (pēr-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out; execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.
performance (pēr-fôrm'ans), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.
perfume (pēr-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* (pēr'fūm) a sweet-smelling scent.
perfumery (pēr-fūm'ēr-i), *n.* perfumes in general. [French.]
perfunctorily (pēr-fungk'to-ri-li), *adv.* carelessly.
perfunctoriness (pēr-fungk'to-ri-nes), *n.* carelessness.
perfunctory (pēr-fungk'to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently with the purpose of getting rid of the duty; negligent. [Latin.]
perhaps (pēr-haps'), *adv.* possibly.
peri (pē'ri), *n.* in Persian mythology, a descendant of a fallen spirit excluded from paradise; a fairy.
peri, a Greek *prefix,* meaning *around,* as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.
perianth (per'i-anth), *n.* a floral envelope.
pericardiac (per-i-kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the pericardium. Also pericardial.
pericarditis (per-i-kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.
pericardium (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.
pericarp (per'i-kärp), *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.
pericarpial (per-i-kär'pi-al), *adj.* pertaining to a pericarp.
periclase (per'i-klāz), *n.* a magnesian mineral.
periclinal (per-i-klī'nal), *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis.
pericranium (per-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.
peridot (per'i-dō), *n.* a semi-precious stone, the same as chrysolite, and not particularly different from olivene, whose greenish color it shares.
perigee (per'i-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.
perihelion (per-i-hē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* perihelia (per-i-hē'li-a)], that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.
peril (per'il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk. [French.]
perilous (per'il-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.
perimeter (pe-rim'e-tēr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.
period (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.
periodical (pē-ri-od'i-kal), *adj.* per-

taining to a period, or to periodicals; occurring at regular intervals. Also periodic: *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.

periodically (pē-ri-od'i-ka-li), *adv.* at stated intervals.

periodicity (pē-ri-ō-dis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being periodical.

periosteal (per-i-os'te-al), *adj.* pertaining to the periosteum.

periosteum (per-i-os'te-um), *n.* the vascular nervous membrane which covers the bones.

periostitis (per-i-os-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.

Peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum: *n.* a disciple of Aristotle.

peripatetic (per-i-pa-tet'ik), *adj.* walking about: *n.* one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.

peripheral (pe-rif'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to a periphery.

periphery (pe-rif'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* peripheries (pe-rif'ēr-iz)], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.

periphrasis (pe-rif'ra-sis), *n.* circumlocution.

periphrastic (per-i-fras'tik), *adj.* circumlocutory. Also periphrastical.

periphrastically (per-i-fras'ti-ka-li), *adv.* by periphrasis.

périque (pā-rēk'), *n.* a strong, high flavored tobacco, used mainly to strengthen the milder brands.

periscope (per'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for seeing over intervening objects; used in guiding submarine boats.

periscopic (per-i-skop'ik), *adj.* viewing all round, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed at an oblique angle. Also periscopical.

perish (per'ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.

perishability (per-ish-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perishable. Also perishableness.

perishable (per'ish-a-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.

perisperm (per'i-spērm), *n.* albumen of a seed.

peristaltic (per-i-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onward. [Greek.]

peristyle (per'i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.

perisystole (per-i-sis'tō-lē), *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.

peritoneal (per-i-tō-nē'al), *adj.* pertaining to the peritoneum.

peritoneum (per-i-tō-nē'um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.

peritonitis (per-i-tō-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

perityphlitis (per-i-ti-flī'tis), *n.* same as appendicitis. [Eng. Med.]

periwig (pēr'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.

periwinkle (per'i-wing-kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusk.

perjure (pēr'jūr), *v.i.* to swear falsely. [Latin.]

perjury (pēr'jūr-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.

perk (pērk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.

perky (pērk'i), *adj.* jaunty; smart.

permanence (pēr'ma-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration. Also permanency.

permanent (pēr'ma-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state. [Latin.]

permeability (pēr-me-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.

permeable (pēr'me-a-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.

permeate (pēr'me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate and pass through the pores or interstices of. [Latin.]

permeation (pēr-me-ā'shun), *n.* the act of permeating.

permissible (pēr-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.

permission (pēr-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.

permissive (pēr-mis'iv), *adj.* granting permission or license; not forbidding.

permissively (pēr-mis'iv-li), *adv.* by permission.

permit (pĕr-mit′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting], to allow without command; consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per′mit) a written license from an officer of customs to remove dutiable goods; permission. [French.]

permitter (pĕr-mit′ĕr), *n.* one who permits.

permutable (pĕr-mūt′a-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.

permutation (pĕr-mū-tā′shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrangement of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other. [Latin.]

pernicious (pĕr-nish′us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.

pernickety (pĕr-nik′i-ti), *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular. [Colloq.]

peroration (per-o-rā′shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

peroxide (pĕr-oks′īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest proportion of oxygen.

peroxidize (pĕr-oks′i-dīz), *v.t.* to oxidize to the greatest degree.

perpend (pĕr-pend′), *v.t.* to weigh in the mind; to consider carefully. [Latin.]

perpendicular (pĕr-pen-dik′ū-lar), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.

perpetrate (pĕr′pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).

perpetration (pĕr-pe-trā′shun), *n.* the act of perpetrating.

perpetrator (pĕr′pe-trā-tĕr), *n.* one who perpetrates.

perpetual (pĕr-pet′ū-al), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

perpetually (pĕr-pet′ū-a-li), *adv.* continually.

perpetuate (pĕr-pet′ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion. [Latin.]

perpetuation (pĕr-pet-ū-ā′shun), *n.* the act of perpetuating.

perpetuity (pĕr-pe-tū′i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

perplex (pĕr-pleks′), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

perplexity (pĕr-pleks′i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

perquisite (pĕr′kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited. [Latin.]

perron (per′on), *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.

perry (per′i), *n.* the fermented juice of pears.

persecute (pĕr′se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

persecution (pĕr-se-kū′shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted. [Latin.]

persecutor (pĕr′se-kū-tĕr), *n.* one who persecutes.

perseverance (pĕr-se-vē′rans), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

persevere (pĕr-se-vēr′), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

Persian (pĕr′shan), *adj.* pertaining to Persia, to its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.pl.* sculptured draped male figures used as columns. See Iran.

persiflage (per′si-fläzh), *n.* a light, flippant manner of talking; banter.

persimmon (pĕr-sim′un), *n.* an American plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it. [Amer. Indian.]

persist (pĕr-sist′), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere. [Latin.]

persistence (pĕr-sis′tens), *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy. Also persistency.

persistent (pĕr-sis′tent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

person (pĕr′sn), *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking*, *spoken to*, or *spoken of*. [French.]

personage (pĕr′sn-āj), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.

personal (pĕr′sn-al), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the

person; movable; opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods; opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).

personality (pĕr-sn-al′i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

personally (pĕr′sn-a-li), *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.

personalty (pĕr′sn-al-ti), *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.

personate (pĕr′sn-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit; assume the character of, for fraudulent purposes, as in voting. Also impersonate.

personator (pĕr′sn-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who assumes the character of another.

personification (pĕr-son-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the act of personifying.

personify (pĕr-son′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying], to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

personnel (per-son-el′), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel*, arms, stores, &c.

perspective (pĕr-spek′tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye. [Latin.]

perspectively (pĕr-spek′tiv-li), *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

perspectograph (pĕr-spek′tō-graf), *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.

perspicacious (pĕr-spi-kā′shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.

perspicacity (pĕr-spi-kas′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

perspicuity (pĕr-spi-kū′i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.

perspicuous (pĕr-spik′ū-us), *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.

perspiration (pĕr-spi-rā′shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.

perspire (pĕr-spīr′), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.

persuade (pĕr-swād′), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will of; exhort, induce; prevail upon.

persuasibility (pĕr-swā-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* the capability of being persuaded. Also persuasibleness.

persuasion (pĕr-swā′zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.

persuasive (pĕr-swā′siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.

persuasively (pĕr-swā′siv-li), *adv.* so as to persuade.

persuasiveness (pĕr-swā′siv-nes), *n.* the quality of being persuasive.

pert (pĕrt), *adj.* saucy; forward.

pertain (pĕr-tān′), *v.i.* to belong, or have relation.

pertinacious (pĕr-ti-nā′shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.

pertinacity (pĕr-ti-nas′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.

pertinence (pĕr′ti-nens), *n.* suitableness; fitness. Also pertinency.

pertinent (pĕr′ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.

perturb (pĕr-tĕrb′), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet. [Latin.]

perturbation (pĕr-tĕr-bā′shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.

peruke (per-ōōk′), *n.* a kind of wig.

perusal (pe-rōō′zal), *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.

peruse (pe-rōōz′), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.

Peruvian (pe-rōōv′i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Peru.

Peruvian bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona from which comes quinine. Cinchona was first found in Peru, but the trees are now raised extensively in India.

pervade (pĕr-vād′), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate. [Latin.]

pervasion (pĕr-vā′zhun), *n.* the act of pervading.

perverse (pĕr-vĕrs′), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.

perversely (pĕr-vĕrs'li), *adv.* in a perverse manner.
perverseness (pĕr-vĕrs'nes), *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy. Also perversity.
perversion (pĕr-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety; misapplication.
perversity (pĕr-vĕr'si-ti), same as perverseness.
perversive (pĕr-vĕr'siv), *adj.* tending to pervert.
pervert (pĕr-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per'vert) one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error.
pervious (pĕr'vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.
pesade (pē-zād'), *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.
pesky (pes'ki), *adj.* troublesome; annoying. [Amer. Slang.]
peso (pā'sō), *n.* a dollar. [Spanish.]
pessimism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to optimism. [Latin.]
pessimist (pes'i-mist), *n.* a one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.
pessimistic (pes-i-mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy.
pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous or injurious. [Latin.]
pester (pes'tĕr), *v.t.* to annoy.
pestiferous (pes-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious. [Latin.]
pestilence (pes'ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.
pestilent (pes'ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.
pestilential (pes-ti-len'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, a pestilence; pernicious; destructive.
pestle (pes'l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.
pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.
petal (pet'al), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf. [Greek.]
petaled (pet'ald), *adj.* having petals. Also petalous.
petard (pe-tärd'), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c. [French.]
peter (pē'tĕr), *v.i.* in mining, to become exhausted; to lose power or value (with *out*).
petiole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.
petit (pet'i), *adj.* small; inconsiderable [French]. *Feminine* petite (pe-tēt').
petition (pe-tish'un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; present a petition to.
petitionary (pe-tish'un-a-ri), *adj.* containing a petition.
petit jury (pet'i jōō-ri), *n.* a trial jury as distinguished from a grand jury. Also petty jury.
petit-maître (pet'i-mā'tr), *n.* a fop who affects women's society. [French.]
petrel (pet'rel), *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird, that appears in its flight to walk upon the water.
petrescence (pe-tres'ens), *n.* the act of becoming converted into stone.
petrifaction (pet-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.
petrifactive (pet-ri-fak'tiv), *adj.* having power to petrify.
petrify (pet'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying], to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard: *v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness. [Latin.]
petroleum (pe-trō'le-um), *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil. [Græco-Latin.]
petrology (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of rocks, and their mineral and chemical composition.

petticoat (pet'i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.
pettifogger (pet'i-fog-ēr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.
pettily (pet'i-li), *adv.* in a petty manner.
pettiness (pet'i-nes), *n.* smallness; unimportance.
pettish (pet'ish), *adj.* fretful; petulant.
petty (pet'i), *adj.* trifling; small; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.
petty jury. See petit jury.
petulance (pet'ū-lans), *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also petulancy.
petulant (pet'ū-lant), *adj.* peevish; capricious. [Latin.]
Petunia (pe-tū'ni-a), *n.* a South American genus of ornamental plants with handsome flowers.
petunia, *n.* a plant of the genus Petunia, or its flower.
pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews. [Old French, from Latin.]
pewit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing. Also peewit.
pewter (pū'tēr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.: *adj.* made of pewter.
pfennig (fen'ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany = ¼ cent.
phaeton (fā'e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.
phagocyte (fag'o-sīt), *n.* a leucocyte which feeds upon larvæ and bacteria and eliminates harmful substances in man; but in time it is itself devoured by the adult human being. Thus the phagocyte is a great purifier and safeguard from disease for man. [Greek.]
phalanges, *pl.* of phalanx.
phalanx (fā'langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (fā-lan'jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.
phantasm (fan'tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.
phantasmagoria (f a n-t a z-m a-g ō'-ri-a), *n.* a magic lantern. [Greek.]
phantom (fan'tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.
pharisaic (far-i-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also pharisaical.
pharisaism (far'i-sā-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.
Pharisee (far'i-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies; one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law; a mere formalist. [Latin, from Hebrew.]
pharmaceutic (fär-ma-sū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics. Also pharmaceutical: *n.pl.* pharmacy.
pharmaceutist (fär-ma-sū'tist), *n.* one who prepares medicines. Also pharmacist.
pharmacology (fär-ma-kol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on pharmacy.
pharmacopœia (fär-ma-kō-pē'ya), *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparation of medical appliances. [Greek.]
pharmacy (fär'ma-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.
pharos (fā'ros), *n.* a lighthouse. [Greek.]
pharyngeal (fa-rin'jē-al), *adj.* pertaining to the pharynx.
pharynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus. [Greek.]
phase (fāz), *n.* [*pl.* phases (fā'sēz)], the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also phasis. [Greek.]
pheasant (fez'ant), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport. [French.]
pheasantry (fez'ant-ri), *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.
phenix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird, said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre; hence the emblem of immortality. Also phœnix. [Greek.]
phenol (fē'nol), *n.* carbolic acid.
phenomenal (fē-nom'en-al), *adj.* per-

taining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phenomenalism (fē-nom'i-nal-izm), *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that visible things are really phenomena.

phenomenalist (fē-nom'e-nal-ist), *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

phenomenon (fē-nom'e-non), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena (fē-nom'e-na)], an appearance, especially one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

phenyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydro-carbon radical of phenol.

phial (fī'al), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Also vial. [Greek.]

philander (fil-an'dĕr), *v.i.* to be a sentimentalist; to make harmless and rather foolish love. [Greek.]

philanthropic (fil-an-throp'ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also philanthropical.

philanthropically (fil-an-throp'i-ka-li), *adv.* benevolently.

philanthropist (fil-an'thrō-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

philanthropy (fil-an'thrō-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence. [Greek.]

philatelist (fil-at'e-list), *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pertaining to philately. [Modern Greek.]

philately (fil-at'e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

philharmonic (fil-här-mon'ik), *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society. [Greek.]

Philippic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from one of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon. The name is also given to the orations of Cicero against M. Antonius. (Mark Antony.)

Philistine (fil-is'tin or fil'is-tīn), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* characteristic of the Philistines; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Philistinism (fil-is'tin-izm), *n.* the manners or modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

philological (fil-o-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to philology.

philologist (fil-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in philology. Also philologer.

philology (fil-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation. [Greek.]

philomel (fil'ō-mel), *n.* the nightingale. [Greek.]

philoprogenitiveness (fil-ō-prō-jen'-i-tiv-nes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.

philosopher (fil-os'ō-fĕr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

philosophic (fil-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm. Also philosophical.

philosophically (fil-ō-sof'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a philosophic manner.

philosophize (fil-os'ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.

philosophy (fil-os'ō-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of all phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper. [Greek.]

philter, philtre (fil'tĕr), *n.* a love charm or potion.

phiz (fiz), *n.* abbreviation of physiognomy. [Vulgar.]

phlebotomy (flē-bot'ō-mi), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood. [Greek.]

phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air-passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness. [Greek.]

phlegmatic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull.

phlegmatically (fleg-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.

Phlox (floks), *n.* a genus of North American bright-colored flowering plants; any one of these plants.

Phœbus (fē'bus), *n.* Apollo; the sun.

Phœnician (fe-nish'an), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Phœnicia, or to its inhabitants.

phœnix, same as phenix.

phonetic (fō-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also phonetical: *n.pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice. [Greek.]

phonetically (fō-net'i-ka-li), *adv.* by sounds.

phonics (fon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of sounds; acoustics.

phonogram (fō'nō-gram), *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.

phonograph (fō'nō-graf), *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds. [Modern Greek.]

phonographic (fō-nō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.

phonography (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, in which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark.

phonology (fō-nol'o-ji), *n.* the science of articulate sounds.

phonoscope (fō'nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument which by means of electricity translates vibrations of sounds into visible figures.

phonotype (fō'nō-tīp), *n.* a phonetic type.

phonotypy (fō'nō-tī-pi), *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.

phormium (fôr'mi-um), *n.* New Zealand flax.

phosphate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.

phosphide (fos'fīd), same as phosphuret.

phosphite (fos'fīt), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.

phosphorate (fos'fo-rāt), *v.t.* to combine with phosphorus.

phosphoresce (fos-fo-res'), *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus.

phosphorescence (fos-fo-res'ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.

phosphorescent (fos-fo-res'ent), *adj.* luminous.

phosphoric (fos-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus. Phosphorous.

phosphorous acid (fos'for-us as'id), *n.* an acid formed by the union of 1 atom of phosphorus and 3 atoms of oxygen.

phosphorus (fos'for-us), *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark.

phosphuret (fos'fū-ret), *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.

phosphureted (fos-fū-ret'ed), *adj.* combined with phosphorus.

photo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *light.*

photo (fō'tō), *n.* vulgar for a photograph.

photochromy (fō'to-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of photographing in colors.

photogen (fō'tō-jen), *n.* an inflammable hydro-carbon; paraffin.

photoglyphy (fō-tog'li-fi), *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.

photograph (fō'tō-graf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.

photography (fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

photogravure (fō-tō-gra-vūr'), *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitized surface an incised engraved metal plate from which impressions may be printed: *v.t.* to produce by such a process.

photoheliograph (fō-tō-hē'li-ō-graf), *n.* a photographic telescope or camera moved by clockwork, for depicting solar spots, transits, &c.

photophone (fō'tō-fōn), *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

photoplay (fō'to-plā), *n.* a play presented on a screen by moving pictures.

photosphere (fō'tō-sfēr), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

phototherapy (fō-tō-ther'a-pi), *n.* the light cure; treatment of diseases by bringing strong electric or solar light to bear upon the affected parts.

phototype (fō'to-tīp), *n.* a block produced by photography from which engravings, &c., can be printed; the process itself.

photozincography (fō-tō-zing-kog'-ra-fi), *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words. [Greek.]

phraseology (frāz-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity, of expression; a collection of phrases.

phrenic (fren'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

phrenitis (fre-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

phrenological (fren-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to phrenology.

phrenologically (fren-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to phrenology.

phrenologist (fren-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

phrenology (fren-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the human mind or brain, as connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations on the cranium.

phthisic (tiz'ik), *n.* asthma; phthisis.

phthisical (tiz'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, phthisic or phthisis.

phthisis (tī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption. [Greek.]

phycology (fī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the algæ or seaweeds.

phylactery (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (fi-lak'tēr-iz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist. [Græco-Latin.]

phyllophore (fil'ō-fôr), *n.* the summit of a stem bearing leaves. It is usually a palm-tree.

phylloxera (fi-loks-ē'ra), *n.* an insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) which punctures the roots and leaves of vines and causes their destruction.

physeter (fi-sē'tēr), *n.* the sperm whale.

physic (fiz'ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking], to administer medicine to; cure.

physical (fiz'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.

physician (fi-zish'an), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

physicism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* materialism.

physicist (fiz'i-sist), *n.* a student of natural science.

physico, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *of*, or *pertaining to, nature*, as *physico*-theology, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

physics (fiz'iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.

physiognomist (fiz-i-og'nō-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiognomy.

physiognomy (fiz-i-og'nō-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance.

physiological (fiz-i-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to physiology.

physiologist (fiz-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.

physiology (fiz-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.

physique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization. [French.]

pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble or throw into disorder, as printing type.

piacular (pī-ak'ū-lar), *adj.* expiatory; requiring sacrifice; atrocious.

pia mater (pī'a mā'tēr), *n.* a delicate vascular membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.

pianist (pi'an-ist), *n.* a performer on the piano.

piano (pi-an'ō), *n.* a pianoforte.

piano (pi-an'ō), *adv.* as a musical term, written in the score, softly: **pianissimo** (pi-an-is'si-mō), very softly. [Italian.]

pianoforte (pi-an'ō-fôrt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, the notes of which are produced by hammers acted upon by keys.

piano-player (pi-an'ō-plā'ēr), *n.* an apparatus attached to a piano causing it to play automatically. Also pianola (pi-an-ō'la).

piazza (pi-az'a), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars. [Italian.]

pibcorn (pib'kôrn), *n.* a Welsh musical pipe.

pibroch (pē'brokh), *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipes.

pica (pī'ka), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing (see type); a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, &c.

picador (pik-a-dōr'), *n.* the horseman who incites the bull in a Spanish bull-fight by attacking it with a lance. [Spanish.]

picaroon (pik-a-rōōn'), *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder. [Spanish.]

picayune (pik-a-yōōn'), *n.* a silver coin = 6¼ cents, or now 5 cents; a trifle. [French.]

piccalilli (pik'a-lil-i), *n.* a kind of pickle.

piccaninny (pik'a-nin-i), *n.* [*pl.* piccaninnies (pik'a-nin-iz)], a negro baby or child. [Cuban dialect.]

piccolo (pik'ō-lō), *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute. [Italian.]

pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck; gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat fastidiously; pilfer.

pick-a-back (pik'a-bak), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack.

pickax, pickaxe (pik'aks), *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end and broad at the other.

pickelhaube (pik'el-how'be), *n.* the spiked helmet worn by German soldiers. [German.]

pickerel (pik'ēr-el), *n.* a small pike.

picket (pik'et), *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket. [French.]

pickle (pik'l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c., for preserving food; vegetables, &c., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

picklock (pik'lok), *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.

picnic (pik'nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c., by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.

picric acid (pik'rik as'id), *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; carbazotic acid.

picromel (pik'rō-mel), *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

picrotoxin (pik-rō-toks'in), *n.* the poisonous bitter principle found in the berries of *Cocculus Indicus*.

pictoglyph (pik'to-glif), *n.* a picture carved on a hard surface, especially on rock.

pictograph (pik'to-graf), *n.* a picture representing an idea; the earliest form of record.

pictorial (pik-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

picture (pik'tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description. [Latin.]

picturesque (pik-tūr-esk'), *adj.* giving vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which is picturesque.

pidgin English (pij'in ing'glish), *n.* a jargon of English used in commercial dealings with the Chinese. The word "pidgin" represents the Chinese pronunciation of "business."

pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.

piebald (pī'bawld), *adj.* having patches of different colors.

piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts. [French.]

piecemeal (pēs'mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.

pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.

piercing (pērs'ing), *adj.* penetrating keen.

pier-glass (pēr'glas), *n.* an ornamental mirror, especially one between windows.

Pietism (pī'e-tizm), *n.* a religious awakening in the Lutheran Church of Europe during the seventeenth century.

piety (pī'e-ti), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty towards, God; reverence to parents.

pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a swine; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging], to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.

pigeon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.

pigeon-breasted (pij'un-bres'ted), *adj.* narrow-breasted like a pigeon.

pigeongram (pij'un-gram), *n.* a message entrusted to a carrier-pigeon.

pigeon-hole (pij'un-hōl), *n.* a compartment for papers, &c.

pigeon-toed (pij'un-tōd), *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.

piggin (pij'in), *n.* a small drinking vessel.

pigheaded (pig'hed-ed), *adj.* stupidly obstinate.

pigmean (pig-mē'an), *adj.* dwarfish.

pigment (pig'ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter.

pigmy, same as pygmy.

pignons (pin'yunz), *n.pl.* the edible seeds of various pine cones.

pig-nut (pig'nut), *n.* the sweetish-bitter nut of a species of hickory; the ground chestnut.

pigsty (pig'stī), *n.* a pen for pigs.

pigtail (pig'tāl), *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.

pigwidgeon (pig-wij'un), *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.

pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious freshwater fish with a narrow, elongated, pointed head.

pike (pīk), *n.* a turnpike road. Figuratively, the world at large, or at least, the busy, bustling part of it.

piker (pīk'ēr), *n.* a swindler; one who seeks to take advantage of another. [Slang.]

pilaster (pi-las'tēr), *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall. [French.]

pilchard (pil'chard), *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring, found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune; *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive piles into.

pilfer (pil'fēr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

pilgarlic (pil-gär'lik), *n.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a wretched sneaking fellow.

pilgrim (pil'grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place. [French.]

pilgrimage (pil'grim-āj), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* a pellet of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot. [Latin.]

pillage (pil'āj), *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

pillar (pil'ar), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

pillion (pil'yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

pillory (pil'or-i), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (pil'or-iz)], a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.*

to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pillow (pil'ō), *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pilose (pī'lōs), *adj.* hairy. Also pilous.

pilot (pī'lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct as a pilot.

pilotage (pī'lot-āj), *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

pilot-cloth (pī'lot-klôth), *n.* a stout thick cloth.

pilot-engine (pī'lot-en'jin), *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

pimento (pi-men'tō), *n.* allspice.

pimp (pimp), *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

pimpernel (pim'pēr-nel), *n.* a name for various plants of the genus Anagallis.

pimple (pim'pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pimpled (pim'pld), *adj.* having, or full of, pimples. Also pimply.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; hatpin; hairpin.

pinachromy (pin-ak'rō-mi), *n.* a method by means of which photographs are produced in their natural colors.

piña-cloth (pē'nya-klôth), *n.* a fine cloth made in Manila from the fibers of the pineapple leaf.

pinafore (pin'a-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pinaster (pi-nas'tēr), *n.* the cluster-pine of southern Europe.

pincers, same as pinchers.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip: oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straitened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

pinchbeck (pinch'bek), *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinchers (pinch'ērz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.; nippers. Also pincers.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree of the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

pineal (pin'e-al), *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone.

pineal body (pīn'ē-al bod'i), *n.* a conical reddish organ about the size of a pea in the brain, presumably a rudimentary eye.

pineapple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* a tropical plant and its cone-shaped fruit.

ping (ping), *n.* the whistling sound of a bullet.

pinion (pin'yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus *Dianthus;* a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

pinking (pingk'ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.

pin-money (pin'mun-i), *n.* money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: originally for buying pins.

pinnace (pin'ās), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pinnacle (pin'a-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* furnish with pinnacles.

pinnate (pin'āt), *adj.* shaped like a feather; divided into leaflets. Also pinnated.

pinochle (pē'nuk-l), a game of cards somewhat resembling bezique.

pint (pīnt), *n.* one-eighth of a gallon.

pintle (pīnt'tl), *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.

pin-wheel (pin'hwēl), *n.* a kind of firework; a toy windmill.

pioneer (pī-o-nēr′), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* act as a pioneer. [French.]

pious (pī′us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling. [Latin.]

pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit, as lemons, oranges, and grape-fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping], to cry like a chicken or small bird.

pipe (pīp) *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 126 wine gallons, or the quantity which it contains: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound. [Latin.]

pipe-dream (pīp′drēm), *n.* the narcotic drugged condition of an opium smoker. Applied to any improbable or delightful vision (or day dreams). [Slang.]

piperine (pip′ēr-in), *n.* the active principle of black pepper.

piping (pīp′ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.

pipkin (pip′kin), *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.

pippin (pip′in), *n.* a variety of apple.

piquancy (pē′kan-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.

piquant (pē′kant), *adj.* pungent; severe. [French.]

pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self).

piqué (pē-kā′), *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.

piqué (pē-kā′), *n.* the cry of the duelist or fencer when his opponent's sword has touched him; also, *touché*. The English equivalents are "pricked" and "touched."

piquet (pē-ket′), *n.* a card game.

piracy (pī′ra-si), *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.

pirate (pī′rat), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.

pirogue (pi-rōg′), *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree; a North American narrow ferry-boat.

pirouette (pir-ōō-et′), *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute a pirouette.

piscary (pis′ka-ri), *n.* right or liberty of fishing.

piscatorial (pis-ka-tō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to fishing. Also piscatory.

pisciculture (pis′ki-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.

pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.

pismire (pis′mīr), *n.* an ant.

pistachio-nut (pis-tä′shi-o-nut), *n.* a green almond-flavored nut.

pistil (pis′til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.

pistillate (pis′til-at), *adj.* having a pistil.

pistol (pis′tol), *n.* a small hand-gun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol. [French.]

pistole (pis-tōl′), *n.* a Spanish gold coin of varying value: usually about $3.60.

piston (pis′tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.

piston-rod (pis′tun-rod), *n.* the rod moving the piston and connecting it with the external machinery.

pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.

pita (pē′ta), *n.* a fiber used for cordage and paper, obtained from the agave.

pit-a-pat (pit-a-pat′), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.

pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar [Latin]; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).

pitchblende (pich′blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium: used in coloring glass a pale sea-green; it is the chief source of radium. See radium.

pitched battle (pich′t bat′l), *n.* a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.

pitcher (pich′ẽr), *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; an instrument for piercing the ground.

pitcher-plant (pich′ẽr-plant), *n.* an Eastern plant, the vase-like leaves of which, furnished with lids, hold water.

pitchfork (pich′fôrk), *n.* a pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with a pitchfork.

pitchiness (pich′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pitchy.

pitch-wheel (pich′hwēl), *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.

pitchy (pich′i), *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch.

piteous (pit′e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.

pitfall (pit′fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.

pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quintessence; energy or force.

pithily (pith′i-li), *adv.* in a pithy manner.

pithiness (pith′i-nes), *n.* concentrated force.

pithy (pith′i), *adj.* of the nature of or full of pith; forcible.

pitiable (pit′i-a-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.

pitiful (pit′i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.

pitiless (pit′i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.

pitsaw (pit′saw), *n.* a two-handled saw.

pittance (pit′ans), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.

pitted (pit′ed), *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows..

pituitary body (pit′ū-i-ta-ri bod′i), *n.* a small body on the lower surface of the brain, regulating the nutrition of bone and other tissues.

pity (pit′i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying], to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity. [French.]

pivot (piv′ot), *n.* the short shaft on which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.

pix, another form of pyx. [Greek.]

pixy (piks′i), *n.* [*pl.* pixies (piks′iz)], a fairy. Also pixie. [Celtic.]

placability (plā-ka-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being placable. [Latin.]

placable (plā′ka-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.

placard (plak′ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c., as an advertisement: *v.t.* (plā-kärd′), to advertise by a placard. [French.]

place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; put out at interest. [French.]

placeman (plās′man), *n.* a government official.

placenta (plā-sen′ta), *n.* the vascular organ that connects the fetus in the womb with the mother, the after-birth; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached. [Latin.]

placental (plā-sen′tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.

placer (plas′ẽr), *n.* a mineral deposit which is not a vein. [German.]

placid (plas'id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.
placidity (pla-sid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.
placket (plak'et), *n.* a petticoat; a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.
plagiarism (plā'ji-a-rism), *n.* the act of plagiarizing.
plagiarist (plā'ji-a-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft. Also plagiary. [Latin.]
plagiarize (plā'ji-a-rīz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.
plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; annoy greatly. [Latin.]
plaguy (plāg'i), *adj.* vexatious.
plaice (plās), *n.* an edible flat-fish.
plaid (plad), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. [Gaelic.]
plain (plān), *adj.* flat; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse. [French.]
plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.
plaintiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law. [French.]
plaintive (plān'tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.
plaintively (plān'tiv-li), *adv.* in a plaintive manner.
plaintiveness (plān'tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.
plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also pleat.
plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning], to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.
planchet (plan'chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.
planchette (plăng-shet'), *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which marks as it moves the pencil-hand by some supposed mysterious agency. [French.]
plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane. [Latin.]
planet (plan'et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun. [Greek.]
planetarium (plan-e-tā'ri-um), *n.* a machine to exhibit the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.
planetary (plan'e-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.
planetoid (plan'e-toid), *n.* any one of the small planets revolving in the space between Mars and Venus; minor planet. [Greek.]
plane-tree (plān'trē), *n.* a large tree with broad-spreading leaves.
planisphere (plan'is-fēr), *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.
plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political programme or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; to pay (with *down*).
planner (plan'ēr), *n.* one who plans; a projector.
plano, a Latin *prefix* meaning *flat,* as *plano*-concave: *adj.* flat or plane on one side, concave on the other.
plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish. [Latin.]
plantain (plan'tān), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana. [French.]
plantation (plan-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.
planter (plant'ēr), *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.
plantigrade (plant'i-grād), *n.* walking on the sole of the foot; a carnivorous animal, as the bear, of the section Plantigrada. [Latin.]
plantule (plant'ūl), *n.* an embryo of a plant.

plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c., are enameled or painted.
plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond: *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to plash a hedge.
plasm (plazm), *n.* a mold or matrix.
plasma (plaz'ma), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.
plaster (plas'tẽr), *n.* calcined gypsum used for castings, &c. (plaster of paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, plaster. [French.]
plastic (plas'tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.
plasticity (plas-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.
plastrum (plas'trŏm), *n.* an ornamental addition to a woman's dress in front, extending from her collar to her waist.
plat, same as plait.
plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from; an engraved piece of metal; household articles of gold or silver; a prize given at a race: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.
plateau (pla-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux (pla-tōz')], elevated broad flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish. [French.]
plate-glass (plāt'glas), *n.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates; used for mirrors, &c.
plate-mark (plāt'märk), same as hall-mark.
platen (plat'en), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made. [French.]
platform (plat'fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank.*
plating (plā'ting), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.
platinize (plat'i-nīz), *v.t.* to coat with platinum.
platinoids (plat'in-oidz), *n.pl.* metals found associated with platinum.
platinous (plat'i-nus), *adj.* containing platinum.
platinum (plat'i-num), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of all known metals. Also the earlier form, platina. [Spanish.]
platitude (plat'i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dulness; a weak, empty, trite remark. [French.]
Platonic (pla-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, or school; pure and untainted with carnal desires.
platoon (pla-tōōn'), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision. [French.]
platter (plat'ẽr), *n.* a large flat dish.
platy, a Greek *prefix* meaning *broad* or *flat,* as *platy*pus, the ornithorhyncus, from its flat, duck-like bill.
platyrhine (plat'i-rin), *adj.* broad-nosed; noting American monkeys, thus characterized.
plaudit (plaw'dit), *n.* applause.
plauditory (plaw'di-tō-ri), *adj.* applauding.
plausibility (plaw-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plausible; speciousness. Also plausibleness.
plausible (plaw'zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.
plausibly (plaw'zi-bli), *adv.* in a plausible manner.
play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* played].
playful (plā'fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.
playfully (plā-foo-li), *adv.* in a playful manner.
playfulness (plā'fool-nes), *n.* playful state or disposition.
plaza (plä'za), *n.* an open square or market place. [Spanish.]
plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.
plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against

another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse. [French.]

pleadings (plēd'ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleasant (plez'ant), *n.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.

pleasantry (plez'ant-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose. [French.]

pleased (plez'd), *p.adj.* gratified.

pleasing (plēz'ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.

pleasurable (plezh'ū-ra-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.

pleasurably (plezh'ū-ra-bli), *adv.* in a pleasurable manner.

pleasure (plezh'ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.

pleat, another form of plait.

plebeian (ple-bē'an), *adj.* pertaining to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people: opposed to *patrician*: *n.* one of the common people.

plebeianism (ple-bē'an-izm), *n.* vulgarity.

plēbiscite (plāb'i-sēt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote. [French.]

pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

pledget (pleg'et), *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound.

Pleiades (plī'a-dēz), *n.pl.* the cluster of seven stars in the constellation Taurus; from the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed after death into stars. [Greek.]

plenary (plē'na-ri), *adj.* full; complete.

plenipotentiary (plen-i-pō-ten'shi-ā-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* a minister to a foreign court invested with full powers. His rank is still below that of an ambassador. [Late Latin.]

plenist (plē'nist), *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter. [Latin.]

plenitude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* fulness.

plenteous (plen'te-us), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.

plentiful (plen'ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.

plentifully (plen'ti-foo-li), *adv.* abundantly.

plenty (plen'ti), *n.* abundance

pleonasm (plē'ō-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in speaking or writing. [Greek.]

pleonastic (plē-ō-nas'tik), *adj.* redundant, unnecessarily repeated.

pleonastically (plē-ō-nas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* redundantly.

plet (plet), *n.* a kind of birch-rod, used in Russian prisons. [Russian.]

plethora (pleth'ō-ra), *n.* excessive fulness of blood; overabundance.

plethoric (pleth'ō-rik), *adj.* having excess of blood. [Greek.]

pleura (plōō'ra), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ (plōō'-rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung. [Greek.]

pleural (plōō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to the pleura.

pleurisy (plōō'ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

pleuritic (plōō-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy. Also pleuritical.

pleuro, a Greek *prefix* meaning *rib* or *side*, as *pleuro*dynia, rheumatism of the chest walls.

pleuro-pneumonia (plōō-rō-nū-mō'-ni-a), *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

plevin (plev'in), *n.* a warrant.

plexus (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c. [Latin.]

pliability (plī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pliable. Also pliableness. [French.]

pliable (plī'a-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.

pliably (plī'a-bli), *adv.* in a pliable manner.

pliancy (plī'an-si), *n.* pliant quality.

pliant (plī'ant), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.

plicate (plī'kāt), *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan. Also plicated.

pliers (plī'ērz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.

plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.

plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [Greek.]

plod (plod), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.

plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c., gradually developed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; to plan against another. [French.]

plover (pluv'ēr), *n.* a wading bird of various species.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.

plowshare, ploughshare (plou'shār), *n.* the iron part of a plow that cuts the soil.

pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver and lungs of an animal; courage.

pluckily (pluk'i-li), *adv.* courageously.

plucky (pluk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* pluckier, *superl.* pluckiest], having courage or pluck.

plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging]. to stop with a plug.

plum (plum), *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit; a raisin; a large fortune. [English.]

plumage (plūm'āj), *n.* a bird's feathers.

plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c.: *adj.* prependicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet. [Latin.]

plumbago (plum-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.

plumber (plum'ēr), *n.* one who is engaged in the business of plumbing.

plumbing (plum'ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, &c., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.

plumb-line (plum'līn), *n.* a line attached to a mass of lead to indicate the perpendicular; perpendicular line.

plumcot (plum'kot), *n.* a fruit combining the plum and apricot. Created by Luther Burbank.

plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament.

plummet (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.

plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump: fatten.

plumy (plōō'mi), *adj.* feathered.

plunder (plun'dēr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.

plunderage (plun'dēr-āj), *n.* the embezzlement of goods on board ship.

plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly into any liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plunger (plunj'ēr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

pluperfect (plōō'pēr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action.

plural (plōō'ral), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word that expresses more than one.

plurality (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the can-

didate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

pluralize (plōō'ral-īz), *v.t.* to make plural.

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

plutocracy (plōō-tok'ra-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich. [Greek.]

plutocrat (plōō'tō-krat), *n.* one who exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

Plutonian (plōō-tō'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire; igneous. Also Plutonic.

Plutonic rocks (plōō-ton'ik roks'), *n.pl.* igneous rocks.

pluvial (plōō'vi-al), *adj.* rainy. [Latin.]

Pluviose (plōō'vi-ōs), *n.* the fifth month in the calendar of the first French Republic.

ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying], to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind.

pneumatic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air. Also pneumatical. [Greek.]

pneumatically (nū-mat'i-ka-li), *adv.* by air.

pneumatics (nū-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneumatic-tire (nū-mat'ik-tīr'), *n.* a rubber tire inflated with compressed air, used for automobile, bicycle, or carriage wheels.

pneumo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *lung.*

pneumonia (nū-mō'ni-a), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

pneumonic (nū-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game *v.t.* to steal game from; plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poacher (pōch'ẽr), *n.* one who poaches.

poachy (pō̇ch'i), *adj.* swampy; marshy: said of land.

pochard (pōch'ard), *n.* the sea-duck.

pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter.

pocket (pok'et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity.

pod (pod), *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding], to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

podge (poj), *n.* a puddle.

podgy (poj'i), *adj.* short and fat.

podium (pō'di-um), *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support pillars; that part of an amphitheater which projects over the arena; a balcony.

podocarp (pod'o-kärp), *n.* the stem which supports the fruit of a plant.

podophyllin (pod-ō-fil'in), *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May-apple.

poe (pō'ē), *n.* a food made from the roots of the taro plant by the natives of Hawaii.

poe bird (bērd), *n.* the parson bird of New Zealand, with a plumage of a dark metallic hue.

poem (pō'em), *n.* a metrical or poetical composition; a poetic conception.

poesy (pō'e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems.

poet (pō'et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Feminine* poetess. [Latin.]

poetaster (pō'et-as-tẽr), *n.* an inferior poet; a writer of jingles or doggerel.

poetic (pō-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also poetical.

poet laureate (law're-āt), *n.* a court poet appointed by the British Sovereign, and supposed to write poems at the royal command; though in fact, all obligation has ceased and the office is a sinecure. Among the later laureates have been William Wordsworth, Robert Southey, Alfred Tennyson, and Alfred Austin.

poetry (pō'et-ri), *n.* a metrical compo-

sition produced or embellished by creative imagination; utterance in song; poems collectively.

pogrom (pō'grôm), *n.* a Russian word signifying riotous devastation, destruction.

poignancy (poin'yan-si), *n.* the state or quality of being poignant.

poignant (poin'yant), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful. [French.]

poinsettia (poin-set'i-a), *n.* a Mexican plant with handsome flowers.

point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies = .0138 inch, or one-twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.

point-blank (point'blangk), *adj.* horizontal; aimed directly at the mark; direct; plain.

pointed (point'ed), *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.

pointer (point'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.

pointing (point'ing), *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.

pointless (point'les), *adj.* having no point; inane; stupid.

poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

poison (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to infect with, or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.

poisonous (poi'zn-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.

poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.

poker (pōk'ẽr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a card game.

poking (pōk'ing), *adj.* servile; drudging.

poky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

Polack (pō'lak), *n.* a name given in this country (especially in Pennsylvania) to Poles.

polar (pō'lar), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

polariscope (pō-lar'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light.

polarity (pō-lar'i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given poles.

polarization (pō-lar-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of polarizing; the state of being polarized.

polarize (pō'lar-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

polecat (pōl'kat), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odor. See *skunk*.

polemic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects. [Greek.]

polemical (pō-lem'i-kal), *adj.* controversial.

polemically (pō-lem'i-ka-li), *adv.* controversially.

pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.

police (pō-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or

district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order.

policeman (pō-lēs'man), *n.* a member of a police force.

policy (pol'i-si), *n.* [*pl.* policies (pol'i-siz)], the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game. [Old French.]

poliomyelitis (pol'i-o-mī'e-lī-tis), *n.* inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, in children called infantile paralysis.

polish (pol'ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

Polish (pō'lish), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.

polite (pō-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.

politeness (pō-līt'nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.

politesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* over-acted politeness.

politic (pol'i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious: especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinions; party management or control.

political (pō-lit'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.

political economy (e-kon'o-mi), *n.* the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.

politician (pol'i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; a statesman.

politico-geographical (pō-lit'i-kō-jē-ō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* expressing a manner of study which takes into account the geographical as well as the purely political conditions in any period of history.

politics, see under politic.

polity (pol'i-ti), *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.

polka (pōl'ka), *n.* an old-time dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; the music suitable for such a dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballot box; *to poll a jury* is to examine each member individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.

pollack (pol'ak), *n.* a species of codfish.

pollard (pol'ard), *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.

pollen (pol'en), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the antlers of flowers.

pollination (pol-i-nā'shun), *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the antler to the stigma of a flower.

pollock, same as pollack.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.

pollute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; corrupt; violate.

pollution (pol-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hockey, played on horseback.

polonaise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.

polonium (pō-lō'nium), a radio-active element.

poltophagic (pol-to-phā'gic), *adj.* finely chewed or masticated. [Greek.]

poltroon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.

poly, a *prefix* meaning *many, much.*

polyandrous (pol-i-an'drus), *adj.* having more than one husband at the same time. [Greek.]

polyandry (pol-i-an'dri), *n.* the practice of a woman's having more than one husband at the same time: opposed to monandry.

polyanthus (pol-i-an'thus), *n.* a handsome flower; a cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose.
polychromatic (pol-i-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* exhibiting a play of colors.
polychrome (pol'i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.
polygamist (pō-lig'a-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.
polygamous (pō-lig'a-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, polygamy.
polygamy (pō-lig'a-mi), *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time. Opposed to monogamy.
polyglot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages.
polygon (pol'i-gon), *n.* a figure having many angles.
polygraph (pol'i-graf), *n.* a manifold writer.
polyhedral (pol-i-hē'dral), *adj.* having many sides or faces. Also polyhedrous, polyhedric.
polyhedron (pol-i-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.
polyp (pol'ip), *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals including the hydra sea-anemone, &c. Also polype, polypus.
polypod (pol'i-pod), *adj.* having many feet.
polypus (pol'i-pus), *n.* [*pl.* polypi (pol'i-pī)] a fleshy tumor in the nose or uterus; a polype.
polyscope (pol'i-skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.
polystyle (pol'i-stīl), *n.* a building with many columns.
polysyllabic (pol-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, three or more syllables.
polysyllable (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word consisting of three or more syllables. [Greek.]
polytechnic (pol-i-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences. [Greek.]
polytheism (pol'i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world. [Greek.]
polytheist (pol'i-thē-ist), *n.* a believer in polytheism.
polytheistic (pol-i-thē-is'tik), *adj.* relating to polytheism.
polytype (pol'i-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood, &c.
pomace (pum'ās), *n.* the juicy pulp which remains after squeezing out the cider from the press.
pomade (pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. Also pomatum. [French.]
pomegranate (pom'gran-āt), *n.* a tree with an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and many seeds.
pommel (pum'el), *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow: *v.t.* to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise. Also *pummel*.
pommeling (pum'el-ing), *n.* a beating.
pomology (pō-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.
Pomona (pō-mō'na), *n.* the Roman goddess, who presided over fruit and vines.
pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.
pompom (pom'pom), *n.* a machine gun firing an explosive shell and of larger caliber than that of the regular machine gun.
pompon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.
pomposity (pom-pos'i-ti), *n.* the state of being pompous. Also pompousness.
pompous (pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.
poncho (pon'chō), *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woolen garment worn in Spanish America.
pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.
ponder (pon'dẽr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.
ponderability (pon-dẽr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being ponderable. Also ponderableness.
ponderable (pon'dẽr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.
ponderosity (pon-dẽr-os'i-ti), *n.* weight.

ponderous (pon'dēr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.
pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of maize-meal, milk, &c. (Southern U.S.)
pongee (pon-jē'), *n.* a kind of light wash silk made in China. It is spun by a wild silkworm that feeds on oak-leaves.
poniard (pon'yard), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.
pons asinorum (ponz-as-i-nō'rum), *n.* "bridge of asses." The fifth proposition of Euclid's first book. [Latin.]
pontiff (pon'tif), *n.* a high priest; the Pope.
pontifical (pon-tif'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.
pontifically (pon-tif'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a pontifical manner.
pontificate (pon-tif'i-kāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.
pontoon (pon-tōōn'), *n.* a buoyant structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats.
pony (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ponies (pō'niz)], a small horse; a very small glass of beer or liquor; student's key to translation of Latin or Greek lessons; often used adjectively to denote something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine.
pooh-pooh (pōō-pōō'), *interj.* a contemptuous ejaculation like *bah, pah, shoo!* *v.t.* to express contempt for.
pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.
poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of: said of waves.
pooped (pōōpt), *p.adj.* having a poop; struck on the poop by a heavy sea.
poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means: without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; without fertility; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.
poor-house (pōōr'hous), *n.* a house set apart by counties or districts in the United States for the care of indigent and helpless poor.
poorly (pōōr'li), *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.
poor-master (pōōr'mas-tēr), *n.* the warden or keeper of a poorhouse.
pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping], to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly. In England "pop" means "ginger-pop," a sort of ginger ale.
pop-corn (pop'kôrn), *n.* any variety of Indian corn or maize having small ears and small, hard grains. The grains "pop" and expand when exposed to heat of a fire.
Pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church.
popedom (pōp'dum), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.
popinjay (pop'in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.
poplar (pop'lar), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.
poplin (pop'lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.
poppet (pop'et), *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a term of endearment.
poppy (pop'i), *n.* any plant of the genus Papaver, with bright showy flowers; from one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained.
poppy-cock (pop'i-kok), *n.* a boastful, conceited manner of speaking.
populace (pop'ū-lās), *n.* the common people.
popular (pop'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.
popularity (pop-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.
popularize (pop'ū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to render popular.
populate (pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

population (pop-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.
populous (pop'ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.
porcelain (pōrs'lān), *n.* a fine white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain. [French.]
porch (pōrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; portico.
porcine (pôr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to swine. [Latin.]
porcupine (pôr'kū-pīn), *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.
pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.
porgy (por'ji), *n.* any one of several species of surf fishes of the Pacific coast. The name is also given locally to several other fishes.
pork (pōrk), *n.* the flesh of swine either fresh or salted.
pork-barrel (pork'bar'el), *n.* facetious term for a Congressional appropriation bill which popularizes Congressmen by providing benefits in the Congressman's district, chiefly applied to Rivers and Harbors and Public Buildings bills.
porker (pōrk'ēr), *n.* a pig.
porosity (pōr-os'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being porous. Also porousness.
porous (pōr'us), *adj.* having pores.
porphyritic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *adj.* having the appearance, or texture, of porphyry (pôr'fi-ri): *n.* originally a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of feldspar; now applied to any rock having a feldspathic base with feldspar crystals. [Greek.]
porpoise (pôr'pus), *n.* a cetaceous mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog. [French.]
porridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal boiled slowly in water until it thickens.
porringer (por'in-jēr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.
port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; harem; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark colored Portuguese wine from Oporto: *v.t.* to turn to the port or left side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm.
portability (pōrt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being portable. Also portableness.
portable (pōrt'a-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.
portage (pōrt'āj), *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods boats, &c., have to be carried.
portal (pōrt'al), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.
portcullis (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* a strong harrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.
Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government and court: so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.
portemonnaie (pōrt'mon-ā), *n.* a purse. [French]
portend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forbode.
portent (pōr'tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.
portentous (pōr-ten'tus), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.
porter (pōr'tēr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c., for hire. *Feminine* porteress. [Latin.]
porterage (pōr'tēr-āj), *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.
portfire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, &c., formerly used for firing guns.
portfolio (pōrt-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.
porthole (pōrt'hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of-war.
portico (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticos (pōr'ti-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof supported on columns; a columned porch.
portière (pōr-tiār'), *n.* a door-curtain. [French]
portion (pōr'shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state;

dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir: *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

portliness (pōrt'li-nes), *n.* the state of being portly.

portly (pōrt'li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

portmanteau (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaux (pōrt-man'tōz)], a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities. [French.]

portrait (pōr'trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

portraiture (pōr'trā-tūr), *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits; vivid delineation in words.

portray (pōr-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* portrayed, *p.pr.* portraying], to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

portrayal (pōr-trā'al), *n.* description.

Portuguese (pōr-tū-gēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or language.

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.i.* to assume an attitude: *v.t.* to puzzle; cause to be at a loss.

poser (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

position (pō-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status. [Latin.]

positive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly; noting the simple form of an adjective (positive degree): affected by the sign + (positive quantity): *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored. [Latin.]

positively (poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* absolutely; expressly.

positiveness (poz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being positive.

positivism (poz'i-tiv-izm), *n.* a French philosophical and religious system originated by Auguste Comte (1798–1857), called also Comtism, and the Gospel of Reason. It teaches that we can learn nothing except what relates to physical phenomena and comes to us through the senses. Hence Comte denies the existence of God.

positivist (poz'i-tiv-ist), *n.* an adherent of positivism.

posse (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

posse comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, &c. [Latin.]

possess (pō-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize.

possessed (pō-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad. [Latin.]

possession (pō-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate.

possessive (pō-zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession.

possessor (pō-zes'ẽr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

possessory (pō-zes'o-ri), *adj.* pertaining to possession.

posset (pos'et), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

possibility (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

possible (pos'i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist. [Latin.]

possibly (pos'i-bli), *adv.* by possibility; perhaps.

possum, same as opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; a post-office; a relay of horses; situation or office; *adj.* a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station: *v.t.* set or station; transmit by post; carry to the ledger; inform fully: *v.i.* to travel with speed: *adv.* speedily.

post, a Latin *prefix* meaning *after*, as *post*-date.

postage (pōst'āj), the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

postal (pōst'al), *adj.* pertaining to the postoffice or mail service.

postal-zone (pōst'al-zōn'), *n.* one of the concentric zones used in the parcels post system to adjust charges in accordance with distance.

postdiluvial (pōst-di-lū'vi-al), *adj* taking place after the deluge.
poster (pōst'ẽr), *n.* a large advertising bill.
posterior (pos-tē'ri-ẽr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n. pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.
posterity (pos-ter'i-ti), *n.* succeeding generations; descendants.
postern (pōs'tẽrn), *n.* a small gate or door; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a castle: *adj.* private.
post facto (pōst fak'tō), done after the act; retrospective. [Latin.]
post-febrile (pōst-fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to what comes after fever; languor.
postfix (pōst'fiks), *v.t.* to affix.
post-graduate (pōst-grad'ū-āt), *n.* in the U. S., a person who has taken the first degree (usually the bachelor's), usually passes on to advanced study, and if successful, receives the degree of Ph.D.
posthumous (post'ū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.
postilion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.
postmaster (pōst'mas-tẽr), *n.* the superintendent of a postoffice; one who supplies post-horses.
postmaster-general (pōst'mas-tẽr-jen'ẽr-al), *n.* the chief officer of the postoffice department.
ost-meridian (pōst-me-rid'i-an), *adj.* after noon.
post-nasal (pōst-nā'zal), *adj.* lying back of the nasal tract.
postpone (pōst-pōn'), *v.t.* to delay; defer.
postponement (pōst-pōn'ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.
postscript (pōst'skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.
postulate (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident problem; a position assumed as self-evident.
posture (pos'tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular postures.
posy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers, originally a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.
pot (pot), *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c.; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c., for holding plants; a size of paper 12½ × 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], to preserve; put into, or plant in pots; shoot.
potable (pō'ta-bl), *adj.* drinkable.
potance (pō'tans), *n.* the stud in which the lower pivot of the verge of a watch is placed.
potash (pot'ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also potass, potassa.
potassium (po-tas'i-um), *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.
potation (pō-tā'shun), *n.* a draught or drink. [Old French.]
potato (pō-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (pō-tā'tōz)], the edible tuber of a South American plant, widely cultivated since the seventeenth century; the plant itself. White potatoes are most sought, but in southern countries the *batata* or sweet potato is a favorite. See yam.
potency (pō'ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.
potent (pō'tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.
potentate (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.
potential (pō-ten'shal), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.
potentiality (pō-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* possibility without reality.
potentially (pō-ten'sha-li), *adv.* in a potential manner.
pother (po*th*'ẽr), *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir: *v.t.* to confuse; tease.
pothouse (pot'hous), *n.* a low public-house.
potion (pō'shun), *n.* a draft; dose.
pot-pourri (pō-pōō-rē'), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables. [French.]
potsherd (pot'shẽrd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

pottage (pot'āj), *n.* a kind of soup.
potter (pot'ēr), *n.* a maker of pottery.
pottery (pot'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (pot'ēr-iz)], earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.
pottle (pot'l), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints.
pottoroo (pot-ō-rōō'), *n.* the kangaroo rat of Australia. Also potoroo.
pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.
poulp (pōōlp), *n.* the octopus. Also poulpe. [French.]
poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.
poulterer (pōl'tēr-ēr), *n.* a dealer in poultry.
poultice (pōl'tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.
poultry (pōl'tri), *n.* domestic fowls.
pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in patternmaking: the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce: *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.
pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a monetary unit = 20 shillings, or about $4.86; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.
poundage (pound'āj), *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.
pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.
pourboire (pōōr-bwär'), *n.* a gratuity; a tip.
pourparler (pōōr-pär'lā), *n.* [*pl.* pourparlers (pōōr-pär'lāz)], a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty.
pout (pout), *n.* a poult; a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness; displeasure.
pouter (pout'ēr), *n.* one who pouts; a species of pigeon.
poverty (pov'ēr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.
powder (pou'dēr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; face-powder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.
powderless (pou'dēr-les), *adj.* destitute of gunpowder.
power (pou'ēr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplication of a number into itself.
powerful (pou'ēr-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.
powerfully (pou'ēr-foo-li), *adv.* in a powerful manner.
powerless (pou'ēr-les), *adj.* wanting in power; impotent; weak.
pow-wow (pou'wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* frolic noisily. [N. Am. Indian and so colloq. U. S.]
pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.
pozzuolana (potz-ōō-ō-lä'na), *n.* volcanic ashes used in hydraulic or Roman cement. [Italian.]
praam (präm), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic.
practicability (prak-ti-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being practicable.
practicable (prak'ti-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used or passed over; feasible; possible. [Greek.]
practicably (prak'ti-ka-bli), *adv.* so as to be practicable.
practical (prak'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.
practically (prak'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a practical manner.
practice (prak'tis), *n.* frequent or

customary action; dexterity acquired by habit; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise: *v.t.* to do habitually or repeatedly; perform; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

practitioner (prak-tish'un-ēr), *n.* one who is engaged in the exercise of any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ, see pre.

præcipe (prē'si-pe), *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed. [Latin.]

prænomen (prē-nō'men), *n.* a name prefixed to the family name. [Latin.]

prætor (prē'tēr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to the consul.

pragmatic (prag-mat'ik), *adj.* meddling; officious; assuming business airs. Also pragmatical. [Greek.]

prairie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level or slightly undulating land covered with tall coarse grass. [French.]

prairie-dog (prā'ri-dog), *n.* a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify. [French.]

Prakrit (prāk'rit), *n.* a special dialect spoken by persons of low station in Sanskrit plays. The word Prakrit meant originally "natural," i. e. unpolished.

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a shadowy or bellicose manner.

prandial (pran'di-al), *adj.* relating to a meal, chiefly dinner. [Latin.]

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also prating.

pratique (pra-tēk'), *n.* a license to a ship to trade after quarantine, or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port. [French.]

prattle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

praxis (prak'sis), *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise.

pray (prā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prayed, *p.pr.* praying], to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

prayer (prār), *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire. [French.]

prayer-book (prār'book), *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

prayerful (prār'fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

prayerfully (prār'foo-li), *adv.* in a prayerful manner; devoutly.

pre, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, prior in time, space, or degree.*

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly; to give advice, sometimes obtrusively. [French.]

preadamite (prē-ad'a-mīt), *n.* a race of people who are supposed to have lived before Adam.

preamble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas.*

preaudience (prē-aw'di-ens), *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar. [Latin.]

prebend (preb'end), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church. [Latin.]

precarious (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure. [Latin.]

precaution (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure. [Latin.]

precautionary (pre-kaw'shun-ā-ri),

adj. containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

precede (prē-sēd′), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

precedence (prē-se′dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also precedency. [Latin.]

precedent (pres′e-dent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres′e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

preceding (prē-sēd′ing), *p.adj.* going before; antecedent; former.

precentor (prē-sen′tēr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church. [Latin.]

precept (prē′sept), *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

preceptor (prē-sept′tēr), *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* preceptress.

preceptory (prē-sep′tō-ri), *adj.* giving, or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templars.

precession (prē-sesh′un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*). [Latin.]

precinct (prē′singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district. [Latin.]

precious (presh′us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*). [French.]

precipice (pres′i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular. [Latin.]

precipitance (pre-sip′i-tans), *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose. Also precipitancy. [Latin.]

precipitant (pre-sip′i-tant), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

precipitate (pre-sip′i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash: *n.* a substance precipitated.

precipitately (pre-sip′i-tat-li), *adv.* in a precipitate manner.

precipitation (pre-sip-i-tā′shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

precipitous (pre-sip′i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

precise (prē-sīs′), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious. [Latin.]

precisely (prē-sīs′li), *adv.* in a precise manner.

preciseness (prē-sīs′nes), *n.* the quality of being precise.

precisian (prē-sizh′an), *n.* a punctilious or over precise person.

preclude (prē-klōōd′), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent. [Latin.]

preclusion (prē-klōō′zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

precocious (prē-kō′shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward. [French.]

precocity (prē-kos′i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development. Also precociousness.

precognition (prē-kog-nish′un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

preconceive (prē-kon-sēv′), *v.t.* to form a notion or opinion of in advance of exact knowledge or full information; to conceive beforehand.

precursor (prē-kēr′sēr), *n.* one who, or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen. [Latin.]

precursory (prē-kēr′sō-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

predacious (prē-dā′shus), *adj.* living by prey. [Latin.]

predatory (pred′a-tō-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

predecessor (prē-de-ses′ēr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c; an ancestor. [Latin.]

predestinarian (prē-des-ti-nā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination. [Latin.]

predestinate (prē-des'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

predestination (prē-des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

predicability (pred-i-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being predicable. [Latin.]

predicable (pred'i-ka-bl), *adj.* capable of being predicated: *n.* in logic, a term that can be predicated of others, and noting genus, species, difference, property, or accident.

predicament (pre-dik'a-ment), *n.* in logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or state.

predicate (pred'i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; found: *n.* in logic, that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

predication (pred-i-kā'shun), *n.* affirmation.

predicative (pred'i-kā-tiv), *adj.* affirmative.

prediction (prē-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

predictor (prē-dik'tēr), *n.* one who predicts or foretells.

predigestion (prē-di-jes'chun), *n.* the artificial peptonization of food before it is eaten, so as to avoid acid, gas and other gastric irritants. [Latin.]

predilection (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality. [Latin.]

predispose (prē-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

predisposition (prē-dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice. [Latin.]

predominance (pre-dom'i-nans), *n.* superiority over all in and on questions; prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. [Latin.]

predominant (prē-dom'i-nant), *adj.* having superior influence, &c.; superior; controlling.

predominate (prē-dom'i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c.; prevail; be ascendant.

predomination (prē-dom-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of predominating.

preëminence (prē-em'i-nens), *n.* superiority; greatness universally conceded.

preëminent (prē-em'i-nent), *adj.* superior; above all others.

preëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preëmption; establish a right or claim to before others.

preëmption (prē-emp'shun), *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others. [Latin.]

preen (prēn), *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

preface (pref'as), *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory. [Latin.]

prefatory (pref'a-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

prefect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor [English]; the civil governor of a department in France. [Latin.]

prefecture (prē-fek'tūr), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect. [French.]

prefer (pre-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring], to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

preference (pref'ēr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; predilection. [Latin.]

preferential (pref-ēr-en'shal), *adj.* having a preference.

preferment (prē-fēr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church.

preferrer (prē-fēr'ēr), *n.* one who prefers.

prefix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* (prē-fiks') to place before or at the beginning of. [Latin.]

pregnancy (preg'nan-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

pregnant (preg'nant), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

prehensible (prē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* that may be seized. [Latin.]

prehensile (prē-hen'sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing. [Latin.]

prehension (prē-hen'shun), *n.* a taking hold.

pre-ignition (prē-ig-nish'un), *n.* the primitive lighting of any explosive, causing great danger, as in the firing-turret of a battleship, a touring car, etc. [Latin.]

prejudge (prē-juj), *v.t.* to judge beforehand.

prejudice (prej'ū-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against. [Latin.]

prejudicial (prej-ū-dish'al), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious.

prelacy (prel'a-si) *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops collectively. [Latin.]

prelate (prel'āt) *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

prelatic (pre-lat'ik) *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. Also prelatical.

prelection (prē-lek'shun), *n.* a lecture or discourse read before students or others. [Latin.]

prelector (prē- ek'tēr) *n.* a lecturer.

preliminary (prē-lim'i-nā-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding. [Latin.]

prelude (prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a larger piece; preface: *v.t.* to serve as a prelude to; precede. [Latin.]

prelusory (prē-lū'sō-ri), *adj.* introductory.

premature (prē-ma-tūr'), *adj.* ripe before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time. [Latin.]

premeditate (prē-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive or deliberate, beforehand. [Latin.]

premeditation (prē-med-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

premier (prem'i-ēr or prē'mi-ēr), *adj.* first; chief; principal: *n.* the prime minister. [French.]

premiership (prē'mi-ēr-ship), *n.* the office or dignity of prime minister.

premise (prē-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'-is) a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also premisses); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements or facts of a deed of conveyance.

premium (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty: bonus; payment for insurance; value above the original price or par of stock, &c. [Latin.]

premonitory (prē-mon'i-tō-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand. [Latin.]

premonstrant (prē-mon'strant), *n.* one of a severely ascetic order established in France in the eleventh century.

preoccupy (prē-ok'ū-pī), *v.t.* to seize or occupy beforehand; to prejudice.

preparation (prep-a-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; a part of an animal body prepared for anatomical use; that which is prepared or made ready, as a medicine, &c. [Latin.]

preparative (prē-par'a-tiv), *adj.* tending to prepare or make ready. Also preparatory: *n.* that which prepares.

preparatory (prē-par'a-tō-ri), *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

prepare (prē-pār'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; to adapt; to form: *v.i.* to make one's self ready.

preparedness (prē-pār'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being prepared or in readiness; liberally used in the United States to set forth its armed readiness for war emergencies.

prepense (prē-pens'), *adj.* premeditated. [French.]

preponderance (prē-pon'dēr-ans), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence. [Latin.]

preponderant (prē-pon'dēr-ant), *adj.* outweighing.

preponderate (prē-pon'dēr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

preposition (prep-ō-zish'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence. [Latin.]

prepositional (prep-ō-zish'un-al), *adj* pertaining to a preposition.
prepositionally (prep-ō-zish'un-a-li), *adv.* like a preposition.
prepositive (prē-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.
prepossess (prē-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias. [Latin.]
prepossessing (prē-poz-es'ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor; attractive.
prepossession (prē-po-zesh'un), *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.
preposterous (prē-pos'tēr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.
prerogative (prē-rog'a-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign. [Latin.]
presage (pres'āj), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict. [French.]
presbyopia (pres-bi-ō'pi-a), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.
presbyter (pres'bi-tēr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church. [Greek.]
Presbyterian (pres-bi-tē'ri-an), *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pertaining to a presbyter, or to the Presbyterian Church.
Presbyterianism (pres-bi-tē'ri-an-izm), *n.* the system of church government by presbyters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.
presbytery (pres'bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.
prescience (prē'shiens), *n.* foreknowledge. [Latin.]
prescient (prē'shient), *adj.* foreknowing.
prescribe (prē-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription. [Latin.]
prescript (prē'skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.
prescription (prē-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.
presence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; society; mien. [Latin.]
present (prez'ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent') to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.
presentation (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.
presentative (prē-zen'ta-tiv), *adj.* having the right of presentation.
presentee (prē-zen-tē'), *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.
presentient (prē-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception. [Latin.]
presentiment (prē-zen'ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).
presently (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.
presentment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge.
preservable (prē-zēr'va-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved. [Latin.]
preservation (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury.
preservative (prē-zēr'va-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also preservatory.

preserve (prē-zĕrv′), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

preside (prē-zīd′), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend. [Latin.]

presidency (prez′i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president; one of the three principal divisions of British India.

president (prez′i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the executive of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or sect, as Mormonism.

presidential (prez-i-den′shal), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; embrace; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat. [Latin.]

press-gang (pres′gang), *n.* a detachment from a ship's crew to force men into the British navy. The practice is now illegal.

pressing (pres′ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

pressure (pres′shūr), *n.* the act of pressing; the state of being pressed; hurry; weight; grievousness.

press-work (pres′wĕrk), *n.* any part of the operation of a printing-press.

prestidigitation (pres-ti-dij-i-tā′-shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also prestigiation. [French.]

prestige (pres-tēzh′), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, &c. [French.]

presto (pres′tō), *adv.* a musical direction meaning "quickly." The superlative form *prestissimo* means "very quickly." [Italian.]

presume (prē-zūm′), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption. [Latin.]

presumption (prē-zump′shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

presumptive (prē-zump′tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

presumptively (prē-zump′tiv-li), *adv.* in a presumptive manner.

presumptuous (prē-zump′tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

presuppose (prē-sup-ōz′), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

presupposition (prē-sup-ō-zish′un), *n.* a supposition previously formed. Also presupposal. [Latin.]

pretend (prē-tend′), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false. [Latin.]

pretended (prē-ten′ded), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pretender (prē-ten′dĕr), *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real.

pretense (prē-tens′), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pretension (prē-ten′shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pretentious (prē-ten′shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preter*natural, &c.

preterit (pret′ĕr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which expresses past or completed time or action. Also preterite: *n.* the past tense.

pretext (prē′tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one. [Latin.]

pretor, same as prætor.

prettify (prit′i-fī), *v.t.* to make pretty.

prettily (prit′i-li), *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly and elegantly.

prettiness (prit′i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste.

pretty (prit'i), *adj.* [*comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest], pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately.

pretzel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface. [German.]

prevail (prē-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*). [Latin.]

prevalence (prev'a-lens), *n.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion. Also prevalency.

prevalent (prev'a-lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

prevaricate (pre-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble. [Latin.]

prevarication (pre-var-i-kā'shun), *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.

prevaricator (prē-var'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who prevaricates.

prevent (pre-vent'), *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in prayer-book, "*prevent us* O Lord"). [Latin.]

prevention (pre-ven'shun), *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.

preventive (pre-ven'tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.

preventively (pre-ven'tiv-li), *adv.* in a preventive manner.

preventorium (pre-ven-tō'ri-um), *n.* an institution for persons with tendencies to contagious diseases for purposes of warding off their development. [Modern Latin.]

previous (prē'vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.

prevision (prē-vizh'un), *n.* fore-knowledge.

prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying], to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).

priapism (prī'a-pism), *n.* an unnatural enlargement of the male genital organ. [Latin, from the god Priapus, who presided over gardens.]

price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense. [French.]

priceless (prīs'les), *adj.* invaluable.

prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer; *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; to puncture.

pricking (prik'ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.

prickle (prik'l), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

prickliness (prik'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.

prickly (prik'li), *adv.* full of prickles.

prier (prī'ēr), *n.* one who pries.

priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* priestess.

priestcraft (prēst'kraft), *n.* the policy alleged to be pursued by priests for the aggrandizement of their order and material interests.

priesthood (prēst'hood), *n.* the priestly order; the office of a priest.

priestliness (prēst'li-nes), *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

priestly (prēst'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.

prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging], to dress up; primp; prink; also to thieve, steal.

priggish (prig'ish), *adj.* conceited.

priggism (prig'izm), *n.* the manners of a prig.

prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety. [Old French.]

prima (prē'ma), *adj.* first (fem.). [Italian.]

primacy (prī'ma-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.

prima donna (prē'ma don'a), *n.* the principal female singer in an opera. [Italian pl. *prime donne.*]

primage (prī'māj), *n.* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, &c.

primal (prī'mal), *adj.* first.

primarily (prī′ma-ri-li), *adv.* in the first place; originally.
primary (prī′ma-ri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.
primary colors (kul′ẽrz), *n.pl.* red, yellow, blue.
primary rocks (roks), *n.pl.* rocks in which no organic remains occur.
primate (prī′māt), *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; an archbishop.
prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning or dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler. [Latin.]
primely (prīm′li), *adv.* originally; excellently.
primeness (prīm′nes), *n.* supreme excellence.
prime number (num′bẽr), *n.* a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.
primer (prim′ẽr), *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small prayer book; one of two sizes of type, *long primer* and *great primer*. See type.
primeval (prī-mē′val), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; ancient.
primevally (prī-mē′va-li), *adv.* in primeval time .
priming (prīm′ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.
primitive (prim′i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.
primitively (prim′i-tiv-li), *adv.* originally.
primitiveness (prim′i-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.
primogeniture (prī-mō-jen′i-tūr), *n.* seniority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.
primordial (prī-môr′di-al), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element. [Latin.]
primp (primp), *v.t.* to deck (one's self) in a prim or affected manner; prink.
primrose (prim′rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.
Primrose League (lēg), *n.* a political and social organization within the British Conservative party, for the purpose of carrying out the principles of Lord Beaconsfield. He was thought (incorrectly) to be very fond of the primrose, hence the League received its name.
prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign.
prince consort (kon′sôrt), *n.* the husband of a female sovereign.
princely (prins′li), *adj.* resembling, or befitting, a prince; royal; high-born; dignified; magnificent.
princess (prin′ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.
princess royal (roi′al), *n.* the eldest daughter of a sovereign; in Austria, she is called the Archduchess.
principal (prin′si-pal), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.
principality (prin-si-pal′i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.
principally (prin′si-pal-li), *adv.* chiefly.
principia (prin-sip′i-a), *n.pl.* first principles. [Latin.]
principle (prin′si-pl), *n.* source or origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.
pringle (pring′gl), *v.i.* a verb meaning the feeling which one has in sharp cold—a combination of pricking and tingling. [Conan Doyle.]
prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or

deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; to arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

printing (print'ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.: typography; the business of a printer.

prior (prī'ẽr), *adj.* coming before, in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* prioress.

priorate (prī'ẽr-āt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

priority (prī-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

priory (prī'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* priories (prī'ẽr-iz)], a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; a piece of solid glass with triangular ends. [Græco-Latin; the original meaning was "something sawed."]

prismatic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also prismatical.

prismatic colors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism. These are violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. See primary colors.

prison (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

pristine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to an early period; first; original; primitive. [Latin.]

prithee (prith'ē), corruption of "I pray thee."

prittle-prattle (prit'l-prat'l), *n.* trifling talk; loquacity.

privacy (prī'va-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

private (prī'vāt), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

privateer (prī-va-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy: *v.i.* to cruise in a privateer.

privately (prī'vāt-li), *adv.* in a private manner.

privation (prī-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

privative (priv'a-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix or suffix, noting absence or negation, such as the so-called *Alpha privative* in Greek.

privatively (priv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* in a privative manner.

privet (priv'et), *n.* an evergreen shrub.

privilege (priv'i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

privity (priv'i-ti), *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

privy (priv'i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever. [Old French.]

prize-fight (prīz'fīt), *n.* a boxing match for stakes.

pro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward,* as *pro* and *con,* for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

probability (prob-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

probate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of probation.

probation (prō-bā′shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c., to office or employment.
probationary (prō-bā′shun-a-ri), *adj.* serving for probation or trial. Also probational.
probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound: *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.
probity (prō′bi-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.
problem (prob′lem), *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.
problematical (prob-lem-at′i-kal), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.
problematically (prob-lem-at′i-ka-li), *adv.* doubtfully.
proboscis (prō-bos′is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.
procedure (prō-sēd′ūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.
proceed (prō-sēd′), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.
proceeding (prō-sēd′ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.
proceeds (prō′sēdz), *n.* the material results of an action or course; that which accrues from possession.
procephalic (prō-sef-al′ik), *adj.* pertaining to the anterior part of the head.
process (pros′es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.
procession (prō-sesh′un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.
processional (prō-sesh′un-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the Roman Catholic Church.
proclaim (prō-klām′), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.
proclamation (prok-la-mā′shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.
proclivity (prō-kliv′i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.
proclivous (prō-klī′vus), *adj.* inclined; slanting forward and upward or downward: as, *proclivous* teeth.
proconsul (prō-kon′sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.
proconsular (prō-kon′sul-ar), *adj.* pertaining to, or governed by, a proconsul.
proconsulate (prō-kon′sul-āt), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.
procrastinate (prō-kras′ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.
procrastination (prō-kras-ti-nā′-shun), *n.* delay.
procrastinator (prō-kras′ti-nā-tēr), *n.* one who delays.
procreate (prō′krē-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.
procreation (prō-krē-ā′shun), *n.* the begetting and production of young.
procreative (prō′krē-a-tiv), *adj.* generative.
procreativeness (prō′krē-a-tiv-nes), *n.* the power of generating.
procreator (prō′krē-a-tēr), *n.* one who begets.
Procrustean (prō-krus′tē-an), *adj.* pertaining to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit by mutilation: hence strict conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.
proctor (prok′tēr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admiralty, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.
proctorial (prok-tō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a proctor.
procumbent (prō-kum′bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; trailing.
procurable (prō-kū′ra-bl), *adj.* obtainable.
procuration (prok-ū-rā′shun), *n.* the crime of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.

procurator (prok'ū-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests.
procure (prō-kūr'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.
procurer (prō-kūr'ĕr), *n.* one who procures; one who engages in the business of procuration. Fem. procuress.
prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding], to goad.
prodigal (prod'i-gal), *adj.* extravagant in expenditure; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.
prodigality (prod-i-gal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.
prodigious (prō-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.
prodigy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent.
produce (prō-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs) that which is yielded or brought forth; result.
producible (prō-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being produced.
product (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.
production (prō-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producing; fruit; result.
productive (prō-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.
productively (prō-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* in a productive manner.
productiveness (prō-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* a quality of being productive.
proëm (prō'em), *n.* a preface or introduction. [Latin.]
profanation (prof-a-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.
profane (prō-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous; *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; desecrate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.
profanely (prō-fān'li), *adv.* in a profane manner.
profanity (prō-fan'i-ti), *n.* irreverence towards holy things; blasphemy. Also profaneness.
profess (prō-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.
professed (prō-fest'), *p.adj.* openly declared.
profession (prō-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education; collective body of persons in a profession; the entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow. [Latin.]
professional (prō-fesh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.
professionalism (prō-fesh'un-al-izm), *n.* the cultivation of athletic sports for pecuniary considerations.
professionally (prō-fesh'un-a-li), *adv.* in a professional manner.
professor (prō-fes'ĕr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.
professorate (prō-fes'ĕr-āt), *n.* professional staff.
professorial (prō-fes-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to professors.
professorship (prō-fes'ĕr-ship), *n.* the office or position of a professor.
proffer (prof-ĕr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.
proficiency (prō-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.
proficient (prō-fish'ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept.
profile (prō'fil), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view, outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile. [French.]
profilist (prō'fil-ist), *n.* an artist who draws profiles.
profit (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t.* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement; receive profit.
profitable (prof'it-a-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative; advantageous.

profitableness (prof'it-a-bl-nes) *n* the quality of being profitable
profitably (prof'it-a-bli), *adv.* with profit.
profligacy (prof'li-ga-si), *n.* a profligate course of life.
profligate (prof'li-gat), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious.
profligately (prof'li-gat-li), *adv.* in a profligate manner.
profound (prō-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.
profundity (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.
profuse (prō-fūs'), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
profusely (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* in a profuse manner.
profusion (prō-fū'zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also profuseness.
progenitor (prō-gen'i-tẽr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.
prog (prog), *n.* a common word in England for food; like "grub" among all English-speaking peoples.
progeniture (prō-gen'i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.
progeny (proj'en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.
prognathous (prog'na-thus), *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races. Also prognathic. [Græco-Latin.]
prognosis (prog-nō'sis), *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed. The opposite of diagnosis.
prognostic (prog-nos'tik), *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling: *n.* an omen or prediction.
prognosticate (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to foretell: *v.i.* indicate the future by present signs.
prognostication (prog-nos-ti-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of prognosticating; a fore-token.
prognosticator (prog-nos'ti-kā-tẽr), *n.* one who foretells.
program, programme (prō'gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; a course of action prepared or announced beforehand.
progress (prog'res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement; proficiency; journey of state: *v.i.* (prō-gres') to move forward; advance; increase in proficiency.
progression (prō-gresh'un), *n.* motion onwards; intellectual advance; regular and gradual advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.
progressive (prō-gres'iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.
progressively (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* in a progressive manner; the name applied at various times to different political parties. (In Russia, Germany, Belgium and France.)
progressiveness (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being progressive.
prohibit (prō-hib'it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.
prohibition (prō-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.
prohibitionist (prō-hi-bish'un-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.
prohibitive (prō-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.
project (proj'ekt), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (prō-jekt'), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.
projectile (prō-jek'til), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air; a bullet, shot, shell, &c.: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.
projecting (prō-jekt'ing), *p.adj.* jutting out.
projection (prō-jek'shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.
projector (prō-jek'tẽr), *n.* one who projects.
projecture (prō-jek'tūr), *n.* a jutting out.
prolapse (prō-laps'), *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body: *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also prolapsus.
prolate (prō'lāt), *adj.* elongated at the poles. [Latin.]
proletarian (prō-le-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar: *n.* a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens. [Latin.]

proletariat (prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* proletarians collectively.
proliferous (prō-lif'e-rus), *adj.* producing another by budding.
prolific (prō-lif'ik), *adj.* productive; fertile.
prolifically (prō-lif'i-ka-li), *adv.* abundantly.
prolix (prō-liks' or prō'liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.
prolixity (prō-liks'i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.
prolocutor (prō-lok'ū-tēr), *n.* the speaker or chairman of a convocation.
prologue (prō'log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.
prolong (prō-lông'), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.
prolongation (prō-long-gā'shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.
promenade (prom-e-nād'), *n.* a walk for pleasure, show or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.
Promethean (prō-mē'the-an), *adj.* pertaining to Prometheus of classic mythology, who was fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon men: hence life-giving or instinct with quickening fire.
prominence (prom'i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also prominency.
prominent (prom'i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.
promiscuous (prō-mis'kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.
promise (prom'is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason; to expect.
promiser (prom'is-ēr), *n.* one who promises.
promisor (prom-is-or'), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.
promissory (prom'is-ō-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do or not to do, something.
promissory-note (prom'is-ō-ri-nōt'), *n.* a written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified date in consideration of value received.
promontory (prom'on-tō-ri), *n.* a high cape; a point of land jutting into the sea.
promote (prō-mōt'), *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.
promoter (prō-mō'tēr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.
promotion (prō-mō'shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.
promotive (prō-mō'tiv), *adj.* tending to promote.
prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.
promptitude (promp'ti-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.
promulgate (prō-mul'gāt), *v.t.* to publish.
promulgation (prō-mul-gā'shun), *n.* publication.
promulgator (prō'mul-gā-tēr), *n.* one who promulgates.
prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.
proneness (prōn'nes), *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.
prong (prông), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.
pronominal (prō-nom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.
pronominally (prō-nom'i-na-li), *adv.* as a pronoun.
prononcé (prō-näng-sā'), *adj.* pronounced; strongly marked; emphatic. [French.]
pronoun (prō-noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.
pronounce (prō-nouns'), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritatively, or rhetori-

cally; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

pronounceable (prō-nouns'a-bl), *adj.* that may be pronounced.

pronounced (prō-nounst'), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

pronouncement (prō-nouns'ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.

pronunciamiento (prō-nun-thē-a-mi-en'tō), *n.* a proclamation. [Spanish.] Wrongly written and pronounced *pronunciamento.*

pronunciation (prō-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.

pronunciative (prō-nun'si-ā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to pronunciation.

proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance, as "sneer-proof" "bullet-proof." [Old French.]

prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping], to support by something under or against; sustain.

propagable (prop'a-ga-bl), *adj.* that may be propagated.

Propaganda (prop-a-gan'da), *n.pl.* a society at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church.

propaganda (prop-a-gan'da), *n.pl.* any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular.

propagandism (prop-a-gan'dizm), *n.* the act or practice of zealously propagating doctrines, &c.

propagandist (prop-a-gan'dist), *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, &c.

propagate (prop'a-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space: *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

propagation (prop-a-gā'shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.

propagator (prop'a-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who propagates.

propel (prō-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling], to drive forward; urge onward by force.

propellent (prō-pel'ent), *adj.* that which propels.

propeller (prō-pel'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, propels; a screw-propeller; vessel so propelled.

propensity (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency.

proper (prop'ĕr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.

property (prop'ĕr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* properties (prop'ĕr-tiz)], a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.

prophecy (prof'e-si), *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by Divine inspiration.

prophesier (prof'e-sī-ĕr), *n.* one who prophesies.

prophesy (prof'e-sī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying], to foretell future events, especially by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.

prophet (prof'et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God. *Feminine*, prophetess.

prophetic (prō-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; predictive. Prophetical.

prophetically (prō-fet'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a prophetic manner.

prophylactic (prō-fi-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.

propinquity (prō-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.

propitiate (prō-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.

propitiation (prō-pish-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.

propitiator (prō-pish'i-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who propitiates.

propitiatory (prō-pish'i-a-tō-ri), *adj.* capable of propitiating.

propitious (prō-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.
proportion (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.
proportional (prō-pōr'shun-al), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.
proportionally (prō-pōr'shun-a-li), *adv.* in proportion.
proportionate (prō-pōr'shun-at), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.
proportionately (prō-pōr'shun-at-li), *adv.* in a proportionate degree.
proposal (prō-pōz'al), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.
propose (prō-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.
proposition (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.
propositional (prop-ō-zish'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or considered as, a proposition.
propound (prō-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.
proprietary (prō-prī'e-ta-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor or proprietary: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.
proprietor (prō-prī'e-tēr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* proprietress; proprietrix.
propriety (prō-prī'e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.
propulsion (prō-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.
propulsive (prō-pul'siv), *adj.* having power to propel. Also propulsory.
prorogation (prō-rō-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.
prorogue (prō-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.
prosaic (prō-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also prosaical.
prosaically (prō-zā'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a prosaic manner.
proscenium (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.
proscribe (prō-skrīb'), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict.
proscription (prō-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.
proscriptive (prō-skrip'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.
prose (prōz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* unloosed from the rules of prosody, yet not necessarily; dull; tedious; commonplace. See lyric prose. [Latin.]
prosecute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution. [Latin.]
prosecution (pros-e-kū'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.
prosecutor (pros'e-kū-tēr), *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, &c. *Fem.* prosecutrix.
proselyte (pros'e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytize.
proselytism (pros'e-li-tizm), *n.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a creed or system.
proselytize (pros'e-li-tīz), *v.t.* to make a convert of.
prosily (prōz'i-li), *adv.* in a prosy manner.
prosiness (prōz'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.
prosing (prōz'ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.
prosody (prōs'ō-di), *n.* that part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.
prospect (pros'pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of

view; expectation: *v.t.* (prō-spekt') to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.

prospective (pros-pek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.

prospectively (pros-pek'tiv-li), *adv.* with regard to the future.

prospectiveness (pros-pek'tiv-nes), *n.* regard for the future.

prospector (pros'pek-tēr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.

prospectus (prō-spek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

prosper (pros'pēr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.

prosperity (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.

prosperous (pros'pēr-us), *adj.* successful; thriving.

prostate gland (pros'tāt gland), *n.* a pale, firm glandular body, of chestnut form, surrounding the neck of the bladder and the urethra in the male.

prostitute (pros'ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or hire for lewd use; devote to improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a lewd woman; a base mercenary or hireling. [Latin.]

prostitution (pros-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of a prostitute.

prostitutor (pros'ti-tū-tēr), *n.* one who prostitutes himself for any base ends.

prostrate (pros'trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence. [Latin.]

prostration (pros-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

prostyle (prō'stīl), *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.

prosy (prōz'i), *adv.* tedious; dull.

protagonist (prō-tāg'ō-nist), *n.* the chief of the three actors who had speaking parts on the tragic stage in ancient Greece. [Greek.]

protean (prō'tē-an), *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: from Proteus, a sea deity of classic mythology.

protect (prō-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

protection (prō-tek'shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.

Protectionism (prō-tek'shun-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports of the same kind.

protectionist (prō-tek'shun-ist), *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

protective (prō-tek'tiv), *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

protector (prō-tek'tēr), *n.* one who protects, especially from injury or oppression; guardian. *Fem.* protectress.

protectorate (prō-tek'tēr-at), *n.* government or defense by a protector.

protégé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* protégée. [French]

proteids (pro'tē-idz), *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c., which form animal tissue.

protein (pro'tē-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin or casein, the essential principle of food.

protest (prō-test'), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment; said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō'test) a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer. [Latin.]

Protestant (prot'es-tant), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Chris-

tians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome: originally one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second Diet of Speyers, 1529: *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Protestantism (prot'es-tant-izm), *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants.

protestation (prot-es-tā'shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

prothonotary (prō-thon'o-tā-ri), *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery. [Foreign.]

proto, a Greek *prefix* meaning *first,* as *proto*martyr, &c.

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* one who is deputed to draw up the draft of a treaty or other official document; who draws up a strict account of what took place at a secret official meeting; one who arranges with other diplomats the order and procedure of certain events or ceremonies. [Old French.]

protocol (prō'tō-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.

protomartyr (prō-to-mar'tēr), *n.* the first of the Christian martyrs, St. Stephen.

protoplasm (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed. This is true of animals and vegetables alike. The substance is viscid, gummy, and often granular.

protoplasmic (prō-tō-plaz'mik), *adj* pertaining to, or formed of, protoplasm. [Greek.]

protoplast (prō'tō-plast), *n.* the original germ or germ cluster.

protoplasta (pro-to-plas'ta), *n.* the very original cell of protoplasm.

protoplastic (prō-tō-plas'tik), *adj.* relating to protoplasta.

prototype (prō'tō-tīp), *n.* the original from which others are copied.

protoxide (prō-toks'īd), *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of another element.

Protozoa (prō-tō-zō'a), *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organization, in cells or groups of cells that are difficult to divide.

protozoan (pro-tō-zō'an) or **protozoön** (pro-tō-zō'on), *n.* a single cell or group of cells belonging to the division Protozoa.

protract (prō-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

protracter (prō-trak'tēr), *n.* one who protracts.

protraction (prō-trak'shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

protractor (prō-trak'tēr), *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper: used in surveying, &c.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

protrude (prō-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward: *v.i.* to shoot forward; project. [Latin.]

protrusion (prō-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

protrusive (prō-trū'siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.

protrusively (prō-trū'siv-li), *adv.* in a protrusive manner.

protuberance (prō-tū'bēr-ans), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.

protuberant (prō-tū'bēr-ant), *adj.* swelling; prominent.

proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.

provable (prōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being proved.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation). [Old French.]

proven (prōōv'en), *adj.* proved.

Provençal (prō-väng-sal'), *adj.* pertaining to, or from, Provence, France, or to its language or its inhabitants: *n.* the language of Provence.

provender (prov'en-dēr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

proverb (prov'ėrb), *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage. [Latin.]

proverbial (prō-vėr'bi-al), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well-known.

provide (prō-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition: *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

provided (prō-vīd'ed), *conj.* on condition.

providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight and care of God for his creatures; an event directly caused by the power of God.

Providence (prov'i-dens), *n.* God as exercising his providence.

provident (prov'i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

providential (prov-i-den'shal), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

providentially (prov-i-den'shal-li), *adv.* in a providential manner.

province (prov'ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

provincial (prō-vin'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

provincialism (prō-vin'shal-izm), *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.

provision (prō-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.

provisional (prō-vizh'un-al), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.

provisionally (prō-vizh'un-a-li), *adv.* in a provisional manner.

proviso (prō-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

provisory (prō-vī'zo-ri), *adj.* conditional.

provocation (prov'ō-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

provocative (prō-vōk'a-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

provoke (prō-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

provost (prov'ust, or prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; chief magistrate of a city or town. [Scotch.]

prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.

prowess (prou'es), *n.* bravery; valor.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

proximate (proks'i-mat), *adj.* immediate.

proximately (proks'i-mat-li), *adv.* immediately.

proximity (proks-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

proximo (proks'i-mō), *adv.* in or of the next or coming month. [Latin.]

proxy (proks'i), *n.* [*pl.* proxies (proks'-iz)], the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act or vote for another.

prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue. [French.]

prudence (prōō'dens), *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

prudent (prōō'dent), *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

prudential (prōō-den'shal), *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.

prudery (prōō'dēr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also prudishness.

prud'homme (prū-dom'), *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.

prudish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.

prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush or tree); trim. [French.]

prunella (prōō-nel'a), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff used for shoes and gaiters; a kind of dried plum.

prurience (prōō'ri-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also pruriency. [Latin.]

prurient (prōō'ri-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.

Prussian-blue (prush'an-blōō'), *n.* a rich blue color obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.

prussiate (prus'i-āt), *n.* a salt of prussic acid.

prussic acid (prus'ik as'id), *n.* hydrocyanic acid, a deadly posion.

pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying], to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* close inspection: impertinent peeping.

psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song. [Greek.]

psalmist (säl'mist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.

psalmodist (säl'mō-dist), *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.

psalmody (säl'mō-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

Psalter (sawl'tēr), *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms.

psaltery (sawl'tēr-i), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

pseudo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *false, spurious,* as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.

pseudonym (sū'dō-nim), *n.* a fictitious name.

pseudoscope (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which exhibits bodies in reversed relief.

pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt.

psoriasis (so-rī'a-sis), *n.* the itch.

psychiatry (si-kī'a-tri), *n.* the cure of mental diseases.

psychiatrist (si-kī'a-trist), *n.* a specialist in the cure of mental diseases

psychical (sī'ki-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological. Also psychic.

psychics (sīk'iks), *n.* the science of the mind; the study of obscure mental phenomena. Also psychism.

psychogenesis (sī-ko-jen'e-sis), *n.* the development of mind as given in consciousness. [Greek.]

psychological (sī-kō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to psychology.

psychologically (sī-kō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a psychological manner.

psychologist (sī-kol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in psychology.

psychology (sī-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of mental phenomena and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

psychometry (sī-kom'e-tri), *n.* the science of divining mental processes.

psychophysics (sī-kō-fiz'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the correlation of mind and matter.

psychotherapy (sī-kō-ther'ä-py), *n.* a method of healing diseases by mental or spiritual treatment.

pteropod (tēr'ō-pod), *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda, a class of marine cephalopods.

Ptolemaic (tol-e-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy which supposed the earth to be the center or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.

ptomaines (tō'mānz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

puberal (pū'bēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, puberty.

puberty (pū'bēr-ti), *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.

pubescence (pū-bes'ens), *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair.

pubescent (pū-bes'ent), *adj.* arriving at the age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

public (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all: *n.* the people in general. [Latin.]

publican (pub'li-kan), *n.* one who

keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs. [Latin.]

publication (pub-li-kā′shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.

public-house (pub′lik-hous), *n.* an inn; tavern; hotel.

publicist (pub′li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.

publicity (pub-lis′i-ti), *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.

publicly (pub′lik-li), *adv.* in a public manner.

publish (pub′lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.

puce (pūs), *adj.* dark-brownish purple. [French.]

Puck (puck), *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf. [Irish.]

pucker (puck′ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pudding (pood′ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.

puddle (pud′l), *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.

pueblo (pweb′lō), *n.* [*pl.* pueblos (pweb′lōz)], a building constructed of adobe or sun-dried brick by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

puerile (pū′ēr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.

puerility (pū-ēr-il′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being puerile; childishness.

puerperal (pū-er′pēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or following, childbirth.

puff (puf), *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart; exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

puffer (puf′ēr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.

puffin (puf′in), *n.* a diving bird with a short thick projecting beak, allied to the auk.

puffiness (puf′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.

puffing (puf′ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.

puffy (puf′i), *adj.* distended with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.

pug (pug), *n.* a small dog with face and nose like a bull-dog's; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging], to line or fill up with plastic clay or any other material.

pugging (pug′ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

pugilism (pū′jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting. [Latin.]

pugilist (pū′jil-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

pugilistic (pū-jil-is′tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

pugnacious (pug-nā′shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pugnacity (pug-nas′i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puisne (pū′ne), *adj.* younger or inferior in rank: said of judges. [French.]

puissance (pū′is-ans), *n.* power; strength. [French.]

puissant (pū-is′ant), *adj.* powerful; strong.

puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit.

pukka (puk′ka), *adj.* solid, complete, genuine. [Anglo-Indian.]

pule (pūl), *v.t.* to whine.

puling (pūl′ing), *adj.* whining; infantile.

pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw towards one; pluck; rend or tear; drag or haul: *v.i.* to tug: *n.* the act of pulling; struggle; contest; private influence exerted to secure political or other favor.

pullet (pool'et), *n.* a young hen.
pulley (pool'li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis, and having a groove in which a rope works.
pulmonary (pul'mon-ēr-i), *adj.* provided with lungs..
pulmonic (pul-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs. [Latin.]
pulmotor (pool'mō-tor), *n.* a device for artificially restoring respiration in cases of asphyxiation.
pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass: *v.t.* to reduce to a soft mass; extract or separate the pulp from.
pulpiness (pulp'i-nes), *n.* pulpy state.
pulpit (pool'pit), *n.* an elevated or inclosed desk in a church from which the sermon is delivered; preachers or preaching. [Greek.]
pulpy (pul'pi), *adj.* consisting of, or like, pulp; soft; succulent. [French.]
pulque (pool'kā), a Mexican beverage made from the juice of the agave.
pulsate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb; beat.
pulsation (pul-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.
pulsative (pul'sa-tiv), *adj.* beating or throbbing. Also pulsatory.
pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration: leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.
pulsimeter (pul-sim'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument applied over an artery, to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse.
pulsometer (pul-som'e-tēr), *n.* a kind of steam-condensing vacuum-pump.
pulu (pū'lōō), *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibers of a fern-tree of Hawaii.
pulverization (pul-vēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of pulverizing.
pulverize (pul'vēr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder.
puma (pū'ma), *n.* a large cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion.
pumice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock. Also pumice-stone. See pomace.
pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid; a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract (information) by artful questions. [French; also Danish.]
pumpkin (pump'kin, *colloq.* pung'kin), *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit. As an edible it is much esteemed in the northern part of the United States. [Old French.]
pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning], to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.
punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whiskey, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar, the name coming from the Sanskrit *pancha*, "five," because of the five ingredients which compose it: tea, arrack, lemons, sugar and water; a blow or thrust; the buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.
puncheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.
punchinello (punch-i-nel'ō), *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show. [Italian.]
punctate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.
punctiform (pungk'ti-fôrm), *adj.* point-shaped.
punctilio (pungk-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.
punctilious (pungk-til'i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.
punctual (pungk'tū-al), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.
punctuality (pungk-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.
punctually (pungk'tū-al-i), *adv.* in a punctual manner.
punctuate (pungk'tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; divide into sentences by points.
punctuation (pungk-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.
puncture (pungk'tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instru-

ment: *v.t.* to make a hole in, or pierce, with a pointed instrument.

pundit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahman; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws, and Hindu religion; or a solemn pretender to learning Also pandit.

pung (pung), *n.* a rough sleigh.

pungent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing; keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

Punic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious. [Phœnician.]

punish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss or pain to as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

punishment (pun'ish-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

punitive (pū'ni-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or inflicting, punishment.

punk (pungk), *n.* wood decayed by the fungus that covers it; a composition made into sticks and intended to burn for a long time and ignite fireworks, fire-crackers, and other explosives; a worthless argument; nonsense.

punkah (pung'ka), *n.* a large fan swung to and fro in tropical countries, especially in India, to freshen or stir the heated air in a house.

punster (pun'stẽr), *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.

punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, omber, or faro against the banker or dealer.

puny (pū'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

pupa (pū'pa), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ (pū'pē)], a chrysalis. The third stage of development through which go those creatures that have a regular course of evolution.

pupil (pū'pil), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina. [Latin.]

puppet (pup'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another. [French.]

puppy (pup'i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man. [French.]

pur (pẽr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased; *v.t.* to signify by purring; *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

Purana (pōō-rä'na), *n.* an ancient legend or mass of sacred tradition contained in the Puranas, of which there are eighteen of chief importance, since they comprise the whole body of Hindu mythology.

purblind (pẽr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.

purchase (pẽr'chas), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, &c.: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.

pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted, unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute. [Latin.]

purely (pūr'li), *adv.* in a pure manner; absolutely.

pureness (pūr'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pure.

purgation (pẽr-gā'shun), *n.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from imputed guilt. [Latin.]

purgative (pẽr'ga-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge.

purgatorial (pẽr-ga-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.

purgatory (pẽr'ga-tō-ri), *n.* in the doctrine of the Catholic Church, the state after death in which the souls of the faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering: *adj.* cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pẽrj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.

purging (pẽrj'ing), *n.* diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

purification (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.

purificative (pū'ri-fi-ka-tiv), *adj.* able

or tending to purify. Also purificatory.

purifier (pū'ri-fī-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.

puriform (pū'ri-fôrm), *adj.* like pus.

purify (pū'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* purified, *p.pr.* purifying], to render pure; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Purim (pū'rim), *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews (Esther ix.).

purism (pū'rizm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.

purist (pū'rist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.

puristic (pū-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to purism.

Puritan (pū'ri-tan), *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, especially one of a body of Nonconformists in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and practice: *adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice. Also puritanic, puritanical.

puritanically (pū-ri-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.

puritanism (pū'ri-tan-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.

purity (pū'ri-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

purl (pẽrl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle manner.

purlieus (pẽr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

purlin (pẽr'lin), *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters. Also purline.

purloin (pẽr-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.

purple (pẽr'pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial government; cardinalate: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

purport (pẽr'pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* to mean or signify.

purpose (pẽr'pus), *n.* design; end or aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.

purposeful (pẽr'pus-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.

purposely (pẽr'pus-li), *adv.* intentionally.

purr (pẽr), see pur.

purse (pẽrs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury; *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

purse-proud (pẽrs'proud), *adj.* puffed up with the possession of riches.

purser (pẽrs'er), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; a paymaster.

purslane (pẽrs'lān), *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves sometimes used for salad.

pursuant (pẽr-sū'ant), *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.

pursue (pẽr-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek: *v.i.* to go on or continue. [Old French.]

pursuer (pẽr-sū'ẽr), *n.* one who pursues.

pursuit (pẽr-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.

pursuivant (pẽrs'swi-vant), *n.* an attendant or follower; state messenger. [Old French.]

pursy (pẽrs'si), *adj.* fat, thick, and short-winded; asthmatical.

purulence (pū'rū-lens), *n.* generation of pus.

purulent (pū'rū-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.

purvey (pẽr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

purveyance (pẽr-vā'ans), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions pro-

vided; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

purveyor (pẽr-vā'ẽr), *n.* one who provides provisions.

purview (pẽr'vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; pustule or pimple.

push-cart (poosh'kärt), *n.* a small cart pushed about the streets by itinerant venders of miscellaneous articles.

pushing (poosh'ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pusillanimity (pū-sil-a-nim'i-ti), *n.* cowardice.

pusillanimous (pū-sil-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat: hare. *Diminutive*, pussy.

pustular (pus'tū-lär), *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescence. Pustulate.

pustule (pus'tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth; in golf, to drive into a hole with a short, careful stroke (put) [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putting]: *n.* (put) in golf, a short, careful stroke.

putative (pū'tā-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

putlog (poot'log), *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform or in scaffolding.

putrefaction (pū-tre-fak'shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

putrefactive (pū-tre-fak'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, putrefaction.

putrefy (pū'tre-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putrified, *p.pr.* putrefying], to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

putrescence (pū-tres'ens), *n.* a putrid state.

putrescent (pū-tres'ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

putrescible (pū-tres'i-bl), *adj.* liable, or tending, to become putrid.

putridity (pū-trid'i-ti), *n.* putrid state. Also putridness.

putter (poot'er), *n.* a long straight stick used in golf to send the ball into one of the holes on the green; and taken when a short, careful stroke is needed.

puttock (put'ok), *n.* a hawk or kite.

putty (put'i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed-oil used in glazing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* puttied, *p.pr.* puttying], to cement with putty.

puzzle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.i.* to be puzzled: *v.t.* to perplex; entangle.

pyemia, pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-a), *n.* blood-poisoning.

pygmean (pig-mē'an), *adj.* dwarfish.

pygmy (pig'mi), *n.* one of the fabled dwarfish races near the ocean who waged war with the cranes; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus, and found in Central Africa by H. M. Stanley, the explorer. Also pigmy.

pyjamas, same as pajamas.

pyloric (pī-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the pylorus.

pylorus (pī-lō'rus), *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines.

pyr, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *fire*. Also *pyro*, as *pyr*acanth, a plant with flame-colored flowers; *pyro*scope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

pyramid (pir'a-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt; a game at billiards.

pyramidal (pir-am'i-dal), *adj.* shaped like a pyramid. Also pyramidic, pyramidical.

pyramidically (pir-a-mid'i-ka-li), *adv.* in the shape of a pyramid.

pyramoid (pir'a-moid), *n.* a solid resembling a pyramid. Also pyramidoid.

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile. [Greek.]

pyrites (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, &c.; often mistaken for rough gold.

pyro. See pyr.

pyrocollodion (pī-rō-kol-lō'di-un), *n.* a smokeless powder, used by Russia.

pyro-electric (pī-rō-ē-lek'trik), *adj.* becoming electric by the action of heat.

pyromania (pī-rō-mā'ni-a), *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.

pyrometer (pī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the temperature or expansion of bodies under the influence of high degrees of heat. It operates usually by the effect of intense heat upon solid substances, but sometimes on gases.

pyroscope (pī'rō-skōp), see under pyr.

pyrotechnic (pī-rō-tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

pyrotechnics (pī-rō-tek'niks), *n.* fireworks or the art of making them. Also pyrotechny.

pyrotechnist (pī-rō-tek'nist), *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.

pyroxyline (pī-roks'i-lin), *n.* any explosive substance made by steeping a vegetable fiber in nitric or nitrosulphuric acid and drying it after washing it with water. Pyroxyle.

pyrrhic (pir'ik), *n.* a metrical foot of two short syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pertaining to such a dance.

Pyrrhic victory (pir'ik vic'tō-ri), *n.* an expression meaning a victory won at so great a cost as to be as bad as a defeat. From Pyrrhus of Epirus, who first so characterized one of his battles against the Romans.

Pythian (pith'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (pythoness) at Delphi.

Pythian games (gāmz), *n.pl.* one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

Pythidæ (pith'i-dī or -dē), *n.pl.* a family of variously named snakes.

pythogenic (pī-thō-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, &c.

Python (pī'thon), *n.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo at Delphi, where he established the Delphic oracle and the Pythoness or priestess. [Greek.]

python (pī'thon), *n.* a large non-venomous rock-serpent nearly allied to the boa.

pythoness (pī'thon-es), *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Dephi; a witch.

pythonic (pī-thon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; oracular.

pythonism (pī'thon-izm), *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

pythonist (pī'thon-ist), *n.* one who believes in the oracles and religious worship at Delphi.

pyuria (pī-yū'ri-a), *n.* a diseased condition in which the urine is charged with pus. [Greek.]

pyx (piks), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue. [Græco-Latin.]

Q

Q (kū), at present the seventeenth letter of the English alphabet. The character is Phœnician, Greek, and Latin, but in Germanic *gy*, Anglo-Saxon *cw*. Q was forced into use by the Normans when they invaded England in the eleventh century. Hence it is that most English words with Q are from Latin or French and are not of native origin.

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery. [Danish.]

quackery (kwak'ēr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quackish (kwak'ish), *adj.* like a quack.

quad (kwod), *n.* the quadrangle or court of a college, prison, &c.; a bicycle for four riders; a quadrat.

quadra (kwod'ra), *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column. Latin *prefix* meaning *four*. Also quadr, quadri, quadru.

Quadragesima (kwod-ra-jes'i-ma), *n.* Lent. [Latin.]

quadragesimal (kwod-ra-jes'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent. Since Lent, exclusive of Sundays, has forty (Latin *quadraginta*) days of fasting.

Quadragesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first Sunday in Lent.

quadral (kwod'ral), *adj.* four-cornered; divided into four parts.

quadrangle (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

quadrangular (kwod-rang'gū-lar), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quadrant (kwod'rant), *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quadrat (kwod'rat), *n.* a piece of type-metal lower than the type, used to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

quadrate (kwod'rāt), *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quadratic (kwod-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square.

quadrature (kwod'ra-tūr), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

quadrennial (kwod-ren'i-al), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years.

quadrennially (kwod-ren'i-a-li), *adv.* once in 4 years.

quadrifrontal (kwod-ri-fron'tal), *adj.* having four fronts or faces.

quadrilateral (kwod-ri-lat'ēr-al), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses. Such is the great Quadrilateral in Italy.

quadrille (kwä-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons. [French.]

quadrillion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a thousand trillions: in the English system, the fourth power of a million, or 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

quadrivium (kwod-riv'i-um), *n.* a place where four roads meet. [Latin.]

quadroon (kwod-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white. [Spanish.]

Quadrumana (kwod-rōō'ma-na), *n. pl.* an order of mammalia, including the monkey, &c.
quadrumanous (kwod'rōō'ma-nus), *adj.* having 4 hands.
quadruped (kwod'rōō-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.
quadruple (kwod-rōō'pl), *adj.* four-fold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken as the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.
quæstor (kwes'tēr), *n.* in ancient Rome, the public treasurer; in certain legislative assemblies, an officer in charge.
quaff (kwaf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously. [Gaelic.]
quagga (kwag'a), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra. [Hottentot.]
quagmire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet. [Danish.]
quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge. [Old French.]
quailery (kwāl'ēr-i), *n.* a place where quails are bred or fattened.
quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat. [French.]
quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.
Quaker (kwāk'ēr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends, founded by George Fox. *Feminine* Quakeress.
Quaker-gun (kwāk'ēr-gun), *n.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.
quakiness (kwāk'i-nes), *n.* shakiness.
quaking (kwāk'ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.
qualifiable (kwol'i-fī-a-bl), *adj.* that may be qualified. [French.]
qualification (kwol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.
qualificative (kwol'i-fi-ka-tiv), *adj.* serving to qualify.
qualifier (kwol'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.
qualify (kwol'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying], to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.
qualitative (kwol'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quality; determining the nature of component parts.
quality (kwol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (kwol'i-tiz)], peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth. [French.]
qualm (kwäm), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.
quamash (kwä-mash'), *n.* an esculent bulb eaten by the North American Indians. Also camass. [Indian.]
quandary (kwon'da-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity.
quandel (kwon'del), *n.* a stake which charcoal burners drive into the ground and about which they pack the billets of wood to be charred. [Amer. Indian.]
quantify (kwon'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quantified, *p.pr.* quantifying], to indicate the quantity or extent of. [Latin.]
quantitative (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity. Also quantitive. [Latin.]
quantity (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception. [French.]
quantivalence (kwon-tiv'a-lens), *n.* the combining power of an atom as compared with hydrogen. [Latin.]
quantometer (kwon-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument with a moving coil for the measurement of induced currents.
quantum (kwon'tum), *n.* amount. [Latin.]
quarantine (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foreign parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine. [French.]

quarrel (kwor'el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree. [French.]

quarrelsome (kwor'el-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quarried (kwor'id), *p.adj.* dug from the quarry.

quarrier (kwor'i-ẽr), *n.* one who works in a quarry.

quarry (kwor'i), *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying], to dig or take from a quarry. [French.]

quarryman (kwor'i-man), same as quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon: (kärt), a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet; a quarter of the horizon. [French.]

quartan (kwär'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

quartan fever (kwär-tan fē'vẽr), any fever recurrent every four days.

quarte (kärt), *n.* a guard in fencing. [French.]

quarter (kwôr'tẽr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to an enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms. [French.]

quarter day (dā), *n.* the day beginning or ending each quarter of the year, viz.: March 25, June 24, Sept. 29, Dec. 25, when payments of rent, &c., are made. [S. in England.]

quarter-deck (kwôr'tẽr-dek), *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the mainmast.

quartered (kwôr'tẽrd), *p.adj.* divided into quarters; stationed or lodged.

quartering (kwôr'ter-ing), *n.* assignment of quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quarterly (kwôr'ter-li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quartermaster (kwôr'tẽr-mas-tẽr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c., of ships. [A compound word of which the parts are French but the word as a whole is English.]

quartern (kwôr'tẽrn), *n.* 1-4th of a pint, or of a bushel; gill. [French.]

quarter-staff (kwor'ter-staf), *n.* a staff 6½ feet long and shod with iron, formerly used as a weapon of defense.

quartet (kwôr-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in four parts for four voices or instruments. Also quartette. [French.]

quarto (kwôr'tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos (kwōr'tōz)], a book having the sheet folded into four leaves. *Abbreviated* 4to: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet. [Latin.]

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica. [German.]

quartzite (kwôrts'īt), *n.* quartz rock.

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; annul. [Old French.]

quasi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

quassia (kwosh'i-a), *n.* a South American tree yielding bark and wood of excessive bitterness when it is immersed in water or is itself placed in a "quassia cup." [Native word derived from the name of a Peruvian chief, Quassi.]

quatern (kwä'tẽrn), *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

quaternion (kwä-tẽr'ni-on), *n.* the number four; set of four; a file of four soldiers: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

quatrefoil (kä'tr-foil), *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

quaver (kwā'vẽr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibra-

tion of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels. [French.]

quayage (kē'āj), *n.* quays collectively; a system of quays; space covered by quays.

quean (kwēn), *n.* a worthless woman.

queasy (kwē'zi), *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea.

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; sovereign of a swarm of bees (queen-bee); a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen-consort (kwēn-kon'sôrt), *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

queen-dowager (kwēn-dou'a-jēr), *n.* the widow of a king.

queenliness (kwēn'li-nes), *n.* queenly character or attributes.

queenly (kwēn'li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

queen-post (kwēn'pōst), *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

queen-regnant (kwēn-reg'nant), *n.* a queen in her own right.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health: *v.t.* to put wrong; to throw out of the proper status, as, to "queer" a thing: *n.* in thieves' slang, counterfeit money, as, "to shove the queer." [Of unknown origin.]

quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.

quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.

querimonious (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.* complaining; querulous; discontented. [Latin.]

querist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.

querl (kwērl), *v.t.* to coil or "curl up." [Americanism.]

querulous (kwer'ū-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented. [Latin.]

query (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* queried, *p.pr.* querying], to examine by questions; doubt; mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.

quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search for.

question (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination by torture: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; examine by questions; treat as doubtful: *v.i.* to ask a question.

questionability (kwes-chun-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being questionable. Also questionableness.

questionable (kwes'chun-a-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.

questionably (kwes'chun-a-bli), *adv.* in a questionable manner.

questionary (kwes'chun-a-ri), *n.* a list of questions dealing with such topics as are easily accessible to observation.

questor. See quæstor.

quetzal (kwet'zal), *n.* an American bird of paradise.

queue (kū), *n.* the tail of a wig; a line of people waiting each his or her turn for entrance to a building. [French.]

quibble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil; play on words: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion; play on words.

quibbling (kwib'ling), *n.* evasion.

quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; elastic; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; sensitive parts; a hedge of growing shrubs.

quicken (kwik'en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.

quickening (kwik'en-ing), *adj.* vivifying.

quicklime (kwik'līm), *n.* lime burnt and unslaked.

quickly (kwik'li), *adv.* soon; swiftly.

quickness (kwik'nes), *n.* speed; activity; activeness of perception.

quicksand (kwik'sand), *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything unreliable or treacherous.

quickset (kwik'set), *n.* a living shrub, especially the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.

quicksilver (kwik'sil-vēr), *n.* fluid mer-

cury: *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.

quid (kwid), *n.* a "cud" of tobacco for chewing; in English slang, a sovereign.

quiddity (kwid'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* quiddities (kwid'i-tiz)], the essence of anything; a trifling nicety; captious question.

quidnunc (kwid'nungk), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events. [Latin: "what now?"]

quiesce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* to be silent. [Latin.]

quiescence (kwī-es'ens), *n.* repose or rest; mental quietude. Also quiescency.

quiescent (kwī-es'ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.

quiet (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet. [Latin.]

quietant (kwī'et-ant), *n.* that which quiets or soothes.

quietude (kwī'et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.

quietus (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.

quill (kwil), *n.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.t.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges. [French.]

quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, with a soft material between. [French.]

quilting (kwilt'ing), *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

quinary (kwī'na-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or arranged in, fives. [Latin.]

quinine (kwin-ēn' or kwī'nīn), *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic. [French.]

quinquagesima (kwin-kwa-jes'i-ma), *adj.* fiftieth. [Latin.]

Quinquagesima Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Lent.

quinque, a Latin *prefix* meaning *five,* as *quinque*reme, a galley with five banks of oars.

quinquennial (kwin-kwen'i-al), *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

quinsy (kwin'zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quintal (kwin'tal), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 lbs.

quintan (kwin'tan), *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quintessence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quintet (kwin-tet'), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Also quintette, quintetto.

quintillion (kwin-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, a thousand quadrillions; in the English system, a million raised to the fifth power, expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quintuple (kwin'tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping], to scoff; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets of paper; an obsolete form of choir.

Quirinal (kwi-rī'nal), *n.* at Rome, the royal palace; also one of the seven hills of ancient Rome.

Quirites (kwi'rī'tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwērk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], to depart from; discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

quitch-grass (kwich'gras), *n.* a rapidly spreading grass that is a troublesome weed;couch grass; twitch grass.

quite (kwīt), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quittance (kwit'ans), *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quitter (kwit'ēr), *n.* one who yields in the face of difficulties. [Colloq.]

quiver (kwiv'ēr), *n.* a case for ar-

rows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quixotic (kwiks-ot'ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: from Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance. [Spanish.]

quixotically (kwiks-ot'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a quixotic manner.

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing], to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quizzical (kwiz'i-kal), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quod (kwod), *n.* a prison. [Criminal's slang.]

quodlibet (kwod'li-bet), *n.* a nice point or subtlety; a delicate distinction in matters of opinion. [Latin: as you please.]

quoif, same as coif.

quoiffure, same as coiffure. [French.]

quoin (koin), *n.* a wedge used to support and steady a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase. [French.]

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched so as to circle a fixed upright piece of wood or metal: *pl.* the game thus played.

quondam (kwon'dam), *adj.* former. [Latin.]

quorum (kwō'rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution. [Latin.]

quota (kwō'ta), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

quotation (kwō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; current price.

quotative (kwō'ta-tiv), *adj.* quoting; of the nature of a quotation.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of.

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said.

quotha (kwōth'a), *interj.* indeed!

quotidian (kwō-tid'i-an), *adj.* recurring daily. [Latin.]

quotient (kwō'shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another. [Latin.]

quotum (kwō'tum), *n.* share, proportion.

Qu'rân (kōō-rān'), the Arabic form of Koran.

R

R, the eighteenth letter of the alphabet was derived directly from the old Indo-European group of sounds through the Greek rho. Its form is differentiated from Roman P and also from *rho* (P) by the little tag at the place where the curve meets the stem. Phonetically it is a liquid and before a consonant changes to a semi-vowel. In Latin, between two vowels, it often represents an original S. This is called *rhotacism* (r-ing) and is illustrated, also, in the Germanic group of languages; as, for instance, German, *eisen,* English, *iron.* Pronounced carelessly it often glides into L.

raad (rād), *n.* a legislative assembly. [Dutch.]

rabbet (rab′et), *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it: *v.t.* to groove and unite by a rabbet.

rabbi (rab′ī or ′ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis (rab′-iz)], a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law; but not a priest. In Western countries a rabbi may have semi-priestly relations to a congregation but his rights are limited very carefully. The word comes from the Hebrew verb "to be great" and its simplest form is *rab,* "teacher." Rabbi means "*my* teacher" (or master). Also rabbin.

rabbinical (ra-bin′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language: *n.* later Hebrew.

rabbinism (rab′in-izm), *n.* rabbinic phraseology.

rabbinist (rab′in-ist), *n.* one who adheres to the Talmud and the rabbinic traditions. Also rabbinite.

rabbit (rab′it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur. [Old Dutch.]

rabbit-warren (rab′it-wor′en), *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed. [Dutch and French.]

rabble (rab′l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rabboni (ra-bō′ni), *n.* my (our) master; the highest title of distinction among the ancient Jews. It means in Hebrew, "our teacher," and is granted only to one whom three rabbis have separately saluted as "rabbi."

Rabelaisian (ra-be-lā′zhen), *adj.* jocular, witty, indecent, like the writings of the French priest, François Rabelais (d. 1553). Thus one speaks of "Rabelaisian humor" as of a particular type, resembling that of Dean Swift.

rabid (rab′id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess. [Latin.]

rabies (rā′bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a dog; hydrophobia. [Latin.]

raca (rā′ka), *adj.* worthless: a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews. [Hebrew.]

raccoon (ra-kōōn′), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur. Also racoon.

race (rās); *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed [Anglo-Saxon]; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety [German]; root [Latin]: *pl.* horse-races: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race. [Anglo-Saxon.]

raceme (ra-sēm′), *n.* a flower cluster.

racemose (ras′e-mōs), *adj.* growing in racemes.

racer (rā′ser), *n.* a race horse, bred for speed.

raceway (rās′wā), *n.* a channel for water as in a mill-race.

rachitis (ra-kī′tis), *n.* the same as rickets. See rickets.

racial (rā′sial), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

racily (rā′si-li), *adv.* in a racy manner; amusingly with a touch of malice in it.

raciness (rā′si-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being racy.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off.

rackabones (rak′a-bōnz), *n.* American expression for a very thin man.

racket (rak′et), *n.* a clattering noise; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *pl.* tennis: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike, as with a racket. [French.]

racketing (rak′et-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

racking-pace (rak′ing-pās), *n.* the pace of a horse somewhat quicker and shorter than an amble.

rack-rent (rak′rent), *n.* rent raised to its utmost value: the full value of the place rented.

raconteur (ra-kong-tēr′), *n.* a very interesting talker and teller of anecdotes. [French.]

racoon, same as raccoon.

racquet, another form of racket.

racy (rā′si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.

radial (rā′di-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

radiance (rā′di-ans), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor. Also radiancy.

radiant (rā′di-ant), *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

radiate (rā′di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays. [Latin.]

radiation (rā-di-ā′shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.

radiator (rā′di-ā-tēr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, &c., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, &c., for radiating warmth into the apartment.

radical (rad′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of the ultra-liberal party; the base of a chemical compound (also *radicle*).

radically (rad′i-ka-li), *adv.* essentially; entirely.

radicate (rad′i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly: *v.i.* to take root: *adj.* deeply planted or rooted.

radicle (rad′i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as radical. [Latin.]

radio - active (rā′di-ō-ak′tiv), *adj.* emitting Becquerel rays; exhibiting the properties possessed by radium.

radio-activity (rā′di-ō-ak-tiv′i-ty), *n.* the power of emitting rays, as by radium, actinium, &c.

radiochemistry (rā′di-ō-kem′is-tri), *n.* that branch of chemistry which deals with radio-active bodies and radio-activity.

radiofy (rā′di-ō-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* radiofied, *p.pr.* radiofying], to cause to become radio-active by exposing to the influence of radium.

radiograph (rā′di-ō-graf), *n.* a picture obtained by means of radiography: *v.t.* to produce a likeness of by means of radiography.

radiography (rā-di-og′ra-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of Roentgen rays upon certain sensitive salts.

radiometer (rā-di-om′e-tēr), *n.* an instrument revolving in a vacuum, which under the influence of light exhibits the energy of the solar rays.

radio-telegraphy (rā′di-ō-te-leg′ra-fi), *n.* the art of sending electric

currents through the air; wireless telegraphy.

radio-telephony (rā′di-ō-te-lef′o-ni), *n.* telephoning through the air without wires; wireless telephony.

radiotherapy (rā′di-ō-ther′a-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by radio-activity, as by the X-ray, or by a radio-active element such as radium or thorium.

radish (rad′ish), *n.* a root of the *Raphenus cativus*. Its flesh is pungent and "bites."

radium (rā′di-um), *n.* a radio-active element recently discovered in pitch-blende by Madame Curié, possessing the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without loss of weight.

radius (rā′di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (ra′di-ī)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything like a radius, as the spoke of a wheel. [Latin.]

radix (rā′diks), *n.* a root; a primitive word; base of a system of logarithms. [Latin.]

raffle (raf′l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each participant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining.

raft (raft), *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft.

raft (raft), *n.* in familiar language a crowd. [Americanism, for "raff," used in England.]

rafter (raf′tēr), *n.* an inclined beam supporting the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.

rafting (raf′ting), *n.* the business of floating rafts.

raftsman (rafts′man), *n.* a man who manages a raft upon a river.

rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; a low-class newspaper: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress.

ragamuffin (rag′a-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

rag-baby (rag-bā′bi), *n.* a figure much used from 1890 to 1897, to typify the People's Party because of its advocacy of paper-money secured by silver only.

rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; extreme desire or eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage. [French.]

rageful (rāj′fool), *adj.* full of rage.

ragg, same as ragstone.

ragged (rag′ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.

raging (rāj′ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

raglan (rag′lan), *n.* a loose cloak, with or without sleeves, named after Lord Raglan in the Crimean War.

Ragnarok (rag′na-rok), *n.* the time when the world shall be destroyed, according to Norse mythology. The word is Icelandic and means "the twilight of the gods," as does the title of Wagner's famous opera, *Götterdämmerung.*

ragout (ra-gōō′), *n.* a dish of stewed and very savory meat.

ragstone (rag′stōn), *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock.

rag-tag (rag′tag), *n.* a miscellaneous collection of tramps and beggars. There is also the expression **rag-tag and bobtail.**

rag-time (rag′tīm), *n.* syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.

ragwort (rag′wērt), *n.* a common plant with jagged leaves.

'rah (rä), *exclam. n.* a corruption of *hurrah*, and much used by college students in their parades or meetings.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon. [Icelandic.]

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to bawl; use opprobrious language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.

railing (rāl′ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

raillery (rāl′ēr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.

railleur (rāl-yĕr′), *n.* a banterer. [French.]

rail-splitter (rāl′split′ĕr), *n.* one who splits logs into fence-rails; a member of one of certain Lincoln clubs, in allusion to a nick-name of Abraham Lincoln.

railway (rāl′wā), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also railroad.

raiment (rā′ment), *n.* clothing.

rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.

rainbow (rān′bō), *n.* the bright-colored arc formed in the heavens by the refraction or reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.

rainfall (rān′fawl), *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.

raininess (rān′i-nes), *n.* the state of being rainy.

rainy (rān′i), *adj.* abounding with rain.

raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell. [Icelandic.]

raisin (rā′zn), *n.* a dried grape. [French.]

rajah (rä′jä), *n.* a Hindu king, prince, or chief.

Rajput (räj-pōōt′), *n.* a Hindu of royal descent or of the higher military caste. The province of Rajputana is named from the Rajputs. Also Rajpoot.

rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil [Anglo-Saxon]; a loose liver [Icelandic]; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel [A. S.]: *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular. [A. S.]

rake-hell (rāk′hel), *n.* same as *rake*.

rakish (rāk′ish), *adj.* dissolute; debauched.

râle (rāl), *n.* a sound in addition to the natural respiration, as the **tracheal râle** or death-rattle.

rally (ral′i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying], to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good humored satire; horseplay, as in a pantomime. [French.]

ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep, one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an iron-clad with a steel beak: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming], to push or press with force.

Rama-chandra (rä′ma-chän′drä), *n.* the hero of a famous legend of Hindu literature; the Ramayana. [Sanskrit.]

ramble (ram′bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* a roving or wandering from place to place. [Icelandic.]

ramenta (ra-men′ta), *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns. [Latin.]

ramie (ram′ē), *n.* the so-called China grass, or its fiber; now being used extensively in place of cotton. Also ramee.

ramification (ram-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches; sub-division; manner of producing branches.

ramify (ram′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ramified, *p.pr.* ramifying], to divide into branches, or divisions: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided. [Latin.]

rammer (ram′ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

ramose (rā′mōs), *adj.* branched; producing branches. [Latin.]

ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound.

rampage (ram′pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement.

rampant (ram′pant), *adj.* overleaping

restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hind legs. [French.]

rampart (ram'pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart. [French.]

ramrod (ram'rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

ramshackle (ram'shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.

ramus (rā'mus), *n.* a branch. [Latin.]

ran, *p.t.* of run.

ranch (ranch), *n.* a cattle-farm. Also ranche, rancho. [Spanish.]

ranchero (ran-chā'rō), *n.* a herdsman. [Spanish].

rancid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant, sour smell or taste. [Latin.]

rancidity (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* rancid condition. Also rancidness.

rancor (rang'kẽr), *n.* implacable enmity: deep spite or malice.

rancorous (rang'kẽr-us), *adj.* malignant; spiteful.

rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border; a part of the Transvaal. [Dutch.]

randan (ran'dan), *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the center using two oars and the others one oar each.

random (ran'dum), *n.* want of direction or method; chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

ranee (ran'ē), *n.* a Hindu queen or princess; rajah's wife. Also rani.

rang, *p.t.* of ring.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c., can be projected. [French.]

range-finder (rānj'fīn-dẽr), *n.* an instrument invented by Capt. Arthur Nazro, U.S.N., to enable the operator in a ship or fortress to find the exact distance of the enemy at the moment of firing.

ranger (rānj'ẽr), *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog. [English.]

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position [French]: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

rankle (rangk'l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ransack (ran'sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

ransom (ran'sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; to rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy; empty declamation. [Old Dutch.]

ranter (rant'ẽr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher; a member of a sect known as the Ranters.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike sharply: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

rapacious (ra-pā'shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; greedy; avaricious. [Latin.]

rapacity (ra-pas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious. Also rapaciousness.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed. [Latin.]

rapid (rap'id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending. [Latin.]

rapier (rā'pi-ẽr), *n.* a long thin sword, used for thrusting. [French.]

rapine (rap'in, or 'īn), *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence. [Latin.]

rapport (rap-pōr′), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity. The French phrase is *en rapport* (än-rap-pōr′).

rapprochement (ra-prōsh′mäng), *n.* the act of coming together; an understanding. [French.]

rapscallion (rap-scal′yun), *n.* a rascal.

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.

Raptores (rap-tō′rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds characterized by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, &c. [Latin.]

raptorial (rap-tō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to the Raptores. Also raptorious.

rapture (rap′tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.

raptured (rap′tūrd), same as rapt.

rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw. [Latin.]

rare-bit (rār′bit), *n.* cheese toasted until it begins to melt, then served with cayenne pepper and other condiments; often with a dash of ale. See Welsh rabbit.

rarefaction (rar-e-fak′shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rarefy (rar′e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying], to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

rarely (rār′li), *adv.* seldom.

rareness (rār′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rare

rare-ripe (rār′rīp), *adj.* ripe before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit.

rarity (rar′i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.

rascal (ras′kal), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.

rascaldom (ras′kal-dum), *n.* rascals collectively.

rascality (ras-kal′i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.

rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.

rasher (rash′ēr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon.

Rasores (rā-sō′rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn fowls, pheasants, partridges, &c., who scratch the ground in search of food.

rasorial (rā-sō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to the Rasores.

rasp (rasp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.

raspberry (raz′bēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (raz′bēr-iz)], a shrub and its well-known fruit.

rasure (rā′zūr), *n.* erasure. [Latin.]

rat (rat), *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more voracious; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], to desert one's party; to act the rat, said of a workman; to catch rats.

rat (rat), *n.* a roll of artificial hair over which a woman's own hair is combed.

ratable (rāt′a-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.

ratch (rach), *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.

ratchet (rach′et), *n.* the detent which stops a ratchet-wheel.

ratchet-wheel (rach′et-hwēl), *n.* a circular ratch.

rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank. [Latin.]

rather (ra*th*′ēr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.

rathskeller (räths′kel-ēr), *n.* a restaurant and beer-cellar. [German.]

ratification (rat-i-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.

ratifier (rat′i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who ratifies.

ratify (rat′i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying], to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.

ratio (rā′shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (rā′shi-ōz)], the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.

ratiocinate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.
ratiocination (rash-i-os-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.
ratiocinative (rash-i-os'i-na-tiv), *adj.* argumentative. [Latin.]
ration (rā'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.
rational (rash'un-al), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant nor foolish; wise; judicious.
rationale (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, &c.
rationalism (rash'un-al-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.
rationalist (rash'un-al-ist), *n.* one who upholds or supports rationalism.
rationalistic (rash-un-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.
rationality (rash-un-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.
rationalize (rash'un-al-īz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason or as a rationalist.
rationally (rash'un-a-li), *adv.* in a rational manner; in accordance with reason.
ratlins (rat'linz), *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds forming ladder-like steps. Also ratlines.
rats (rats), *interj.* a vulgar cry, expressive of indifference and contempt.
ratsbane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.
rattan (ra-tan'), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick. [Malay.]
ratteen (ra-tēēn'), *n.* a thick woolen quilted or twilled stuff.
rattinet (rat-in-et'), *n.* an inferior kind of ratteen.
ratting (rat'ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices. [English slang.]
rattle (rat'l), *v.i.* to produce rapidly sharp noises; speak rapidly or noisily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive rapidly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.
rattle, *v.t.* to confuse, to confound, to draw into a state of bewilderment. [Slang.]
rattler (rat'lēr), *n.* one who or that which rattles; a rattlesnake.
rattlesnake (rat'l-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.
rattling (rat'ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.
raucous (raw'kus), *adj.* hoarse. [Latin.]
ravage (rav'āj), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin. [French.]
rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.
ravel (rav'l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.
ravelin (rav'lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.
ravelings (rav'el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.
raven (rā'vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color; *adj.* raven-colored.
raven (rav'n), *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey. [Old French.]
ravening (rav'n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder.
ravenous (rav'n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.
ravine (ra-vēn'), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge. [French.]
ravish (rav'ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual

intercourse with (a woman) without her consent; transport with delight or rapture. [French.]

ravishment (rav'ish-ment), *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.

raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

rawboned (raw'bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

raw-head (raw'hed), *n.* an imaginary horror, a head cut, slashed, and covered with blood: hence the full phrase, "raw head and bloody bones."

rawhide (raw'hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip.

rawish (raw'ish), *adj.* somewhat raw.

ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raia, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth. [French.]

rayah (rä'yä), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

razee (rā-zē'), *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class. [French.]

razor (rā'zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving. See safety-razor.

razor-back hog (rā'zēr-bak hog') or simply **razor-back,** *n.* a wild pig found in the West-Southern States. It is noted for its speed, which is remarkable.

razor-bill (rā'zēr-bil), *n.* the auk.

razure, same as rasure.

razzia (rat'si-a), *n.* a raid. [French.]

razzle-dazzle (raz'l-daz'l), *v.t.* to intoxicate; to confound and confuse: *n.* a state of intoxication; a debauch: *interj.* the cry of a drunkard.

re, a Latin *prefix* noting *repetition* or *retrograde action.*

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavor to obtain something; the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water or stream.

reach-me-down (rēch'mē-doun), *adj.* ready-made; second-hand: *n.* a garment, such as those hung in front of second-hand shops. Also hand-me-down. [Slang.]

reaction (re-ak'shun), *n.* reverse or return action.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* read (red), *p.pr.* reading], to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

readable (rēd'a-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

reader (rēd'ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

readily (red'i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

readiness (red'i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

reading (rēd'ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

readjust (rē-ad-just'), *v.t.* to adjust or put in order again.

ready (red'i), *adj.* [*comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest], prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

real (rē'al), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal [Latin]: *n.* (rā'al), a Spanish coin = 5 cents (about).

real estate (es-tāt), *n.* lands and all appertaining to them.

realism (rē'al-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that

the objects immediately known are real existences; a phrase of the same doctrine which teaches that whatever is taught us by our senses is unreal, but that God alone is real. [Latin.]

realist (rē'al-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices, realism.

realistic (rē-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

reality (rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* realities (rē-al'i-tiz)], actual existence; fact; truth.

realization (rē-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

realize (rē'al-īz), *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

really (rē'a-li), *adv.* with actual existence; in truth.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state. [Old French.]

realty (rē'al-ti), *n.* real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 500 sheets (long ream). [French.]

reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.

rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; background; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.

rear-admiral (rēr'ad'mir-al), *n.* an officer ranking next below the vice-admiral, or, in the United States navy, below the admiral.

reason (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to infer conclusions from premises; *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning. [French.]

reasonable (rē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

reasonableness (rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.

reasonably (rē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* in a reasonable manner.

reasoning (rē'zn-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

reasonless (rē'zn-les), *adj.* lacking reason; imbecile; void of correct thought.

reassure (rē-a-shūr'), *v.t.* to restore confidence; to make certain.

Réaumur (rā-ō'mēr), *n.* a thermometer devised by Baron Réaumur in 1737 and since then much used upon the continent of Europe. Its zero (0) is fixed at the melting point, while 80° is taken as the point where water boils.

rebate (rē-bāt'), *n.* a return to shippers by transportation companies of part of charges paid: *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish. [French.]

rebel (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel') [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling], to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; rise against authority. [Latin.]

rebeller (rē-bel'ēr), *n.* one who rebels.

rebellion (rē-bel'yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

rebellious (rē-bel'yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

rebind (rē-bīnd'), *v.t.* to recover, bind again, as a book.

rebound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

rebuff (re-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* repel; refuse. [O. French.]

rebuke (re-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise. [French.]

rebus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (rē'bus-ez)], an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer. [Latin.]

rebut (re-but'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* re-

butted, *p.pr.* rebutting], to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put in or return an answer. [Old French.]

rebuttal (re-but'al), *n.* the act of rebutting.

rebutter (re-but'ẽr), *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.

recalcitrant (re-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.

recall (re-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* revocation: *political*, the power of recalling from office an elected official of whom the people disapprove. This principle has been in operation in certain American States for only a few years.

recant (re-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract; abjure. [Latin.]

recantation (re-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

recapitulate (re-ka-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize (the chief points of a discourse, argument, &c.) [Latin.]

recapitulation (re-ka-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of recapitulating.

recaption (re-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.

recast (rē-kast'), *v.t.* to cast once more, or to cast after the first firing. Used in metallurgy and iron-work.

recede (re-sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor. [Latin.]

receipt (re-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

receivable (re-sēv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being received.

receive (re-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods.

receiver (re-sēv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by a court to manage property in controversy.

recency (rē'sen-si), *n.* lateness of time; newness. Also recentness.

recension (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised. [Latin.]

recent (rē'sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; subsequent to man's existence. [Latin.]

recently (rē'sent-li), *adv.* in a new, fresh manner; having to do with what is of recent occurrence.

receptacle (re-sep'ta-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received; basis of a flower. [Latin.]

receptibility (re-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being receivable.

reception (re-sep'shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.

receptive (re-sep'tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

recess (re-ses'), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove; niche.

recession (re-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal.

recessional (re-sesh'un-al), *n.* the anthem sung in churches at the close of the service, while the clergy are leaving the chancel; a famous poem by Rudyard Kipling written at the end of the Boer War.

recherché (re-sher-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite. [French.]

recipe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything. [Latin, "take."]

recipient (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives: *adj.* receiving.

reciprocal (re-sip'rō-kal), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable.

reciprocally (re-sip'rō-ka-li), *adv.* mutually.

reciprocate (re-sip'rō-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.

reciprocating (re-sip'rō-kāt-ing), *adj.* moving backwards and forwards.

reciprocation (re-sip-rō-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.

reciprocity (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed between individuals, or (in international law) between nations.

recision (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off. [Latin.]

recital (re-sī'tal), *n.* the act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.

recitation (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.

recitative (res-i-tā-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; chant. Also recitativo [Italian]: *adj.* uttered musically; chanted.

recitatively (res-i-tā-tēv'li), *adv.* in a recitative manner.

recite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate. [Latin.]

reck (rek), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to care for; heed.

reckless (rek'les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.

recklessness (rek'les-nes), *n.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness.

reckon (rek'n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.

reckoning (rek'ning), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

reclaim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation. [Latin.]

reclinate (rek'li-nāt), *adj.* reclined, as a leaf. [Latin.]

reclination (rek-li-nā'shun), *n.* the act of reclining.

recline (re-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.

recluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded. [Latin.]

recluseness (re-klōōs'nes), *n.* retirement from society. Also reclusion.

reclusive (re-klōō'siv), *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

recognition (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

recognizable (rek'og-nīz-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being recognized.

recognizance (re-kon'i-zans), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act. [French.]

recognize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a formal acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.

recognizer (rek'og-nīz-ēr), *n.* one who recognizes.

recognizor (re-kon'i-zēr), *n.* in law, one who enters into a recognizance.

recoil (rē-koil'), *v.i.* to start back in dread or disgust; to rebound.

recollect (rek-ol-ekt'), *v.t.* to call to memory; (rē-kol-ekt'), to gather together again.

recollection (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

recommend (rek-om-end'), *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favorably; advise. [Latin.]

recommendation (rek-om-en-dā'-shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.

recommendatory (rek-om-en'da-tō-ri), *adj.* that recommends.

recommit (rē-kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting], to commit anew; refer back to a committee. [Latin.]

recommitment (rē-kom-mit'ment), *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted. Also recommittal.

recompense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

reconcilable (rek-on-sīl'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being reconciled.

reconcile (rek'on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize. [Latin.]

reconciliation (rek-on-sil-i-ā′shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; expiation or atonement. Also reconcilement.

reconciliatory (rek-on-sil′i-a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reconcile.

recondite (rek′on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.

reconnaissance (re-kon′ā-sans), *n.* the act of reconnoitering.

reconnoiter, reconnoitre (rek-o-noi′-tēr), *v.t.* to make a survey of, especially for military purposes. [French.]

reconsider (rē-kon-sid′ēr), *v.t.* to consider again; to review with care, especially with a view of reversing a previous action.

reconstruct (rē-kon-strukt′), *v.t.* to build anew.

reconstruction (rē-kon-struk′shun), *n.* in American political history the period from the close of the Civil War (1875) to the presidency of Mr. Hayes (1877), during which time the Southern States gradually resumed their old place in the Union.

record (re-kôrd′), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek′ērd) an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance; a disk or cylinder to record airs for mechanical musical instruments: *pl.* public documents.

recorder (re-kôrd′ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

recount (re-kount′), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail. [French.]

recoup (rē-kōōp′), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good.

recourse (re-kōrs′), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

recover (re-kuv′ēr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

recovery (re-kuv′ēr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court. [French.]

recreant (rek′re-ant), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate. [French.]

recreate (rek′re-āt), *v.t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation; to create anew.

recreation (rek-re-ā′shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-krē-ā′shun) the act of creating anew; a new creation.

recreative (rek′re-a-tiv), *adj.* reinvigorating.

recriminate (re-krim′i-nāt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

recrimination (re-krim-i-nā′shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

recriminatory (re-krim′i-na-tō-ri), *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

recrudescence (re-krōō-des′ens), *n.* the state of becoming sore again; a sharp relapse.

recrudescent (re-krōō-des′ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

recruit (re-krōōt′), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want. [French.]

recruiting (re-krōōt′ing), *n.* the enlisting of recruits for the army.

rectangle (rek′tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°. [Latin.]

rectangled (rek′tang-gld), *adj.* having one or more right angles.

rectangular (rek-tang′gū-lar), *adj.* right-angled.

rectifiable (rek′ti-fī-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being rectified.

rectification (rek-ti-fi-kā′shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rectify (rek′ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying], to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rectilineal (rek-ti-lin′e-al), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also rectilinear.

rectilineally (rek-ti-lin'e-a-li), *adv.* in a straight line.
rectitude (rek'ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity. [Latin.]
rector (rek'tēr), *n.* in the Episcopal church, a clergyman who has charge of a parish; the head of a university or of a public school [Scotch]; the superior of a convent or religious house.
rectorate (rek'tēr-āt), *n.* the office of a rector. Also rectorship.
rectorial (rek-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a rector.
rectory (rek'tēr-i), *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.
rectum (rek'tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine. [Latin.]
recumbency (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also recumbence. [Latin.]
recumbent (re-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.
recuperate (re-kū'pēr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover. [Latin.]
recuperation (re-kū-pēr-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.
recuperative (re-kū'per-a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery. Also recuperatory.
recur (re-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring], return to the mind; return; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.
recurrence (re-kur'ens), *n.* return; resort. [Latin.]
recurrent (re-kur'ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.
recurvate (re-kur'vāt), *adj.* bent back.
recusancy (rek'ū-zan-si), *n.* nonconformity.
recusant (rek'ū-zant), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; nonconforming: *n.* a non-conformist.
red (red), *n.* one of the true primary colors varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-colored.
redan (re-dan'), *n.* a V-shaped field-work or rampart with the apex towards the enemy; a projection in a wall. *The Redan* is specifically the redan at the siege of Sebastopol which was taken by the allies but recovered by the Russians.
redbreast (red'brest), *n.* the robin.
redcap (red'kap), *n.* a kind of goldfinch.
red-coat (red'kōt), *n.* a British soldier. [Colloq.]
redden (red'n), *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.
reddish (red'ish), *adj.* somewhat red.
rede (rēd), *n.* advice; counsel. [Scotch.]
redeem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences. [Latin.]
redeemer (re-dēm'ēr), *n.* one who redeems.
Redeemer, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Savior. [Latin, *Redemptor*.]
redemption (re-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.
redemptioner (re-demp'shun-ēr), *n.* an emigrant to the United States who sells his services for a certain term, as payment for his passage out from Europe.
redemptive (re-demp'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.
redemptory (re-demp'tō-ri), *adj.* paid for ransom.
redgum (red'gum), *n.* strophulus; a lofty Australian gum-tree, yielding a gum resin used in medicine; riding-coat.
red-handed (red-hand'ed), *adj.* fresh from the commission of a crime.
red-hot (red-hot'), *adj.* heated to redness; very enthusiastic.
redingote (red'ing-gōt), *n.* a long coat. [French.]
redivivus (red-i-vī'vus), *adj.* come to life again.
red-letter day (red-let'ēr dā), *n.* a lucky day: from the Saints' days printed in red-letter in the church calendars.
redolence (red'ō-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.
redolent (red'ō-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.
redouble (rē-dub'l), *v.t.* to repeat again and again; to increase greatly.
redoubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening or fortifying a military position without flanks.

redoubtable (re-dout'a-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.
redound (re-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.
redowa (red'ō-wa), *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.
redress (re-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.
redressible (re-dres'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being redressed.
redsear (red'sēr), *v.t.* to break or crack under the hammer, as iron when hot.
redshank (red'shangk), *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; a Highlander.
red-snow (red'snō), *n.* an Arctic lichen or fungus.
redstart (red'stärt), *n.* a small red-tailed migratory song-bird.
red-tape (red-tāp'), *n.* red-colored tape used for tying official documents; excessive official formality.
red-tapism (red-tāp'izm), *n.* government by strict official routine.
reduce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state; degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim to order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes.
reducible (re-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.
reduction (re-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.
redundance (re-dun'dans), *n.* superfluity; excess. Also redundancy.
redundant (re-dun'dant), *adj.* superfluous.
reduplicate (re-dūp'li-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.
reduplication (re-dūp-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.
re-echo (rē-ek'ō), *v.t.* to echo back: *v.i.* to resound.
reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, of the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.
reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by means of reefs.
reefer (rēf'ēr), *n.* one who reefs; a short jacket of heavy cloth.
reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; steam; *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam. [Danish.]
reel (rēl), *n.* a turning frame for winding yarn, &c.; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a lively Scotch dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel. [Gaelic.]
reënforce (rē-en-fōrs'), *v.t.* to strengthen with new force, assistance or support. Also reinforce.
reënforcement (rē-en-fōrs'ment), *n.* additional support.
reeve (rēv), *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass a rope's end through any hole.
refection (re-fek'shun), *n.* a light repast. [Latin.]
refectory (re-fek'tō-ri), *n.* an eating room or hall.
refer (re-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* referred, *p.pr.* referring], to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation; appeal.
referable (ref'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be referred; ascribable.
referee (ref-ēr-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.
reference (ref'ēr-ens), *n.* the act of referring; allusion; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees.
referendum (ref'ēr-en-dum), *n.* the reference of a legislative act to the people for final decision.
referential (ref-ēr-en'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or referring to, something else.
refine (re-fīn'), *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to become fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy. [French.]
refinement (re-fīn'ment), *n.* the act

of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, &c.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.

refinery (re-fīn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* refineries (re-fīn'ēr-iz)], a place where anything is refined or purified.

refit (re-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* refitted, *p.pr.* refitting], to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair damages, especially damages of ships: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, especially of parts of a ship.

reflect (re-flekt'), *v.t.* to throw back, especially rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*). [Latin.]

reflectible (re-flekt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

reflecting (re-flekt'ing), *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.

reflection (re-flek'shun), *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; reproach. Also reflexion.

reflective (re-flek'tiv), *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.

reflectively (re-flek'tiv-li), *adv.* in a reflective manner.

reflectiveness (re-flek'tiv-nes), *n.* the power or habit of reflection.

reflector (re-flek'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.

reflex (rē'fleks), *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; noting the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflected light, &c.

reflexibility (re-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being reflexible.

reflexible (re-fleks'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

reflexive (re-fleks'iv), *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.

refluent (ref'lū-ent), *adj.* flowing or surging back.

reflux (rē'fluks), *n.* a flowing back.

reform (re-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make better; change or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.* amendment; change for the better, especially political change; correction. [Latin.]

reformation (ref-ôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the act of forming again or anew.

Reformation, *n.* the great religious movement (sixteenth century) under Martin Luther (with *the*).

reformative (re-fôrm'a-tiv), *adj.* forming again.

reformatory (re-fôrm'a-tō-ri), *adj.* tending to reform: *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

reformed (re-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant churches.

Reformed Church (chērch), *n.* that section of the Protestant Church which on the Continent separated from Luther, and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.

Reformed Episcopal Church (ē-pis-kō-pal chērch), *n.* the religious body organized in New York City, Dec. 2, 1873, by a group of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who objected to excessive display and show in the rites of the Church, and the growing influence of the clergy. Bishop Cummins of Kentucky seceded and was their first bishop.

reformer (re-fôrm'ēr), *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political.

refract (re-frakt'), *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from a straight line. [Latin.]

refracted (re-frak'ted), *p.adj.* bent back at an acute angle; bent from a direct course.

refracting (re-frak'ting), *p.adj.* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.

refraction (re-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at any angle other than 90°.

refractive (re-frak'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to refraction.

refractorily (re-frak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* in a refractory manner.

refractoriness (re-frak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.

refractory (re-frak'tō-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

refrain (re-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain: *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza. [Latin.]

refrangibility (re-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being refrangible. Also refrangibleness.

refrangible (re-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted. [Latin.]

refresh (re-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore. [French.]

refreshing (re-fresh'ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

refreshment (re-fresh'ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

refrigerant (re-frij'ẽr-ant), *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine. Also refrigerative. [French.]

refrigerate (re-frij'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

refrigeration (re-frij-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* act of cooling.

refrigerator (re-frij'ẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

refrigeratory (re-frij'ẽr-a-tō-ri), *adj.* cooling.

refuge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource. [Latin.]

refugee (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.

refulgence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor. Also refulgency. [Latin.]

refulgent (re-ful'jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

refund (re-fund'), *v.t.* to pay back again. [Latin.]

refusable (re-fūz'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being refused.

refusal (re-fūz'al), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

refuse (re-fūz'), *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.

refutable (re-fūt'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.

refutation (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.

refute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

regain (re-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

regal (rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

regale (re-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

regalia (re-gā'lia), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

regard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.

regardant (re-gärd'ant), *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

regardful (re-gärd'fool), *adj.* taking notice.

regarding (re-gärd'ing), *prep.* concerning.

regardless (re-gärd'les), *adj.* having no regard or care; indifferent.

regardlessly (re-gärd'les-li), *n.* in a careless, indifferent manner.

regatta (re-gat'a), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

regelation (rē-jel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of freezing two pieces of ice with moist surfaces together at 32° F.

regency (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.
regeneracy (re-jen'ēr-a-si), *n.* the state of being regenerated.
regenerate (re-jen'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.
regeneration (re-jen-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.
regenerative (re-jen'ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* renewing.
regeneratory (re-jen'ēr-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* having the power to regenerate.
regent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of New York. [Latin.]
regent-bird (rē'jent-bērd), *n.* an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.
regicidal (rej'i-sī-dal), *adj.* pertaining to a regicide or to regicide.
regicide (rej'i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.
régime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode; system or rule of governemnt, social or political. [French.]
regimen (rej'i-men), *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.
regiment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel. [French.]
regimental (rej-i-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.
regimentation (rej-i-men-tā'shun) *n.* enforced socialism.
region (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country.
register (rej'is-tēr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop; musical compass or range.
registrar (rej'is-trar), *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.
registration (rej-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register.
registry (rej'is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept.
reglet (reg'let), *n.* a flat, narrow molding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.
regnal (reg'nal), *adj.* pertaining to a reign.
regnant (reg'nant), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.
regression (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression.
regret (re-gret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.
regretful (re-gret'fool), *adj.* full of regret.
regretfully (re-gret'foo-li), *adv.* with regret.
regrettable (re-gret'a-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.
regular (reg'ū-lär), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines: *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.
regularity (reg-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.
regulate (reg'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; adjust by rule.
regulation (reg-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.
regulator (reg'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.
regulus (reg'ū-lus), *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore.
regurgitate (re-gēr'ji-tāt), *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.
rehabilitate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to reinstate; to restore to a former place or rank.
rehash (rē-hash'), *n.* literally to hash

over, rechopping the meat and vegetables; but oftener used figuratively of repeating something not very attractive, until every one is weary of it.

rehearsal (re-hĕr'sal), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.

rehearse (re-hĕrs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before public performance.

rei (rā), *n.* [*pl.* reis (rāz)], a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, the 1,000th part of a milree. Equals one mill (1-10th of a cent) in U. S. money. Also rea, ree.

Reichsrath (rīkhs'rät), *n.* the parliament of the Austrian empire.

Reichstag (rīkhs'täkh), *n.* the German parliament.

reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant: *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.

reimburse (rē-im-bĕrs'), *v.t.* to refund.

reimbursement (rē-im-bĕrs'ment), *n.* refunding.

rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys, or parts about them; loins; the heart [Old Testament]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins. [French.]

Reincarnation (rē-in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* a return to body and flesh, after having left them for a more spiritual state. The possibility of Reincarnation is held by the Christians as well as by the Brahmans. [Latin.]

reindeer (rān'dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer, long domesticated in Scandinavia and Siberia.

reinforce (rē-in-fors'), *v.t.* same as reënforce.

reinforcement (rē-in-fors'ment), *n.* same as reënforcement.

reinstate (rē-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.

reiteration (rē-it-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.

reiterative (rē-it'ĕr-ā-tiv), *n.* a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb noting reproduction or intensive action.

reject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.

rejective (re-jek'tiv), *adj.* tending to reject.

rejection (re-jek'shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.

rejoice (re-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.

rejoicing (re-jois'ing), *n.* expression, subject, or experience, of joy or gladness.

rejoin (re-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

rejoinder (re-join'dĕr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

rejuvenate (rē-jū've-nāt), *v.t.* to make young again.

relapse (re-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.

relapsing (re-laps'ing), *p.adj.* subject to relapse.

relate (re-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.

related (re-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood relationship.

relation (re-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

relationship (re-lā'shun-ship), *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

relative (rel'a-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or clause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent.

relatively (rel'a-tiv-li), *adv.* comparatively.

relativeness (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* the

state or quality of being relative. Also relativity.

relator (re-lā'tēr), *n.* one who relates; a prosecutor.

relax (re-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

relaxation (re-laks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

relay (re-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying], to lay a second time: *n.* fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit.

release (re-lēs'), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

relegate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

relegation (rel-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

relent (re-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

relenting (re-lent'ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

relentless (re-lent'les), *adj.* pitiless; having no regard for another; without mercy.

relentlessly (re-lent'les-li), *adv.* as if caring nothing for another; in the manner of one who is merciless; pitiless.

relessee (re-les-ē'), *n.* the person to whom a deed of release is granted. Also releasee.

relessor (re-les'ēr), *n.* the person who grants a deed of release.

relevancy (rel'e-van-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also relevance.

relevant (rel'e-vant), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

reliability (re-lī-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being reliable. Also reliableness.

reliable (re-lī'a-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

reliably (re-lī'a-bli), *adv.* so as to be relied on.

reliance (re-lī'ans), *n.* confidence; trust.

reliant (re-lī'ant), *adj.* having reliance.

relic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

relict (rel'ikt), *n.* a widow. [Latin.]

relief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post of duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

relier (re-lī'ēr), *n.* one who relies.

relievable (re-lēv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being relieved.

relieve (re-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

religion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience towards God; piety; monastic vow or state. [Latin.]

religious (re-lij'us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

religious-house (re-lij'us-hous), *n.* a monastery or nunnery.

relinquish (re-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

relinquishment (re-ling'kwish-ment), *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

reliquary (rel'i-kwa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (rel'i-kwa-riz)], a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

relique (rel-ēk'), *n.* a relic. [French.]

relish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* sensation of flavor; taste; savor; zest; a savory dish; enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

reluctance (re-luk'tans), *n.* unwillingness. Also reluctancy.

reluctant (re-luk'tant), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

rely (re-lī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying], to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

remain (re-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

remand (re-mand'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

remark (re-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

remarkable (re-märk'a-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary; strange; famous; uncommon.

remarkably (re-märk'a-bli), *adv.* in a remarkable manner.

remasticate (rē-mas'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to masticate food over and over in accordance with the theory of Fletcherism. See Fletcherism.

Rembrantesque (Rem-bran-tesk'), *adj.* after the manner of the great Dutch painter (1617–1690), who was most remarkable for use of light and shade (*chiaroscuro*), producing vivid effects.

remediable (re-mē'di-a-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

remediably (re-mē'di-a-bli), *adv.* in a way that may be remedied.

remedial (re-mē'di-al), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

remedially (re-mē'di-a-li), *adv.* by way of remedy.

remedy (rem'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (rem'e-diz)], that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying], to repair or remove something evil from.

remember (re-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

remembrance (re-mem'brans), *n.* power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

remembrancer (re-mem'brans-ēr), one who, or that which, reminds; recorder.

remind (re-mīnd'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.

reminiscence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

reminiscent (rem-i-nis'ent), *adj.* having recollection.

remise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

remiss (re-mis'), *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

remission (re-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

remit (re-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back: *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

remittal (re-mit'al), *n.* surrender; transmission.

remittance (re-mit'ans), *n.* that which is remitted; the sending of money, bills, &c., in payment; the sum so transmitted.

remittent (re-mit'ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

remnant (rem'nant), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

remonetize (rē-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to restore to circulation in the shape of money.

remonstrance (re-mon'strans), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation (*historically*), the Great Remonstrance made by the English Parliament to King Charles I (1641), reminding him of his arbitrary and illegal acts.

remonstrant (re-mon'strant), *adj.* expostulatory; *n.* one who takes part in a remonstrance.

remonstrate (re-mon'strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

remorse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

remorseful (re-môrs'fool), *adj.* full of remorse.

remorsefully (re-môrs'foo-li), *adv.* with remorse.

remorseless (re-môrs'les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.

remote (re-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.
remotely (re-mōt'li), *adv.* at a distance.
remoteness (re-mōt'nes), *n.* distance.
removability (re-mōōv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being removable.
removable (re-mōōv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.
removal (re-mōōv'al), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.
remove (re-mōōv'), *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place: removal; promotion; class.
removed (re-mōōvd'), *p.adj.* remote; displaced.
remunerable (re-mū'nēr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be remunerated.
remunerate (re-mū'nēr-āt), *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.
remuneration (re-mū-nēr-ā'shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.
remunerative (re-mū'nēr-a-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.
remuneratory (re-mū'nēr-a-tō-ri), *adj.* yielding remuneration; profitable.
Renaissance (re-nā-sāns'), *n.* revival of letters and arts in the fifteenth century; in Italy and in France in the sixteenth century; the style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; the classic decorative style revived by the artist Raphael. In literature there was a reversion from the dull and pedantic writings of the schoolmen to the freer, vivid paganism of Greece and Rome. Also Renascence. [French.]
renal (rē'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys.
renard and **reynard** (rā'nard), *n.* the fox, so-called in animal stories. [French.]
renascent (re-nas'ent), *adj.* coming again into being.
rencontre (räng-kông'tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision. Also recounter.
rend (rend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending], to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.
render (ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.
rendering (ren'dĕr-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.
rendezvous (rän'dā-vōō or ren'de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for warships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble. [French.]
rendition (ren-dish'un), *n.* surrender; translation.
rendrock (rend'rok), *n.* a high-power explosive manufactured from nitroglycerin.
renegade (ren'e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter. [French.]
renege and **reneague** (re-nēg'), *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards, when one has in his hands cards of the same suit; hence to be unmindful of an obligation.
renew (re-nū'), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.
renewal (re-nū'al), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.
reniform (ren'i-fôrm), *adj.* kidney-shaped.
rennet (ren'et), *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach: used for coagulating milk.
renounce (re-nouns'), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate; reject: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.
renouncement (re-nouns'ment), same as renunciation.
renovate (ren'ō-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.
renovation (ren-ō-vā'shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.
renovator (ren'ō-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.

renown (re-noun'), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction: *v.t.* to make famous.
renowned (re-nound'), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.
rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of rend. [French.]
rental (rent'al), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.
renter (rent'ẽr), *n.* one who holds an estate or tenements by payment of rent; one who collects rent.
rentes (ränt), *n.* a name given to all public securities of the French government.
rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.
renunciation (re-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.
rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.
repair (re-pār'), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.
reparable (rep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* capable of being repaired.
reparation (rep-a-rā'shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.
reparative (re-par'a-tiv), *adj.* amending defects; repairing.
repartee (rep-är-tē'), *n.* a ready, witty reply.
repast (re-past'), *n.* a meal; victuals.
repay (re-pā'), *v.t.* to give back that which is due.
repeal (re-pēl'), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.
repeat (re-pēt'), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be repeated.
repeater (re-pēt'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, when a spring is pressed; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at the same election.
repel (re-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* repelled, *p.pr.* repelling], to drive back, resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed check or drive inwards.
repellent (re-pel'ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.
repent (re-pent'), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed leading to repentance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret. [Old Testament.]
repentance (re-pen'tans), *n.* contrition.
repentant (re-pen'tant), *adj.* penitent.
reperception (rē-pēr-sep'shun), *n.* the second perception of something which has been perceived before.
repertoire (rep-ẽr-twär'), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use. [French.]
repertory (rep'ẽr-tō-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.
repetition (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.
repine (re-pīn'), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.
replace (re-plās'), *v.t.* to put back in its place; to supersede.
replenish (re-plen'ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.
replenishment (re-plen'ish-ment), *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.
replete (re-plēt'), *adj.* completely filled; full.
repletion (re-plē'shun), *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.
replevin (re-plev'in), *n.* an action to recover goods wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.
replevy (re-plev'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying], to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.
replica (rep'li-ka), *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.
replicate (rep'li-kat), *adj.* folded back.
replication (rep-li-kā'shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

replier (re-plī′ēr), *n.* one who replies.
reply (re-plī′), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying], to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoinder.
report (re-pōrt′), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumor; hearsay; noise.
reportorial (re-pōr-to′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituted by, reporters.
reposal (re-pōz′al), *n.* state of repose.
repose (re-pōz′), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest; compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilize its aspect.
repository (re-poz′i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (re-poz′i-tō-riz)], a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.
repoussé (re-pōōs′ā), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased.
reprehend (rep-re-hend′), *v.t.* to censure.
reprehensible (rep-re-hen′si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.
reprehensibly (rep-re-hen′si-bli), *adv.* in a reprehensible manner.
reprehension (rep-re-hen′shun), *n.* censure; reproof.
reprehensive (rep-re-hen′siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also reprehensory.
represent (rep-re-zent′), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce; to present again (rē-prē-zent′).
representation (rep-re-zen-tā′shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.
representative (rep-re-zen′ta-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress or of a State Legislature; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness.
repress (re-pres′), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.
repression (re-presh′un), *n.* the act of repressing.
repressive (re-pres′iv), *adj.* serving to repress.
repressively (re-pres′iv-li), *adv.* so as to repress.
reprieve (re-prēv′), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.
reprimand (rep′ri-mand), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.
reprint (rē-print′), *v.t.* to print a new edition or copy of: *n.* (rē′print), a new edition or copy.
reprisal (re-prīz′al), *n.* an act of war ostensibly by way of retaliation for an injury suffered. See marque.
reproach (re-prōch′), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.
reproachful (re-prōch′fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach.
reproachfully (re-prōch′foo-li), *adv.* in a reproachful manner.
reprobate (rep′rō-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.
reprobation (rep-rō-bā′shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.
reproduction (rē-prō-duk′shun), *n.* the act of producing again, either an organism, a mental image, or a work of art.
reproof (re-prōōf′), *n.* censure; rebuke.
reprove (re-prōōv′), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.
reptile (rep′til), *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, groveling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; groveling.
reptilian (rep-til′i-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a reptile. Also reptilious.

republic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.

republican (re-pub'li-kan), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government.

Republican (re-pub'li-kan), *n.* a member of the Republican party, one of the two principal political parties in the United States. [Latin.]

republicanism (re-pub'li-kan-izm), *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.

republicanize (re-pub'li-kan-īz), *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.

republication (rē-pub-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.

republish (rē-pub'lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.

repudiate (re-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.

repudiation (re-pū-di-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.

repudiator (re-pū'di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who repudiates.

repugnance (re-pug'nans), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also repugnancy.

repugnant (re-pug'nant), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.

repulse (re-puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.

repulsion (re-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies recede from each other.

repulsive (re-pul'siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.

repulsively (re-pul'siv-li), *adv.* in a repulsive manner.

repulsiveness (re-pul'siv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.

reputable (rep'ū-ta-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.

reputably (rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* in a reputable manner.

reputation (rep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.

repute (re-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.

request (re-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.

requiem (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass, for the repose of the soul of a person deceased.

require (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need. [Latin.]

requirement (re-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.

requisite (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything requisite.

requisitely (rek'wi-zit-li), *adv.* in a requisite manner.

requisiteness (rek'wi-zit-nes), *n.* necessity.

requisition (rek-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.

requital (re-kwīt'al), *n.* retaliation.

requite (re-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.

reredos (rēr'dos), *n.* a decorated screen behind the altar of a church, often so large as to extend the entire length of the altar. On special celebrations it is ornamented in the richest and most splendid way. [Franco-Latin.]

reremouse (rēr'mous), *n.* the bat.

rescind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.

rescission (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.

rescript (rē'skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope in answer to some question of jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

rescue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

research (re-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.
resemblance (re-zem'blans), *n.* likeness.
resemble (re-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.
resent (re-zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.
resentful (re-zent'fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.
resentfully (re-zent'foo-li), *adv.* with resentment.
resentment (re-zent'ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.
reservation (rez-ẽr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c.
reserve (re-zẽrv'), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.
reservoir (rez'ẽr-vwär), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use. [French.]
reset (rē-set'), *v.t.* to set again.
reside (rē-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.
residence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.
residency (rez'i-den-si), *n.* in India, the official residence of the British Minister.
resident (rez'i-dent), *adj.* pertaining to one who resides; thus, Minister Resident in diplomacy differs from a Minister Plenipotentiary, by having a lower rank.
residential (rez-i-den'shal), *n.* pertaining to, containing or suitable for, residents.
residual (re-zid'ū-al), *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away.
residuary (re-zid'ū-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.
residue (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder.
residuum (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.
resign (re-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; sign again (re-sīn').
resignation (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.
resilient (re-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.
resin (rez'in), *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum.
resinous (rez'in-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.
resist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.
resistance (re-zis'tans), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.
resistant (re-zis'tant), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.
resistibility (re-zist-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resistible.
resistible (re-zist'i-bl), *adj.* capable of resisting.
resistibly (re-zist'i-bli), *adv.* in a resistible manner.
resistless (re-zist'les), *n.* irresistible.
resoluble (rez'ō-lū-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.
resolute (rez'ō-lūt), *adj.* determined; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.
resolutely (rez'ō-lūt-li), *adv.* in a resolute manner.
resoluteness (rez'ō-lūt-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being resolute.
resolution (rez-ō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.
resolution of forces (fōr'sez), the dividing of a force into two or more,

which would have the same effect as if it acted alone.

resolutive (rez'o-lū-tiv), *adj.* having the power to dissolve.

resolvability (re-zol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resolvable. Resolvableness.

resolvable (re-zol'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.

resolve (re-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [Music]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.

resolved (re-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.

resolvent (re-zol'vent), *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, &c.

resonance (rez'ō-nans), *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also resonancy.

resonant (rez'ō-nant), *adj.* returning sound.

resort (re-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* place much frequented; concourse; resource.

resound (re-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be re-echoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo; sound again (rē-sound').

resource (re-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.

resp (resp), *n.* a disease of sheep.

respect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to. [Latin.]

respectability (re-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.

respectable (re-spek'tā-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.

respectably (re-spek'tā-bli), *adv.* in a respectable manner.

respectful (re-spekt'fool), *adj.* characterized by respect.

respectfully (re-spekt'foo-li), *adv.* with respect.

respecting (re-spek'ting), *prep.* concerning.

respective (re-spek'tiv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

respectively (re-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.

respirability (re-spīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being respirable. Respirableness.

respirable (re-spīr'a-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

respiration (res-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act or process of breathing; relief from toil.

respirator (res'pi-rā-tēr), *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, &c.

respiratory (res'pi-ra-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.

respire (re-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.

respite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a respite to; suspend the execution of.

resplendence (re-splen'dens), *n.* brilliant luster; intense light. Also resplendency.

resplendent (re-splen'dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

respond (re-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *v.t.* to pay: *n.* a short anthem sung between the reading of the lessons.

respondent (re-spon'dent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law.

respondentia (re-spon-den'shi-a), *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.

response (re-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.

responsible (re-spon'si-bl), *adj.* in-

volving responsibility; answerable; liable.

responsibly (re-spon'si-bli), *adv.* in a responsible manner.

responsive (re-spon'siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.

responsively (re-spon'siv-li), *adv.* in a responsive manner.

responsiveness (re-spon'siv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.

rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [Music]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.

restaurant (res'to-rant), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.

restaurateur (res-to-ra-tēr'), *n.* the keeper of a restaurant. [French.]

restful (rest'fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.

restfully (rest'foo-li), *adv.* in a restful manner.

restitution (res-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.

restive (res'tiv), *adj.* unwilling to go forward; stubborn; uneasy.

restively (res'tiv-li), *adv.* in a restive manner.

restiveness (res'tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being restive.

restless (rest'les), *adj.* constantly active or moving

restorable (re-stōr'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being restored.

Restoration (res-tō-rā'shun), *n.* the act of restoring; renewal; repair; *historically,* in England the Restoration of Charles II to the throne after Oliver Cromwell's death (1660). The subsequent period of Charles's reign (to 1685) is known as the Period of Restoration, and for the brilliant though dissolute manners of the court.

restorative (re-stōr'a-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a re-invigorating medicine.

restoratively (re-stōr'a-tiv-li), *adv.* so as to restore.

restore (re-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; re-invigorate; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.

restrain (re-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.

restraint (re-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining: state of being restrained; limitation.

restrict (re-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.

restriction (re-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.

restrictive (re-strik'tiv), *adj.* imposing restraint.

restrictively (re-strik'tiv-li), *adv.* with restriction.

result (re-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.

resultant (re-zult'ant), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.

resulting (re-zult'ing), *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.

résumé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary.

resume (re-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.

resumption (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.

resurrection (rez-ēr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; moral revival.

resurrectionist (rez-ēr-ek'shun-ist), *n.* formerly a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes.

resuscitate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.

resuscitation (re-sus-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of resuscitating; state of being resuscitated.

resuscitative (re-sus'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* tending to resuscitate; restorative.

resuscitator (re-sus'i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, resuscitates.

ret (ret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting. [Old Dutch.]

retail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'tāl) sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.

retain (re-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.
retainer (re-tān'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.
retaliate (re-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).
retaliation (re-tal-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of retaliating.
retaliative (re-tal'i-a-tiv), *adj.* returning like for like; vindictive. Also retaliatory.
retard (re-tärd'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.
retardation (re-tär-dā'shun), *n.* the act of retarding; hindrance; postponement.
retardative (re-tär'da-tiv), *adj.* tending to retard.
retch (rēch), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.
retention (re-ten'shun), *n.* the act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.
retentive (re-ten'tiv), *adj.* having the power to retain.
retentively (re-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* with retentiveness.
retentiveness (re-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being retentive.
reticence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.
reticent (ret'i-sent), *adj.* silent; reserved.
reticular (re-tik'ū-lär), *adj.* formed with interstices.
reticulate (re-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, network.
reticule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag; made of network.
retiform (rē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* net-shaped.
retina (ret'i-na), *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.
retinitis (ret-i-nī'tīs), *n.* inflammation of the retina.
retinue (ret'i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.
retire (re-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.
retired (re-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, &c.; private.
retirement (re-tīr'ment), *n.* the act of retiring; privacy; solitude.
retiring (re-tīr'ing), *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned, as a pension, to an official retiring from the public service, &c.
retort (re-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.: *v.i.* to make a retort: *n.* censure, incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.
retouch (re-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.
retrace (rē-trās'), *v.t.* to trace back to the beginning.
retract (re-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written; *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.
retractation (re-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal. Also retraction.
retractible (re-trak'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being retracted. Also retractile, retractable.
retractor (re-trak'tẽr), *n.* one who retracts; a muscle or instrument for drawing back.
retreat (re-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army or body of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.
retrench (re-trench'), *v.i.* cut down expenses.
retrenchment (re-trench'ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; a military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.
retribution (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or

punishments in future life at the final judgment.

retributive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses. Also retributory.

retrievable (re-trēv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

retrievableness (re-trēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* the state of being retrievable.

retrievably (re-trēv'a-bli), *adv.* in a retrievable manner.

retrieve (re-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

retriever (re-trēv'ĕr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

retro, a Latin *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

retroactive (ret-rō-ak'tiv), *adj.* having or intended to have a retrospective effect.

retrocede (ret-rō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back

retrocession (re-trō-sesh'un), *n.* the act of going back.

retrograde (ret'rō-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards; apparently moving from east to west as a planet; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.

retrogression (ret-rō-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.

retrogressive (ret-rō-gres'iv), same as retrograde.

retrospect (ret'rō-spekt), see under retro.

retrospection (ret-rō-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

retrospective (ret-rō-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.

retrospectively (ret-rō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* in a retrospective manner.

retroversion (ret-rō-vēr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

return (re-tērn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

returning officer (re-tērn'ing of'i-sēr), *n.* an official whose duty it is to preside at an election, make returns to writs, juries, &c.

retuse (re-tūs'), *adj.* very blunt; having the extremity broad and slightly depressed. [Latin.]

reunion (rē-ūn'yun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

reunite (rē-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

reveal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

reveillé (rev-el-ē' or re-vāl'ye), *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle-call at daybreak to awaken soldiers. [Latin.]

revel (rev'el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

revelation (rev-e-lā'shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially Divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

reveler (rev'el-ēr), *n.* one who revels.

revelry (rev'el-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

revenge (re-venj'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

revengeful (re-venj'fool), *adj.* vindictive.

revengefully (re-venj'foo-li), *adv.* vindictively.

revenue (rev'e-nū), *n.* the general income of a State, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

reverberate (re-vēr'bĕr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

reverberation (re-vēr-bĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reverberating.

reverberatory (re-vē'r-bē'r-ā-tō-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, or produced by, reverberation: *n.* a domed furnace which reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, without being in contact with the fuel.

revere (re-vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with

fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

reverence (rev'ẽr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

reverend (rev'ẽr-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence.

Reverend (rev'ẽr-end), *n.* a title given to a clergyman or the clergy.

reverent (rev'ẽr-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

reverential (rev-ẽr-en'shal), *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful.

reverentially (rev-ẽr-en'sha-li), *adv.* with reverence.

reverie (rev'ẽr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

reversal (re-vẽr'sal), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

reverse (re-vẽrs'), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

reversible (re-vẽrs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reversed.

reversion (re-vẽr'shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

reversionary (re-vẽr'shun-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, right of reversion.

revert (re-vẽrt'), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

revertible (re-vẽrt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reverted.

revest (rē-vest'), *v.i.* to return to a former owner.

revêtement (re-vet'ment), *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall. [French.]

review (re-vū'), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, &c.); write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c. [French.]

revile (re-vīl'), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

revise (re-vīz'), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

revision (re-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

revival (re-vī'val), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

revivalism (re-vī'val-izm), *n.* an interest in revivals of religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.

revivalist (re-vī'val-ist), *n.* one who promotes revivals.

revive (re-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.

revivify (re-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying], to reanimate; quicken.

revocable (rev'ō-ka-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.

revocation (rev-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

revoke (re-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards (see renege): *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

revolt (re-volt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.t.* overturn; shock.

revolting (re-volt'ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

revolute (rev'ō-lūt), *adj.* rolled backwards.

revolution (rev-ō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country. In history there have been three great revolutions: the English Revolution when Charles I was de-

throned (1642); the American Revolution (1775); and the French Revolution (1789). It is to be noted that a revolt, or insurrection is not called a Revolution unless it is successful, and a change of government actually accomplished. [Latin.]

revolutionary (rev-ō-lū'shun-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.

revolutionist (rev-ō-lū'shun-ist), *n.* one who organizes or takes part in a revolution.

revolutionize (rev-ō-lū'shun-īz), *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government or any system.

revolve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; rotate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.

revolver (re-vol'vēr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving barrels, fired successively without reloading.

revolving (re-vol'ving), *adj.* turning round.

revulsion (re-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

revulsive (re-vul'siv), *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.

reward (re-wärd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.

reynard (rān'ard), *n.* the fox.

Rhadamanthine (rad-a-man'thin), *adj.* sternly just and inflexible; from Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in classic mythology who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world, the other two being Minos and Æacus.

rhapsodic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused. Also rhapsodical. [Greek.]

rhapsodist (rap'sō-dist), *n.* one who makes or recites verses, especially one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

rhapsodize (rap'sō-dīz), *v.i.* to write or utter rhapsodies.

rhapsody (rap'sō-di), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (rap'sō-diz)], any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rhea (rē'a), *n.* the South American ostrich.

Rhenish (ren'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the river Rhine: *n.* Rhine wine.

rheochord (rē'o-kôrd), *n.* a metallic wire used for measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

rheometer (rē-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

rheometry (rē-om'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the intensity and velocity of electric and other currents.

rheomotor (rē'ō-mō-tēr), *n.* an apparatus by which an electrical current is generated.

rheophore (rē'ō-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

rheoscope (rē'ō-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rheostat (rē'ō-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rheotome (rē'ō-tōm), *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

rheotrope (rē'ō-trōp), *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

rhesus (rē'sus), *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India. [Latin.]

rhetoric (ret'o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking with elegance and force; declamation; oratory. [Greek.]

rhetorical (re-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rhetorically (re-tor'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

rhetorician (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; an orator.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of secretions.

rheumatic (rōō-mat'ik), *adj.* pertain-

ing to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also rheumatical.

rheumatism (rōō′ma-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

rhino (rī′nō), *n.* money [Slang]: a Greek *prefix* meaning the nose. Also rhin.

rhinoceros (rī-nos′ĕr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout. [Greek.]

rhinoplasty (rī′nō-plas-ti), *n.* a surgical operation by which a new nose is formed or partially restored by ingrafting new flesh.

rhinoscope (rī′nō-skōp), *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhizome (rī′zōm), *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above. Also rhizoma.

rhodium (rō′di-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

rhodo, a Greek *prefix* meaning a *rose.*

Rhododendron (rō-dō-den′dron), *n.* a genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs with large handsome rose-like flowers.

rhodopsin (rō-dop′sin), *n.* the visual purple of the retina.

rhomb, same as rhombus.

rhombic (rom′bik), *adj.* rhombus-shaped.

rhombohedral (rom-bō-hē′dral), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

rhombohedron (rom-bō-hē′dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by six rhombic planes.

rhomboid (rom′boid), *n.* a four-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also rhomboidal.

rhombus (rom′bus), *n.* a four-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute; a genus of flat fishes, containing the turbot, &c.

Rhotacism (rō′ta-sizm), *n.* the change by which the Latin letter *s,* when between two vowels, took on the sound of *r.* This occurred in the third century, B. C. and continued only for a while. See S.

rhubarb (rōō′bärb), *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks are used for culinary purposes, and its roots in medicine as a purgative.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a circle making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass.

rhumb-line (rum′līn), *n.* the track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme. Rime (more correctly).

rhythm (ri*th*m), *n.* the correspondence measure, or time, in poetry or prose; cadence.

rhythmic (ri*th*′mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also rhythmical.

rhythmically (ri*th*′mi-ka-li), *adv.* in a rhythmic manner.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib; a piece of timber to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing], to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves.

ribald (rib′ald), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

ribaldry (rib′ald-ri), *n.* obscenity.

ribbon (rib′on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; narrow strip.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries. [Franco-Persian.]

rice-bird (rīs′bĕrd), *n.* the bobolink.

rice-paper (rīs′pā-pĕr), *n.* a kind of paper prepared from pith: used in China, &c., for painting upon.

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people

collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rickets (rik'ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime. Also rachitis.

rickety (rik'et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints: unsteady; shaky; said also of buildings and things without life.

ricochet (rik-ō-shā' or -ō-shet'), *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, &c., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ricochetted, *p.pr.* ricochetting], to bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off: *v.t.* to cause to ricochet. [French.]

rid (rid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding], to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

riddance (rid'ans), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

ridden (rid'n), *p.p.* of ride.

riddle (rid'l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot.

riddlings (rid'lingz), *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size obtained by sifting.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* rode, *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding], to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; drive; road.

rideau (rē-dō'), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy. [French.]

rider (rīd'ēr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridgy (rij'i), *adj.* rising in ridges.

ridicule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contempt; laugh at.

ridiculous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

ridiculously (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* in an absurd or foolish manner.

riding (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for traveling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon.

ridotto (ri-dot'ō), *n.* a public assembly; a public entertainment of music and dancing. [Italian.]

rifacimento (rē-fä-chi-men'tō), *n.* remaking, recasting, as a book or play. [Italian.]

rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent, common.

Riffian, *n.* characterizes anything relating to the Riff pirates, a savage and murderous people on the northern coast of Morocco.

riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.

rifle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage. [Danish.]

rifle-bird (rī'fl-bērd), *n.* an Australian bird.

rifle-corps (rī'fl-kōr), *n.* a body armed with rifles.

rifler (rī'flēr), *n.* a plunderer.

rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging], to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

rigadoon (rig-a-dōōn'), *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple. [Gaelic.]

rigger (rig'ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.

rigging (rig'ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth,

justice, or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

right-angle (rīt'ang-gl), *n.* an angle of 90°, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.

righteous (rīt'yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy; deserved.

righteousness (rīt'yus-nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.

rightful (rīt'fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.

rightfully (rīt'foo-li), *adv.* in a right manner.

rightfulness (rīt'fool-nes), *n.* justice.

rigid (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just. [Latin.]

rigidity (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

riglet, same as reglet.

rigmarole (rig'ma-rōl), *n.* foolish, disconnected talk; long story.

rigol (rig'ol), *n.* a circle; diadem.

rigor (rig'ẽr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate. [Latin.]

rigorism (rig'ẽr-izm), *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice; obedience to the law; the philosophical doctrine that self-control makes happiness.

rigorist (rig'ẽr-ist), *adj.* pertaining to rigorism; one who is very austere or severe.

rigor mortis (rī'gor môr'tis), *n.* stiffness of the body caused by death.

rigorous (rig'ẽr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, vigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigsdag (rigz'dag), *n.* the Danish parliament.

Rig-Veda (rig-vā'da), *n.* the oldest and most important of the Vedas or sacred books of the Hindus. [Sanskrit, "the knowledge of praise."]

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming], to furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* hoar-frost; another form of rhyme: *v.i.* to congeal into hoar-frost.

rimose (rī'mōs), *adj.* full of, or covered with, cracks. Also rimous.

rimple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

rimy (rīm'i), *adv.* frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

rinderpest (rin'dẽr-pest), *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle; cattle plague.

ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; circular area or course; combination for private ends; pugilists or betting-men collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.

ringdove (ring'duv), *n.* the wood-pigeon.

ringing (ring'ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.

ringleader (ring'lē-dẽr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

ringless (ring'les), *adj.* without rings; having no rings.

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* a little ring; curl.

ring-ousel (ring'ōō-zl), *n.* a kind of thrush.

ringworm (ring'wẽrm), *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, usually on the scalp, characterized by distinct circular patches.

rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling; a ground for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.

rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; cleanse repeatedly; give a final cleansing to after wash-

ing: *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.

riot (rī′ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by more than three persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.

rioting (rī′ot-ing), *n.* reveling; uproar. [Old French.]

riotous (rī′ot-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; noisy; turbulent; seditious.

rip (rip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping], to divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo the seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* a rent or tear; a rogue or loose woman.

riparian (rī-pā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river. [Latin.]

ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.

ripely (rīp′li), *adv.* in a ripe manner.

ripen (rīp′en), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.

ripeness (rīp′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.

riposte (ri-pôst′), *n.* a lunge in return after a parry in fencing; a quick, witty retort. [French.]

ripper (rip′ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; something or somebody super-excellent.

ripping (rip′ing), *p.adj.* exciting; joyous; startlingly interesting. [English.]

ripple (rip′l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.

rippling (rip′ling), *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.

riprap (rip′rap), *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising], to ascend; get up from the ground or recumbent position; begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price or value, social advancement or distinction; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").

risibility (riz-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* inclination to laughter. Also risibleness. [Latin.]

risible (riz′i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

risibly (riz′i-bli), *adv.* laughably.

rising (rīz′ing), *n.* insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as in wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

risky (risk′i), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.

risorial (ri-sō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or exciting, laughter.

risotto (re-sot′ō), *n.* an Italian dish of rice with onions, &c., fried in butter.

rissole (ris′ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried. [French.]

rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

ritornello (rē-tôr-nel′ō), *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song. Also ritornelle. [Italian.]

ritual (rit′ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church. [Latin.]

ritualism (rit′ū-al-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; excessive observance of forms in divine worship; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

ritualist (rit′ū-al-ist), *n.* one who advocates, or is skilled in, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.

ritualistic (rit-ū-al-ist′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ritualism; pertaining to ritualists.

ritually (rit'ū-al-i), *adv.* by rites.
rival (rī'val) *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate. [Latin.]
rivalry (rī'val-ri), *n.* competition; emulation.
rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving], to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.
river (riv'ēr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow. [Latin.]
river-horse (riv'er-hôrs), *n.* the hippopotamus.
rivet (riv'et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.* to secure with, or as with, a rivet; clinch; make firm or secure.
rivose (rī'vōs), *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.
rivulet (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.
rix-dollar (riks'dol-ar), *n.* a small silver continental coin of varying value. [Dutch.]
roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a cockroach. [Old French.]
road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.
roadster (rōd'stēr), *n.* a horse suited for travelling; a bicycle for roadwork; an automobile that makes steady speed; a vessel which works by tides.
roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over. [Old French.]
roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or dark color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.
roan-tree (rōn'trē), same as rowan.
roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.i.* to utter a roar: *v.t.* to utter in a roar.
roaring (rōr'ing), *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses: *adj.* noisy; brisk.
roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.
rob (rob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing], to steal; plunder.
robber (rob'ēr), *n.* a thief. [Old French.]
robbery (rob'ēr-i), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.
robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; state dress; an elegant gown; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.
robin (rob'in), *n.* the redbreast.
roburite (rob'ēr-īt), *n.* a flameless explosive used extensively in mining operations.
robust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular. [Latin.]
roc (rok), *n.* a fabulous bird of great size and strength.
rochet (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides. [Old French.]
rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defense; a movement backwards and forwards; distaff: *v.t.* to cause to move backwards and forwards; lull to sleep: *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards.
rocket (rok'et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air.
rockiness (rok'i-nes), *n.* the state of being rocky.
rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* petroleum.
rock-ruby (rok'rōō-bi), *n.* a fine bluish red variety of garnet.
rock-wood (rok'wood), *n.* ligniform asbestos.
rocky (rok'i), *adj.* full of, or resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible; feeling ill (Slang).
rococo (rō-kō'kō), *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the ornamentation of buildings, furniture, &c., prevalent during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. of France: hence noting bad taste in ornamentation. [French.]
rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of

any woody plant; a wand: instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.

rode (rōd), *p.t.* of ride.

rodent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia, containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch. [Spanish.]

rodomontade (rod-ō-mon-tād'), *n.* bluster; brag; from Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*: *v.i.* to bluster or brag. [French.]

roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Roentgen rays (rēnt'gen rāz), *n.* a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the cathode electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervious to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts. Also called X-rays.

rogation (rō-gā'shun), *n.* a litany; supplication. [Latin.]

Rogation Days (dāz), *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a sly, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment. [Old French.]

roguery (rōg'ēr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

roguish (rōg'ish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate. [Old French.]

rôle (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part. [French.]

roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.

roller (rōl'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow.

rollick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.

rollicking (rol'ik-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.

rolling (rōl'ing), *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the vernacular language of modern Greece.

Roman (rō'man), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic*; written in letters, not in figures, as VI. [Latin.]

Roman candle (kan'dl), *n.* a kind of firework.

Roman Catholic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head: *n.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Roman Catholicism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church.

romance (rō-mans'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

Romance (rō-mans'), *adj.* pertaining to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces.

Roman cement (se-ment'), *n.* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.

Romanesque (rō-man-esk'), *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire: *n.* the dialect of Languedoc.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.

romantic (rō-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.
romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement begun in Germany in the eighteenth century in opposition to cold classical literary forms.
Romany (rom'a-ni), *n.* a Gipsy; Gipsy language.
romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.
ronde (rond), *n.* a kind of type.
rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [*pl.* rondeaux (ron'dōz)], a little poem of thirteen verses or lines; a light air or jig [Mus.]. Also rondo.
rondel (ron'del), *n.* a poem of fourteen lines; small round tower.
Röntgen rays. See Roentgen rays.
rood (rōōd), *n.* forty square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.
rood-loft (rōōd'lôft), *n.* the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed.
roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with a roof.
roof-garden (rōōf'gar-dn), *n.* a summer pleasure resort, of Eastern origin, on the roof of a convenient building.
roof-tree (rōōf'trē), *n.* a roof-beam; roof; home.
rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.
rookery (rook'ĕr-i), *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.
room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge.
roomily (rōōm'i-li), *adv.* spaciously.
roominess (rōōm'i-nes), *n.* spaciousness.
roomy (rōōm'i), *adj.* spacious.
roorback (rōōr'bak), *n.* a lie; fictitious report made for the purpose of influencing an election.
roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, &c., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.
rooster (rōōs'tĕr), *n.* the domestic cock.
root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord [Music]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.
rootlet (rōōt'let), *n.* a radicle.
rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.
ropiness (rōp'i-nes), *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.
ropy (rōp'i), *adj.* like a rope; viscous.
Roquefort (rōk'fôr), *n.* a French mold-streaked cheese made from ewe's milk.
rorqual (rôr'kwäl), *n.* a whale with dorsal fins. [Swedish.]
rosaceous (rō-zā'shus), *adj.* composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; consisting of roses.
rosary (rō'za-ri), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (rō'za-riz)], a garland or chaplet; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers repeated as thus counted.
rose (rōz), *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well known flower; rose-color; knot of ribbons; rosette; a perforated nozzle: *p.t.* of rise. [Latin.]
roseate (rō'ze-at), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.

rosebud (rōz'bud), *n.* the flower of the rose just before it has opened. By analogy a young girl, still gentle and innocent.

rose-diamond (rōz'dī-a-mund), *n.* a diamond cut into twenty-four triangular facets.

roselite (rō'se-līt), *n.* a vitreous mineral named after the mineralogist, G. Rose. It crystallizes in the tricinic system.

rosemary (rōz'ma-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled. In Southern Europe it bears a blue flower. [Old French.]

Rosetta Stone (rō-zet'a stōn), *n.* the famous slab of basalt containing a decree of Ptolemy V in three languages. It is now in the British Museum.

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.

rose-window (rōz'win-dō), *n.* a circular window with compartments branching from the center.

rosewood (rōz'wood), *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.

rosily (rōz'i-li), *adv.* with a rosy glow.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* another form of resin; specifically, inspissated turpentine: *v.t.* to rub with rosin.

ross (ros), *n.* the outer rough bark of trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of.

roster (ros'tēr), *n.* list or muster-roll showing how the duties of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.

rostral (ros'tral), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a beak.

rostrate (ros'trāt), *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums (ros'trumz), or rostra (ros'tra)], the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators addressed the people: hence a pulpit or platform; the prow of an ancient war vessel. [Latin.]

rosy (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming; very favorable.

rot (rot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], to putrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.

rotary (rō'ta-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation. Also rotatory. [Latin.]

rotate (rō'tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis; cause to turn: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.

rotation (rō-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.

rotative (rō'tā-tiv), *adj.* revolving.

rotator (rō-tā'tēr), *n.* that which imparts a circular motion; a muscle having such power.

rotatory (rō'ta-tō-ri), same as rotary.

rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.

rotifer (rō'ti-fēr), *n.* an individual of the Rotifera, the wheel-animalcules.

rotor (rō'tēr), *n.* the part of a dynamo which rotates.

rotten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; a general term of reproach. [Slang.]

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* a soft stone used as a polishing powder.

rotund (rō-tund'), *adj.* spherical.

rotunda (rō-tun'da), *n.* a circular domed building. Also rotundo.

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* roundness.

rouble or **ruble** (rōō'bl), *n.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unit (about 60 cents).

roué (rōō ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee.

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic of red color used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips; a kind of lake color; *v.i.* to color or paint with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (rōōzh-ā-nwär'), *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots.

rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *adv.* roughly: *v.t.* to shape out roughly; furnish (a horse) with roughened shoes; break in (a horse).

roughen (ruf'en), *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.
roulade (rōō-läd'), *n.* a flourish or rapid movement [Music].
rouleau (rōō-lō'), *n.* a little roll, especially of coins made up in paper.
roulette (rōō-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines. [French.]
rounce (rouns), *n.* the handle of a printing press.
round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of; around: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; grow or become round. [Old French.]
roundabout (round'a-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.
roundel (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.
roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.
roundhand (round'hand), *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.
Roundhead (round'hed), *n.* a contemptuous epithet applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers, from the close-cut hair of the former.
roundhouse (round'hous), *n.* formerly a lockup; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; a building having stalls for the housing of locomotives.
roundly (round'li), *adv.* in a round form; straightforwardly.
round number (num'bĕr), *n.* a number divisible by ten.
round-robin (round-rob'in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.
roundsman (roundz'man), *n.* a police inspector who visits the officers on their beats.
round-tower (round'tow-ĕr), *n.* an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a conical top, usually near a church or monastery.
round-up (round'up), *n.* the driving in of cattle on a ranch; a sort of inspection of animals; sometimes, a forced levy of men.
rouse (rouz), *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.
rouser (row'zĕr), *n.* a gay fellow; one given to drink and song.
rousing (rouz'ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.
roust (roust), *v.t.* to disturb.
roustabout (roust'a-bout), *n.* an idler or loafer; a laborer on a steam vessel.
rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.
route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.
routine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.
roux (rōō), *n.* a thickening for soups, &c., of melted butter and flour.
rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t.* draw through an eye.
rover (rōv'ĕr), *n.* a robber; wanderer; fickle person.
roving (rōv'ing), *p.adj.* rambling.
row (rō), *n.* line, file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat; noisy disturbance (rou): *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars: as to *row* a boat.
row (row), *n.* a rough, noisy dispute.
rowan (rō'an), *n.* the mountain-ash. Also roan.
rowdy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.
rowdyism (rou'di-izm), *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.
rowel (row'el), *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit.
rowen (row'en), *n.* aftermath.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

royal (roi'al), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronized or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 x 20 in.; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England: *pl.* the first regiment of foot in the British army (with *the*). [French.]

royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* an adherent of a king or government by a king.

royally (roi'a-li), *adv.* in a royal manner.

royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (roi'al-tiz)], the character, or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c.; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

Royston-crow (rois'ton-krō), *n.* the hooded crow.

rub (rub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing], to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe. [Gaelic.]

rubber (rub'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; india-rubber; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game: *v.i.* to pry, or peer.

rubber-neck (rub'er-nek), *n.* a person who twists and turns his head and neck to gratify his curiosity.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments; ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

rubescent (rōō-bes'ent), *adj.* becoming red.

rubican (rōō'bi-kan), *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black color, with white or light-grey on the flanks: said of a horse.

Rubicon (rōō'bi-kon), *n.* the river which separated Cæsar's Gallic province from Italy, by crossing which he committed himself to war with Pompey; hence, any irrevocable step.

rubicund (rōō'bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to red. [French.]

rubidium (rōō-bid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element. [French.]

rubied (rōō'bid), *adj.* ruby-colored.

rubigo (rōō'bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants. [Latin.]

ruble, see rouble.

rubric (rōō'brik), *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics; red.

rubricate (rōō'bri-kāt), *v.t.* to mark or distinguish, with red.

ruby (rōō'bi), *n.* [*pl.* rubies (rōō'biz)], a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; a size of type used in England, smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl; *adj.* ruby-colored; red.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* frilled or plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses, &c. Also ruching: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with, a ruche. [French.]

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruction (ruk'shun), *n.* a row; disturbance. [Irish slang.]

rudder (rud'ẽr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* redness of complexion denoting perfect health; redness.

ruddle (rud'l), *n.* red ochre.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* the robin redbreast.

ruddy (rud'i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ruddied, *p.pr.* ruddying], to make ruddy.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; un-

polite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude. [Latin.]

rudely (rōōd'li), *adv.* in a rude manner.

rudeness (rōōd'nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

rudiment (rōōd'i-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

rudimentary (rōōd-i-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first principles; in an undeveloped state. Also rudimental.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine.

rueful (rōō'fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

ruefully (rōō'foo-li), *adv.* mournfully; sadly.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar; anything plaited; a small fresh-water fish (also ruffe); a kind of snipe (*Fem.* reeve); a kind of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; trump at whist instead of following suit.

ruffian (ruf'i-an), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, &c. [Old French.]

ruffle (ruf'l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter: *n.* a plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum; usually a mark of honor. [Dutch.]

rufous (rōō'fus), *adj.* yellowish-red.

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier than carpeting; a coarse warm nappy woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

rugæ (rōō'jē), *n.pl.* wrinkles.

rugate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged. Also rugose, rugous.

rugged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

ruin (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish. [Latin.]

ruined (rōō'ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ruinous (rōō'in-us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rukh (rōōk), *n.* a great expanse of forest and jungle. [Hindu.]

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing any operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control; settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority. [Old French.]

ruler (rōōl'ẽr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

ruling (rōōl'ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane, or from molasses: *adj.* strange; odd.

rumble (rum'bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

rumbling (rum'bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as rumble.

rumen (rōō'men), *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal.

ruminant (rōō'mi-nant), *adj.* chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud. [Latin.]

ruminate (rōō'mi-nāt), *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew again.

rumination (rōō-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation.

ruminator (rōō'mi-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.

rummage (rum'āj), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack: *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* a careful searching.

rummage sale (sāl), *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks or at a warehouse, &c.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.

rumor (rōō'mẽr), *n.* popular report;

current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report. [Latin.]

rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* great disturbance.

run (run), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of mill-stones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.

runagate (run'a-gāt), *n.* a fugitive renegade.

runcinate (run'si-nāt), *adj.* having the lobes (of a leaf) convex before and straight behind.

rundle (run'dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.

runes (rōōnz), *n.pl.* runic letters or poetry.

rung (rung), *p.t.* of ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.

runic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic and Celtic nations the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.

runlet (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about eighteen gallons.

runnel (run'el), *n.* a little brook.

runner (run'ẽr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; roller; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

running (run'ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.

runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal, usually a pig; stump.

rupee (rōō-pē'), *n.* an East Indian coin, worth about forty-eight cents.

rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption. [Latin.]

rural (rōō'ral), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic. [Latin.]

rural dean (dēn), *n.* an ecclesiastic having the supervision of the churches in a rural deanery or district.

ruralist (rōō'ral-ist), *n.* one who leads a rural life.

ruralize (rōō'ral-īz), *v.t.* to render rural: *v.i.* to become rural.

rurally (rōō'ra-li), *adv.* as in the country.

ruse (rōōs), *n.* a trick; stratagem.

rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value.

rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit.

Russ (rus), *n.* same as Russian, or Muscovite.

russet (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.

russety (rus'et-i), *adj.* russet-colored.

Russia leather (rush'a le*th*'ẽr), *n.* a strong soft leather prepared from the hides of sheep and cattle steeped in oil of birch.

rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed on iron and steel; red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity: *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rustic (rus'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; ru-

ral; artless; unpolished; unadorned; *n.* a countryman; peasant. [Latin.]

rustically (rus'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a rural manner.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'shun), *n.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from a college.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.

rustily (rus'ti-li), *adv.* in a rusty condition.

rustiness (rus'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being rusty.

rustle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling.

rustler (rus'lẽr), *n.* one who rustles; an enterprising, successful man; see *hustler*.

rustless (rust'les), *adj.* not liable to, or free from, rust.

rustling (rust'ling), *n.* the soft whispering sound made by rubbing silk or dry leaves together; rustle.

rustre (rus'tẽr), *n.* an overlapping scale in mail armor.

rusty (rus'ti), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-covered.

rut (rut), *n.* the sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

rutabaga (rōō-ta-bā'ga), *n.* a variety of turnip larger than the common one, and of a yellowish color. [Swedish.]

ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow.

ruthenium (rōō-thē'ni-um), *n.* a springy metallic element platinum ore found first in the Ural Mountains.

ruthless (rōōth'les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.

rutilant (rōō'til-ant), *adj.* shining.

rutile (rōō'til), *n.* red oxide of titanium.

rutilous (rū'ti-lus), *n.* a shining red color. [Latin.]

ruttish (rut'ish), *adj.* lustful; wanton.

rye (rī), *n.* a hardy cereal.

rynd (rīnd), *n.* the supporting iron bar of an upper millstone.

ryot (rī'ot), *n.* a name given by the Anglo-Indians to a farmer, tiller of the soil.

rytidosis (rit-i-dō'sis), *n.* the decay or shriveling of the outer coat or cornea of the eyeball.

S

S, the nineteenth letter of the English alphabet. The picture-letter from which it took its form was a Semitic character called "tooth" and roughly resembling one. Phonetically *s* is called a vocal alveolar spirant, or more briefly, a sibilant or "hissing letter." This is its most frequent sound. When it represents an original Indo-European *s*, it remains *s* In words of Latin origin, *ti* before a vowel is represented in English by the sound *sh;* as *redemptio*, redemption (shun). As a symbol in chemistry, *S* stands for sulphur.

sabaoth (sa-bā′oth), *n.pl.* armies; hosts. [Hebrew.]

Sabbatarian (sab-a-tā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism: *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* the tenets and practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab′ath), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing from sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday.

Sabbatical (sa-bat′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the Sabbath. Also Sabbatic.

Sabbatical year (yēr), *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow. In modern colleges a leave of absence with salary every seventh year.

Sabellian (sa-bel′yan), *n.* one of a tribe that dwelt in central Italy, from early times. The members of a sect which held that the Trinity alone is God, and that the three Persons were merely emanations from it.

saber, sabre (sā′bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword: *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

Sabian (sā′bi-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Sabianism.

Sabianism (sā′bi-an-izm), *n.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as symbolical of the Deity.

Sabine (sā′bīn), *adj.* pertaining to an Italian race, subsequently merged into the Roman.

sable (sā′bl), *n.* a kind of weasel or marten valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; it is found chiefly in Siberia, and the true sable (Russian sable) is very costly, when compared with the North American or Japanese animals; in heraldry, black: *adj.* dark-colored; black.

sabot (sa-bō′), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France, &c.

sabotage (sa′bō-tazh′), *n.* injury to the work or establishment of an employer by workmen to reduce output and enforce demands.

Sac (sak), *n.* a member of a now extinct tribe of Algonquin Indians.

sac (sak), *n.* a bag or membranous receptacle; cyst; an ancient privilege of a lord of a manor to hold a court.

saccade (sak-ād′), *n.* a sudden check with the bridle; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

saccharine (sak′a-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort. Saccharine is a coal-tar product, discovered by Dr. Ira Remsen. It is three hundred times sweeter than cane sugar and hence is used by those who are compelled by disease to eat no sugar. [Latin.]

saccharize (sak′a-rīz), *v.t.* to convert into sugar. Also saccharify.

saccharoid (sak'a-roid), *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.
saccharometer (sak-a-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.
saccholactic (sak-ō-lak'tik), *adj.* obtained from the sugar of milk; mucic acid.
saccule (sak'ūl), *n.* a little sac or cyst.
sacerdotal (sas-ēr-dō'tal), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly. [Latin.]
sacerdotalism (sas-ēr-dō'tal-izm), *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system; tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character.
sacerdotally (sas-ēr-dō'ta-li), *adv.* in a sacerdotal manner.
sachem (sā'chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.
sachet (sa-shā'), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume. [French.]
sack (sak), *n.* a bag, especially a large coarse bag, for holding grain, &c.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.* to plunder or pillage; ravage; dismiss from service.
sackbut (sak'but), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind; a sort of trombone.
sackcloth (sak'klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.
sackful (sak'fool), *n.* the quantity a sack will hold.
sacking (sak'ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.
sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; holy baptism, the eucharist, Lord's supper. [Latin.]
sacramental (sak-ra-men'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a sacrament; solemnly pledged.
sacramentally (sak-ra-men'ta-li), *adv.* in a sacramental manner.
sacred (sā'kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses.
sacrifice (sak'ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is so offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* to offer to God or a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.
sacrificial (sak-ri-fish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also sacrificatory.
sacrificially (sak-ri-fish'a-li), *adv.* by sacrifice.
sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony.
sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *adj.* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; profane.
sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist), *n.* one guilty of sacrilege.
sacring-bell (sā'kring-bel), *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at high mass.
sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* a cathedral official who copies the music for the choir; minor canon; sacristan.
sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.
sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.
sacrosanct (sak'rō-sangkt), *adj.* preeminently sacred or inviolable.
sacrum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.
sad (sad), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; dark-colored.
sadden (sad'n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.
saddle (sad'l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; block of wood nailed to the lower yard-arm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.
saddle-bow (sad'l-bō), *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.
saddlery (sad'lēr-i), *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sadducee (sad′ū-sē), *n.* one of the ancient Jewish sect or school that adhered to the written law and denied the resurrection of the dead.

safari (sä-fär′e), *n.* a word of Arabic origin, meaning an expedition and all its belongings.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage, secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron or steel chest. [Old French.]

safe-conduct (sāf-kon′dukt), *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

safeguard (sāf′gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrant granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safely (sāf′li), *adv.* in a safe manner.

safety (sāf′ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping; a bicycle with medium-sized wheels of equal height.

safety-lamp (sāf′ti-lamp), *n.* a wire-gauze covered lamp used in mines.

safety-valve (sāf′ti-valv), *n.* an automatic valve in a boiler which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

saffron (saf′run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging], to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

sagacious (sa-gā′shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

sagacity (sa-gas′i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

sagamore (sag′a-mōr), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sagas (sä′gaz), *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians.

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; characterized by wisdom; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

sagely (sāj′li), *adv.* in a sage manner.

sageness (sāj′nes), *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

sago (sā′gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

sagoin (sa-goin′), same as saguin.

saguaro (sa-gwär′ō), *n.* the giant cactus of Mexico.

saguin (sag′win), *n.* a South American monkey. Also sagoin, sagouin.

sagum (sā′gum), *n.* an ancient Roman military cloak.

sahib (sä-hēb′), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman; *feminine*, sahiba (sä-hēb′a).

saic (sä′ik), *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

said (sed), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of say.

saiga (sī′ga), *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sailer (sāl′ēr), *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

sailing (sāl′ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the act of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sailor (sāl′ēr), *n.* a mariner; seaman.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person; one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint. [French.]

sainted (sānt′ed), *p.p.* canonized: *adj.* pious; holy; departed to heaven.

saintliness (sānt′li-nes), *n.* the quality of being saintly.

saintly (sānt′li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

sais (sās), *n.* a native servant in India.

saiva (sī′va), *n.* a devotee of the deity Siva.

sajou (sa-jōō′), *n.* a South American monkey.
sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.
saki (sak′i), *n.* Japanese rice-beer; a South American monkey, with a non-prehensile hairy tail.
sal, a *prefix* meaning *salt,* as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.
salaam (sa-läm′), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "peace." [Arabic.]
salable (sāl′a-bl), *adj.* marketable.
salacious (sa-lā′shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.
salacity (sa-las′i-ti), *n.* lustfulness. Also salaciousness.
salad (sal′ad), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.
salad-days (sal′ad-dāz), *n.pl.* years of youthful inexperience.
salamander (sal′a-man-dēr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire. [French.]
salamandrine (sal-a-man′drin), *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire-resisting or -enduring.
salaried (sal′a-rid), *p.adj.* having a salary.
salary (sal′a-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.
sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.
salicin (sal′i-sin), *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar; the acid (salicylic acid) is used as an antiseptic.
Salic law (sal′ik law), *n.* law of the Salian Franks excluding females from succession to the French throne.
salience (sā′li-ens), *n.* the state of being salient.
salient (sā′li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting any angle less than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position; the advanced wedge or body of attacking troops.
saliferous (sa-lif′ēr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.
salina (sa-lī′na), *n.* a salt-marsh; salt-works. [Latin.]
salination (sal-i-nā′shun), *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.
saline (sā′līn), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.
saliva (sa-lī′va), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.
salival (sa-lī′val), *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva. Also salivary.
salivant (sal′i-vant), *adj.* exciting salivation: *n.* a substance to excite salivation.
salivate (sal′i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.
salivation (sal-i-vā′shun), *n.* the act of producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.
sallet (sal′et), *n.* a light helmet.
sallow (sal′ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color; a small tree of the willow kind.
sally (sal′i), *n.* [*pl.* sallies (sal′iz)], a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack the besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying], to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.
sallyport (sal′i-pōrt), *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.
salmagundi (sal-ma-gun′di), *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, &c.; medley. [French.]
salmi (sal′mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. [French.]
salmon (sam′un), *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.
salmon-peel (sam′un-pēl), *n.* a young salmon.
salmon-trout (sam′un-trout), *n.* a sea-trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.
salon (sa-lông′), *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages. [French.]
saloon (sa-lōōn′), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; bar-room or grogshop.
salpicon (sal′pi-kon), *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, re-cooked in sauce.
salpinx (sal′pingks), *n.* the eustachian tube. [Greek.]
salprunella (sal-prōō-nel′a), *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster.*

salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy (attic salt); a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.

saltant (sal'tant), *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.

saltarello (sal-ta-rel'ō), *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.

saltatory (sal'tā-tō-ri), *adj.* dancing.

salt-cellar (sawlt'sel-ar), *n.* a small dish for holding salt.

saltern (sawl'tērn), *n.* a salt manufactory.

salt-horse (sawlt-hôrs'), *n.* salted beef or pork. [Sailors' slang.]

saltier, saltire (sal'tēr), *n.* a St. Andrew's cross. [French.]

saltish (sawl'tish), *adj.* somewhat salt.

saltless (sawlt'les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.

saltpetre (sawlt-pē'tr), *n.* the commercial name for nitre. It is important in the manufacture of gunpowder. [French.]

salubrious (sa-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthy.

salubrity (sa-lōō'bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness. Also salubriousness.

salutarily (sal'ū-ta-ri-li), *adj.* in a salutary manner. [Latin.]

salutariness (sal'ū-ta-ri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being salutary.

salutary (sal'ū-ta-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.

salutation (sal-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting, or act of paying respect.

salutatory (sa-lū'ta-tō-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at the commencement in American schools and colleges; any address of welcome.

salute (sa-lūt'), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, lowering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.: *v.i.* to make a salute. [Latin.]

salvability (sal-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being salvable.

salvable (sal'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

salvage (sal'vāj), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.

salvarsan (sal'vär-san), *n.* an arsenical compound for the treatment of syphilis introduced by Dr. Paul Ehrlich; also known as 606.

salvation (sal-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; spiritual deliverance from sin and death. [Latin.]

Salvation Army (är'mi), *n.* a religious organization formed on a quasi-military model.

Salvationist (sal-vā'shun-ist), *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.

salve (säv), *n.* a healing ointment; a remedy or soothing application.

salver (sal'vĕr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.

salvo (sal'vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; general, simultaneous cheering; (*in law*) an exception or reservation.

sal-volatile, see under sal.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tan), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Samaria, or the Samaritans; noting certain characters used by the Hebrews prior to the captivity: *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person (Luke x. 30–37).

sambur (sam'bēr), *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.

same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.

sameness (sām'nes), *n.* identity; similarity.

samovar (sam'ō-vär), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.

samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn.

sampan (sam'pan), *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.

samphire (sam'fēr), *n.* a marine plant

growing usually on cliffs, and used as a pickle.

sample (sam'pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of

sampler (sam'plēr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.

sample-room (sam'pl-rōōm), *n.* a room in a hotel where liquors are secretly dispensed. [American slang.]

sanability (san-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sane. Also sanableness.

sanable (sān'a-bl), *adj.* curable.

sanativeness (san'a-tiv-nes), *n.* power of healing. [Latin.]

sanatorium (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.

sanatory (san'a-tō-ri), *adj.* conducive to health.

sanctification (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanctifier (sangk'ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who sanctifies. [Latin.]

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.

sanction (sangk'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.

sanctitude (sangk'ti-tūd), *n.* holiness.

sanctity (sangk'ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

sanctuary (sangk'tū-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (sangk'tū-a-riz)], the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* a sacred or private place.

sanctum sanctorum (sangk-tō'rum), *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the Holy of Holies; a place of the utmost privacy.

sanctus bell (sangk'tus bel), *n.* a bell rung at the more solemn parts of the mass.

sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live: *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

sandal (san'dal), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Roman Catholic prelate or abbot.

sandaled (san'dald), *adj.* wearing sandals.

sandalwood (san'dal-wood), *n.* a white-colored, odoriferous wood, used in cabinet-making. **Sandal** and **sandalwood** designate also any one of a number of trees grown in India and Burmah, from which oil of a delicate and delightful flavor is extracted.

sandarac (san'da-rak), *n.* a kind of resin or gum, used in varnishes. Also sandarach.

sanderling (san'dēr-ling), *n.* a small wading-bird.

sanders (san'dērz), *n.* red sandalwood.

sandiver (san'di-vēr), *n.* a saline scum which forms on glass when fused; glass-gall.

sandix (san'diks), *n.* a kind of red lead.

sandpiper (sand'pī-pēr), *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things. The name comes from Lord Sandwich (about 1660).

sandy (sand'i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with sand; shifting; unstable.

sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.

saneness (sān'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.

sang, *p.t.* of sing.

sangaree (sang-ga-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

sangfroid (säng-frwä'), *n.* cool indifference or composure. [French.]

sanguiferous (sang-gwif'ēr-us), *adj.* conveying blood. [Latin.]

sanguify (sang'gwi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sanguified, *p.pr.* sanguifying], to form or produce blood: *v.t.* to convert into blood.

sanguinary (sang'gwi-na-ri), *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

sanguine (sang'gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

sanguinely (sang'gwin-li), *adv.* in a sanguine manner.

sanguineness (sang'gwin-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sanguine; plethora; heat or ardor of temperament; hopefulness.

sanguineous (sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting, blood; of a blood color.

Sanhedrim (san-hē'drim), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of seventy-one priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

sanies (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-an), *adj.* of or pertaining to the laws of health; having regard to the public health: *n.* one versed in, or devoted to, sanitary studies; an advocate or promoter of sanitary measures.

sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the treatment is phophylactic instead of therapeutic. [Latin.]

sanitary (san'i-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

sanitation (san-i-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* saneness.

sank (sangk), *p.t.* of sink.

sansculotterie (sänz-kōō-lôt'rē), *n.* the French Revolutionists collectively; extreme republicanism.

sansculottes (sänz-kōō-lôt'), *n.* a fellow without breeches, that is to say, wearing only a workman's blouse; a term of contempt applied to the French Revolutionists.

sans-gêne (säng-jān'), *n.* a state of irresponsibility; carelessness. [French.]

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient sacred language of the learned Hindus. Also see Prakrit.

Santa Claus (san'ta klaws), *n.* in nursery folk-lore, the friend of children who brings presents on Christmas Eve. [Dutch.]

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.* sapping], to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sap-head (sap'hed), *n.* a term of reproach for one who is thought to be silly or unintelligent. So sappy.

sapid (sap'id), *adj.* savory.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom. [Latin.]

sapient (sā'pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sapless (sap'les), *adj.* without sap; without energy; nerveless.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.

sapodilla (sap-ō-dil'a), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a large fruit, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

saponaceous (sap-ō-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

saponification (sa-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion into soap. [Latin.]

saponify (sa-pon'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying], to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

saporous (sap'ō-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

sappan (sap'an), *n.* an Asiatic dyewood.

sapper (sap'ĕr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches.

sapphire (saf'īr), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being sappy.

sappy (sap'i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

sappy (sap'i), *adj.* silly, conceited, foolish.

saraband (sar'a-band), *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* the mediæval name for an Arab or Mohammedan.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'ik), *adj.* per-

taining to, or characteristic of, the Saracens. [French.]

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression. [French.]

sarcastic (sär-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also sarcastical.

sarcastically (sär-kas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sarcenet (särs'net), *n.* a thin, fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c. Also sarsenet.

sarcocarp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

sarcocol (sär'kō-kol), *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree. Sarcocollin.

sarcode (sär'kōd), *n.* animal protoplasm.

sarcoderm (sär'kō-dērm), *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed.

sarcodic (sär-kod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, sarcode.

sarcoid (sär'koid), *adj.* flesh-like.

sarcoline (sär'kō-lin), *adj.* flesh-colored.

sarcolite (sär'kō-līt), *n.* a flesh-colored mineral occurring in the volcanic rocks of Vesuvius.

sarcological (sär-kō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to sarcology.

sarcology (sär-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

sarcoma (sär-kō'ma), *n.* a fleshy tumor. Also sarcosis.

sarcophagous (sär-kof'a-gus), *adj.* feeding on flesh.

sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, having the property of eating away the flesh; a stone coffin.

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of carnelian.

sardine (sär-dēn'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; (sär'din) a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also sardonian.

sardonyx (sär'dō-niks), *n.* a variety of agate.

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf-weed of the North Atlantic. Also sargassum.

sarment (sär'ment), *n.* a prostrate filiform stem or runner of a plant.

sarsaparilla (sär-sa-pa-ril'a), *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine. [Spanish.]

sarsenet (särs'net), same as sarcenet.

sartorial (sär-tō'rı-al), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor. [Latin.]

sartorious (sär-tō'ri-us), *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.

sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

sasin (sas'in), *n.* the Indian antelope.

sassafras (sas'a-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

sassoline (sas'ō-lin), *n.* native boracic acid. Also sassolin.

sat, *p.t.* of sit.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* the Devil. [French.]

satanic (sa-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.

satanism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; a sect of persons who worship Satan, holding services in his honor, reading the prayers of the Church backward, defiling the Eucharist, and in every way displaying a satanic and diabolical spirit.

satchel (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.; any handbag. [Old French.]

sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

sateen (sa-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

satellite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant. [Latin.]

satiable (sā'shi-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated. [Latin.]

satiate (sā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

satiety (sa-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.

satin (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin. [French.]
satinet (sat-in-et'), *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.
satiny (sat'in-i), *adj.* like satin.
satire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which vice and folly are held up to ridicule by sarcasm, burlesque and parody. [Latin.]
satiric (sa-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also satirical.
satirically (sa-tir'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a satiric manner.
satirist (sat'i-rist), *n.* a writer of satire; one who satirizes.
satirize (sat'i-rīz), *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire and mockery.
satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.
satisfactory (sat-is-fak'to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty. [Latin.]
satisfy (sat'is-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying], to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.
satrap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.
satrapy (sā'tra-pi), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.
saturable (sat'ū-ra-bl), *adj.* capable of being saturated.
saturant (sat'ū-rant), *adj.* impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance that neutralizes acid in the stomach.
saturate (sat'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.
saturation (sat-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.
Saturday (sat'ėr-dā), *n.* the seventh day of the week named after the Roman god, Saturn.
Saturn (sat'ėrn), *n.* the planet next beyond, and next in magnitude to, Jupiter; the ancient Italian god of seed-time and harvest.
Saturnalia (sat-ėr-nā'li-a), *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part: hence unrestrained revelry.
Saturnalian (sat-ėr-nā'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; dissolute; riotously mirthful.
Saturnian (sa-tėr'ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the god Saturn, or to the golden age of purity and happiness; a name given to an ancient form of Latin verse.
saturnine (sa'tėr-nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.
satyr (sā'tėr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.
sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness. [French.]
sauce-box (saws'boks), *n.* a pert, impudent person.
saucer (saw'sėr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.
saucily (saw'si-li), *adv.* in a saucy manner.
sauciness (saw'si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.
saucy (saw'si), *adj.* [*comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest], pert; impudent.
sauerkraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation. [German.]
saul (sawl), *n.* an Indian timber tree, used for building purposes, and yielding the resin called dammar.
saunter (sän'tėr or sawn'tėr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.
saurian (saw'ri-an), *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.
sauroid (saw'roid), *adj.* lizard-like.
saury (saw'ri), *n.* a kind of pike.
sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced

meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, &c. [French.]

sauté (sō-tā'), *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction.

sauterne (sō-tērn'), *n.* a French white wine.

savable (sāv'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

savage (sav'āj), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person. [French.]

savagely (sav'āj-li), *adv.* in a savage manner.

savagery (sav'āj-ri), *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.

savanna (sa-van'a), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also savannah. [Old Spanish.]

savant (sa-väng'), *n.* a man of learning or science. [French.]

save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

saveloy (sav'e-loi), *n.* a sausage made of highly seasoned pork, and then dried before eating.

savin (sav'in), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries: the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also savine.

saving (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c., saved: *prep.* with exception in favor of.

savingly (sāv'ing-li), *adv.* in a saving manner.

savior (sāv'yēr), *n.* one who saves.

Saviour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).

savoir-faire (sav-wär-fār'), *n.* instinctive knowledge of what is correct.

savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* a hard ball of toilet soap, composed of various ingredients. [French.]

savor (sā'vēr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

savoriness (sā'vēr-i-nes), *n.* the quality of being savory.

savory (sā'vēr-i), *n.* an aromatic plant.

savoy (sa-voi'), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.

saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *p.t.* of see.

sawfish (saw'fish), *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.

sawfly (saw'flī), *n.* an insect with a saw-like apparatus for depositing its eggs.

sawyer (saw'yēr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current.

saxhorn (saks'hôrn), *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.

Saxon (saks'n), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxons, a race of people formerly inhabiting North Germany, their country or language; Anglo-Saxon: *n.* a member of the Saxon race; a native of the kingdom of Saxony in Germany.

saxophone (saks'o-fōn), *n.* a brass musical instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* said (sed), *p.pr.* saying], to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imper.* tell me: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

saying (sā'ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.

scabbard (skab'ard), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

scabbiness (skab'i-nes), *n.* scabby state.

scabby (skab'i), *adj.* covered with, or full of, scabs; affected with scab.

scabies (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* the itch. [Latin.]

scabrous (skā'brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

scad (skad), *n.* the shad or horse mackerel.

scaffold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

scaffolding (skaf'old-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

scalable (skāl'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being scaled.

scalawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace. [Americanism.]

scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems (also skald).

scaldic (skawld'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed by, the scalds. Also skaldic.

scalding (skawld'ing), *p.adj.* burning as with a hot liquid or steam.

scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [Music]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a scale-insect, or bark-louse, very destructive to fruit-trees: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in layers. [Latin.]

scalene (ska-lēn'), *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal; said of a triangle.

scallop (skol'op), *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves; the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of, in scallops or curves. [French.]

scalloped-oysters (skol'opt-ois'tērz), *n.pl.* oysters baked with bread crumbs, &c.

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market; to sell railway tickets at less than the company's rates. [Latin.]

scalpel (skal'pel), *n.* a small keen-edged knife used in surgery.

scalper (skal'pēr), *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused parts of railway tickets.

scaly (skāl'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

scammony (skam'ō-ni), *n.* an inspissated sap obtained from the root of a species of convolvulus, used as a cathartic.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scamper (skam'pēr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning], to examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scandal (skan'dal), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation. [French.]

scandalize (skan'dal-īz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

scandalous (skan'dal-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

Scandinavian (skan-di-nā'vi-an), *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people. Also Scandian.

scant (skant), *adj.* [*comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest], not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to

stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scantily (skant'i-li), *adv.* in a scanty manner.

scantiness (skant'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also scantness.

scantling (skant'ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which a piece of timber is to be cut.

scanty (skant'i), *adj.* [*comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest], narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to escape [Poet.]

scapegoat (skāp'gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews one of the two goats determined by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

scapple (skap'l), *v.t.* to rough-dress (stone) preparatory to hewing.

scapula (skap'ū-la), *n.* the shoulder-blade. [Latin.]

scapular (skap'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to the scapula or shoulder; in the Roman Catholic Church, part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion. Also scapulary. [Latin.]

scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.i.* to form a scar.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabæus; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scarce (skārs), *adj.* not common; not plentiful; not equal to the demand.

scarcely (skārs'li), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.

scarceness (skārs'nes), *n.* the state of being scarce. Also scarcity.

scare (skār), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.

scarecrow (skār'krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up in fruit gardens, &c., to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror.

scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

scarfing (skärf'ing), *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

scarfskin (skärf'skin), *n.* the cuticle.

scarification (skar-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of scarifying.

scarificator (skar'i-fi-kā-tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.

scarifier (skar'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.

scarify (skar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying], to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator: as, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting: as, to *scarify* the soil.

scarlatina (skär-la-tē'na), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

scarlet (skär'let), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

scarlet fever (fē'vēr), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a scarlet eruption.

scarlet runner (run'ēr), *n.* a variety of bean.

scarp (skärp), *n.* a slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

scary (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

scathing (skā*th*'ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

scatter (skat'ēr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

scatterbrained (skat'ēr-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

scaup (skawp), *n.* a species of duck.

scavage (skav'āj), *n.* garbage, muck, and street dirt of all sorts which a scavenger removes.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.

scavenger (skav'enj-ẽr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter, as the scavenger-beetle, the fiddler crab, the buzzard, &c. [Old French.]

scenario (shā-nä'rē-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play. [Italian.]

scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs: part of a play; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

scenery (sēn'ẽr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

scenic (sen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also scenical.

scenographic (sen-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scenographically (sen-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* in perspective.

scenography (sen-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tẽr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority. [Greek.]

schatchen (shät'shen), *n.* one whose business it is to arrange marriages; a marriage-broker. [Yiddish.]

schedule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a schedule.

schematic (skē-mat'ic), *adj.* typical or archetypical in nature; showing a general plan and consistent constitution of the whole. Thus "a schematic mollusk," one complying or showing a general likeness to other mollusks.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan. [Greek.]

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin; also known as *schnapps*. [German.]

schiller (shil'ẽr), *n.* the peculiar bronze-like luster in certain minerals.

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially permanent division or separation in the Christian Church; sin of causing such a division.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism. Also schismatical: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism. [Greek.]

schist (shist), *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs. [French.]

schistose (shist'ōs), *adj.* like schist; fissile.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n.* a class of very small organisms, as bacteria, &c.

schnapps (shnaps), *n.* Holland gin, the same as Schiedam.

scholar (skol'ẽr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

scholarly (skol'ẽr-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

scholarship (skol'ẽr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution. [Græco-Latin.]

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

scholasticism (skō-las'ti-sizm), *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the Mediæval Period; relating largely to logic, metaphysics, and formal theology that the people generally could not understand.

scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scholium (skō'li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (skō'li-a)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pu-

pils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon, precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish. [Late Latin.]

schooling (skōōl'ing), *n.* strict education.

schoolman (skōōl'man), *n.* [*pl.* schoolmen (skōōl'men)], a philosopher of the Middle Ages.

schooner (skōōn'ĕr), *n.* a vessel with two masts, sometimes three, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer-glass.

Schottische (sho-tēsh'), *n.* a dance in 2/4 time, and resembling the polka, though a little slower in the movement.

schweitzerkäse (shvīts'ĕr-kā-ze), *n.* Swiss cheese.

sciagraph (sī'a-graf), *n.* the vertical section of a building showing its interior.

sciagraphy (sī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

sciatic (sī-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

sciatica (sī-at'i-ka), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

science (sī'ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of any one department of mind or matter; acknowledged truths and laws, especially as demonstrated by induction, experiment, or observation.

scientific (sī-en-tif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.

scientifically (sī-en-tif'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a scientific manner.

scientism (sī'en-tizm), *n.* the theories and practices of scientists.

scientist (sī'en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

scilicet (sil'i-set), *adv.* namely. [Latin.]

scimitar (sim'i-tĕr), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also scimeter. [Old French.]

scintilla (sin-til'a), *n.* a spark; the least particle; a trace.

scintillate (sin'til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle. [Latin.]

scintillation (sin-ti-lā'shun), *n.* the act of scintillating; a spark or flash; twinkle.

sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* superficial knowledge. [Latin.]

scion (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.

scioptic (sī-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also scioptric.

sciopticon (sī-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.

scire facias (sī-rē fā'shi-as), a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, &c., or to annul them. [Latin, "Make them understand."]

scissors (siz'ĕrz), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.

scissors-telescope (siz'ĕrz-tel'e-skōp), *n.* a stereotelescope of a type frequently employed in military operations, with its arms in a scissors-like arrangement; much used in the European War, 1914–1916.

sclerosis (sklē-rō'sis), *n.* the hardening of a tissue of the body, as in the membrane of the eye, or those of the brain.

sclerotic (sklē-rot'ik), *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.

sclerotitis (sklē-rō-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

scoff (skof), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.

scoffer (skof'ĕr), *n.* one who treats another with mockery and ridicule.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.

scollop, same as scallop.

sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c. [Gaelic.]

scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle: *v.t.* to take

out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.

scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.

scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design: a Greek *suffix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.

scopolamine (skop'ō-lam-in), *n.* an anæsthetic and soporific recently employed to secure painless childbirth [twilight sleep]. It is an alkaloid, identical with hyoscine.

scorbutic (skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast superficially; cause pain by heat; to go at a high rate of speed.

scorcher (skôrch'ẽr), *n.* something that goes at high speed, as a racehorse or automobile; the driver of same. [Colloq.]

scorching (skôrch'ing), *v.* going at racing speed.

score (skōr), *n.* a notch made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; separate parts of a musical work: *v.t.* to notch or furrow; keep account of.

scoria (skō'ri-a), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], volcanic cinder; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.

scoriaceous (skō-ri-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, scoria.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

scorner (skôrn'ẽr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.

scornful (skôrn'fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

scorpion (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail; a painful scourge.

Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.

Scotch (skoch), *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect. Also Scottish.

scotch, *n.* a wedge, &c., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially.

scotia (skō'ti-a), *n.* the hollow molding in the base of an Ionic column.

Scotticism (skot'i-sizm), *n.* a Scottish idiom.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; low, worthless fellow.

scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge.

scourge (skẽrj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout: *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scovel (skuv'l), *n.* a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones; to choke. [Slang.]

scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* in a scraggy manner.

scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* scraggy state or quality.

scraggy (skrag'i), *adj.* lean, thin and rough; rough, with irregular points.

scramble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass: as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scranch (skranch), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; craunch.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached

piece; fragment; a scrimmage: *v.i.* to engage in a scrimmage. [Colloq.]

scrapbook (skrap′book), *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, &c.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scraper (skrāp′ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; an awkward violinist miser.

scrapple (skrap′l), *n.* a dish, famous in Philadelphia and its vicinity. It consists of beef and pork hashed fine, and after Indian meal has been stirred into it, it is then fried in thin slices.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scratches (skrach′ez), *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

scratch race (rās), *n.* a race in which the competitors are unrestricted by conditions or are chosen by lot.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scrawny (skraw′ni), *adj.* lean and bony; raw-boned; wasted.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

screamer (skrēm′ĕr), *n.* a South American wading-bird; an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden rules for running moldings; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; the surface on which a moving picture is thrown; a partition separating the chancel from the rest of a church: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller: *v.t.* to press with a screw; apply a screw to; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

screw-propeller (skrōō-prō-pel′ĕr), *n.* a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

scribble (skrib′l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly: *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scribbler (skrib′lĕr), *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk; amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law. [Latin.]

scribe (skrīb), *v.t.* to cut, mark, or bore with a sharp instrument; to adjust (in joinery).

scriber (skrīb′ĕr), *n.* a sharp pointed instrument for scribing.

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

scrimmage (skrim′āj), *n.* a general row or tussle.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

scrimpness (skrimp′nes), *n.* scantiness.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation

of writing; original document or instrument.

scriptural (skrip'tūr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

scripturalism (skrip'tū-ral-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

scripturally (skrip'tū-ra-li), *adv.* in a scriptural manner.

Scripture (skrip'tūr), *n.* sacred writing; Biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments: the Bible.

scrivener (skriv'nēr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

scrofula (skrof'ū-la), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.* the pouch which contains the testes.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* [*pret.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing], to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a worn-out brush: *adj.* mean or small; untrained; in base-ball or foot-ball, a scrub-team is a body of players got together hastily for purposes of practice.

scrubby (skrub'i), *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

scruff (skruf), *n.* the nape of the neck.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch.

scruple (skrōō'pl), *n.* 1-3 of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scrupulosity (skrōō-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision. Also scrupulousness.

scrupulous (skrōō'pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scrutinize (skrōō'ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scrutinous (skrōō'ti-nus), *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

scrutiny (skrōō'ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuffle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scullery (skul'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries (skul'ēr-iz)], a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

scullion (skul'yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

sculpin (skul'pin), *n.* a North American fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

sculptor (skulp'tēr), *n.* one who practices the art of sculpture. *Feminine* sculptress.

sculptural (skulp'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to sculpture.

sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

sculpturesque (skulp-tūr-esk'), *adj.* resembling, or having the character of, sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming], to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear

impurities from the surface of; skim.

scupper (skup'ẽr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

scurf (skẽrf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurff (skẽrf), *n.* the bull-trout.

scurfiness (skẽrf'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scurfy.

scurfy (skẽrf'i), *adj.* [*comp.* scurfier, *superl.* scurfiest], pertaining to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

scurrile (skur'il), *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

scurrility (skur-il'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* scurrilities (skur-il'i-tiz)], vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity. [Latin.]

scurrilous (skur'il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scurry (skur'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying], to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scurvily (skẽr'vi-li), *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

scurviness (skẽr'vi-nes), *n.* scurvy state or quality; meanness.

scurvy (skẽr'vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

scut (skut), *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, &c.

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* to dress (flax or cotton) by beating.

scutcheon (skuch'un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a keyhole.

scutt (skut), *n.* any frowsy, ill-behaved person. [Erse.]

scuttle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry; *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* scuta (skū'ta)], a shield; a shield-like plate.

scymitar, same as scimitar.

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

Scythian (sith'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scythia, along the Black Sea, to its language, or its inhabitants.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* a mediæval exclamation expressing impatience or disdain. [Contracted from "God's death!"]

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

sea-bar (sē'bär), *n.* the sea-swallow.

sea-bat (sē'bat), *n.* a kind of flying-fish.

sea-bear (sē'bār), *n.* the polar bear.

sea-calf (sē'käf), *n.* the common seal.

sea-cow (sē'kou), *n.* the manatee; dugong; walrus.

sea-cucumber (sē-kū'kum-bẽr), *n.* the trepang.

sea-devil (sē-dev'il), *n.* a fish with a large head and great mouth, the sea-angler.

sea-dog (sē'dog), *n.* the common seal; an old sailor.

sea-elephant (sē-el'e-fant), *n.* a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.

seafarer (sē'fā-rẽr), *n.* a sailor.

seafaring (sē'fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

sea-fennel (sē-fen'el), *n.* samphire.

sea-fox (sē'foks), *n.* a variety of shark.

sea-gage (sē'gāj), *n.* the draught of a ship; a self-registering apparatus for deep-sea soundings.

sea-hog (sē'hog), *n.* the porpoise.

sea-horse (sē'hôrs), *n.* the walrus; the hippocampus.

seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, &c.; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap

v.t. to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

sea-legs (sē'legz), *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

sea-lemon (sē'lem-un), *n.* a marine gasteropodus mollusk of the genus Doris.

sea-leopard (sē'lep-ard), *n.* a variety of seal.

sea-lion (sē'lī-un), *n.* a name for several large species of seals.

seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

sea-mew (sē'mū), *n.* a species of gull.

seamless (sēm'les), *adj.* without a seam; all of one piece.

seamstress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needlewoman.

seamy (sēm'i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.

seamy-side (sēm'i-sīd), *n.* the worst side.

séance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.

sea-pheasant (sē'fez-ant), *n.* the pin-tail duck.

sea-purse (sē'pērs), *n.* the horny envelope of the skate, and certain sharks, in which they deposit their eggs.

sear (sēr), *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterize; brand; render callous or insensible.

search (sērch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.

search-light (sērch'līt), *n.* an electric light so arranged that by revolving it a tract of land or sea can be seen at night.

search-warrant (sērch'wor-ant), *n.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing a police officer to search a house for stolen property.

seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.

seascape (sē'skāp), *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.

season (sē'zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately; *v.i.* to become mature, acclimated, inured, or seasoned.

seasonable (sē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper, time; opportune.

seasonableness (sē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.

seasonably (sē'zn-a-bli), *adv.* opportunely.

seasoning (sē'zn-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.

seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post or authority; station; site; residence; mansion: regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, &c.; place in Congress or other legislative body: *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.

secant (sē'kant), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle. [Latin.]

secco (sek'ō), *n.* painting on dry plaster: *adj.* dry. [Italian.]

secede (sē-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.

seceder (sē-sēd'ẽr), *n.* one who secedes.

secession (sē-sesh'un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

Secessionist (sē-sesh'un-ist), *n.* an up-

holder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil War of 1861-65.

seclude (sē-klōōd'), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.

seclusion (sē-klōō'zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

seclusive (sē-klōō'siv), *adj.* keeping in seclusion.

second (sek'und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [Music]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer. [Latin.]

secondarily (sek'und-a-ri-li), *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

secondariness (sek'und-a-ri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being secondary.

secondary (sek'und-a-ri), *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

secondary battery (bat'ēr-i), *n.* a storage battery. In military language, a battery placed to support another which occupies the firing point and has heavier artillery.

secondary-color (sek'und-a-ri-kul'-ēr), *n.* a color produced by the mixture of two primary colors in equal proportions.

secondary-tints (sek'und-a-ri-tintz), *n.pl.* subdued tints, as grey.

secrecy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [*pl.* secrecies (sē'kre-siz)], the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

secret (sē'kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.

secretarial (sek-re-tā'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary.

secretary (sek're-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* secretaries (sek're-ta-riz)], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire.

secretary-bird (sek're-ta-ri-bērd), *n.* a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble, when depressed, pens stuck in the ear.

secretaryship (sek're-ta-ri-ship), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.

secrete (sē-krēt'), *v.t.* to hide or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, &c.

secretion (sē-krē'shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

secretive (sē-krē'tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing, or promoting secretion.

secretiveness (sē-krē'tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being secretive; the phrenological organ which impels to secrecy, reserve, or concealment.

secretory (sē-krē'tō-ri), *adj.* performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrines.

sectarian (sek-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

sectarianism (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* the spirit, tendency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.

sectarianize (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, &c.

sectary (sek'tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sectaries

(sek'tā-riz)], a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

sectile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.

section (sek'shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares of 640 acres each into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period. [Latin.]

sectionalism (sek'shun-al-izm), *n.* local patriotism.

sectionally (sek'shun-a-li), *adv.* in a sectional manner.

sector (sek'tēr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc; a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

sectorial (sek-tō'ri-al), *adj.* adapted for cutting; noting one molar tooth on each side of both jaws, having the crown adapted for cutting.

secular (sek'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir. [Latin.]

secularism (sek'ū-lar-izm), *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.

secularist (sek'ū-lar-ist), *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.

secularity (sek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

secularization (sek-ū-lar-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of secularizing.

secularize (sek'ū-lar-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual; convert from regular or monastic into secular as in France of late years.

secund (sē'kund), *adj.* arranged on one side only; unilateral.

secure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*). [Latin.]

securely (se-kūr'li), *adv.* in a secure manner.

security (se-kūr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* securities (se-kūr'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another; something given or done to secure good behavior.

sedan (se-dan'), *n.* a portable covered chair or vehicle for the conveyance of one person, used in the eighteenth century, and carried by two men by means of a pole on either side. Also sedan-chair.

sedate (se-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious; unruffled. [Latin.]

sedately (se-dāt'li), *adv.* in a sedate manner.

sedateness (sē-dāt'nes), *n.* tranquillity; composure.

sedative (sed'a-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.

sedentarily (sed'en-tā-ri-li), *adj.* in a sedentary manner.

sedentariness (sed'en-tā-ri-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.

sedentary (sed'en-tā-ri), *adj.* accustomed to pass much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.

sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.

sedgy (sej'i), *adj.* overgrown with sedge.

sedilia (sē-dil'i-a), *n.pl.* seats on either side of the altar set apart for the clergy.

sediment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

sedimentary (sed-i-ment'a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.

sedition (sē-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition. [Latin.]

seditious (sē-dish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, sedition.

seduce (sē-dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.

seducement (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.

seducer (sē-dūs'ẽr), *n.* one who seduces, especially one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. *Feminine* seductress.

seducible (sē-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being seduced.

seduction (sē-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.

seductive (sē-duk'tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.

seductively (sē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* in a seductive manner.

seductiveness (sē-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.

sedulity (se-dū'li-ti), *n.* steady diligence. [Latin.]

sedulus (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.

see (sē), *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop; *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing], to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed.

seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.

seediness (sēd'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.

seedy (sēd'i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.

seeing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as; considering; since.

seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking], to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.

seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.

seeming (sēm'ing), *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.

seemliness (sēm'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.

seemly (sēm'li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

seen (sēn), *p.p.* of see.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.

seesaw (sē'saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a game played with a plank balanced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down with a reciprocating motion.

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

segment (seg'ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

segmental (seg-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

segmentation (seg-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dividing into segments.

state of being divided into segments.

segregate (seg'rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others.

segregation (seg-rē-gā'shun), *n.* the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

Seidlitz (sed'litz), *adj.* noting effervescent powders used as a gentle aperient: *n.* a sparkling mineral water, whose source is at Seidlitz in Bohemia.

seignior (sēn'yēr), *n.* a title of honor in use in Southern Europe; a lord or fee of a manor.

seigniorage (sēn'yēr-āj), *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.

seigniorial (sēn-yōr'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to the lord of a manor.

seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.

seismic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.

seismograph (sīs'mo-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also seismometer, seismoscope. [Greek.]

seismographic (sīs-mō-graf'ik), *adj.* indicated by a seismograph.

seismography (sīs-mog'ra-fi), *n.* a description of earthquakes.

seismologist (sīs-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in seismology.

seismology (sīs-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

seizable (sēz'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being seized.

seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.

seizin (sēz'in), *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also seisin.

seizor (sēz'ēr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.

seizure (sēz'ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

selah (sē'la), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

seldom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.

select (sē-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

selection (sē-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

selectman (sē-lekt'man), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen (sē-lekt'men)], one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England.

selector (sē-lekt'ēr), *n.* one who selects.

selenate (sel'e-nāt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid.

selenic (se-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or derived from, selenium.

selenium (se-lē'ni-um), *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.

selenocentric (se-lē-nō-sen'trik), *adj.* as seen or calculated from the center of the moon.

selenograph (se-lē'nō-graf), *n.* a map or delineation of the moon's surface.

selenographic (se-lē-nō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to selenography.

selenography (se-le-nog'ra-fi), *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena; the art of delineating the moon's surface. [Greek.]

self (self), *n.* [*pl.* selves (selvz)], one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity; selfishness: *adj.* very; particular.

self-consciousness (self-kon'shusnes), *n.* a strong thought of one's self at all times; a feeling that others are watching you and your acts as very important.

selfish (self'ish), *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

self-sufficiency (self-suf-ish'en-si), *n.* the state of being or feeling sufficient for one's own needs.

sell (sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling], to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.

Seltzer water (selt'zēr waw'tēr), *n.* a mineral water, mildly stimulative.
selvage (sel'vāj), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border. Also selvedge.
selvagee (sel-va-jē'), *n.* a kind of skein of rope yarns, used for stoppers, &c.
selvedged (sel'vejd), *adj.* having a selvage. Also selvaged.
selves, *pl.* of self.
semaphore (sem'a-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.
semblance (sem'blans), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.
semen (sē'men), *n.* sperm; seed of plants.
semester (sē-mes'tēr), *n.* a half-year course, as in a university.
semi, a Latin *prefix* meaning *half, partially.*
semibreve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* a note equal to four crotchets.
semicolon (sem'i-ko-lon), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).
seminal (sem'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed; primary; radical; original.
seminary (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (sem'i-nā-riz)], a place of education; school, academy, or college.
semi-tangent (sem'i-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of half an arc.
Semite (sem'īt), *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj.* Semitic.
Semitic (se-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.
sempstress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.
sen (sen), *n.* a small Japanese coin.
senary (sen'a-ri), *adj.* of, or containing, 6.
Senate (sen'at), *n.* the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority.
senate (sen'at), *n.* an assembly or body of elders; a legislative body generally.
senator (sen'a-tēr), *n.* a member of a senate.
senatorial (sen-a-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.
send (send), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sent, *p.pr.* sending], to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict; *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel.
Senegalese (sen'ē-gal'ēz), *n.* a native of the French African colony of Senegal. Negro Senegalese troops were largely employed by the French army in the European War, 1914–1916.
senile (sen'īl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age. [Latin.]
senility (sen-il'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.
senior (sēn'yēr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank, or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.
seniority (sēn-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.
senna (sen'a), *n.* the dried leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic medicine.
sennight (sen'īt), *n.* the space of seven nights and days.
sennit (sen'it), *n.* braided cordage.
señor (sā-nyōr'), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir. Feminine* señora (sā-nyō'ra).
señorita (sā-nyō-rē'ta), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss;* a young lady.
sensate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by or through the senses. [Latin.]
sensation (sen-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.
sensational (sen-sā'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.
sensationalism (sen-sā'shun-al-izm) *n.* sensational writing or language;

the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

sensationalist (sen-sā'shun-al-ist), *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

senseless (sens'les), *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

sensibility (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* sensibilities (sen-si-bil'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also sensibleness.

sensible (sen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

sensibly (sen'si-bli), *adv.* in a sensible manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

sensitive (sen'si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.

sensitively (sen'si-tiv-li), *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sensitiveness (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also sensitivity.

sensitize (sen'si-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, &c.

sensorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium. Also sensory.

sensori-motor (sen'sō-ri-mō'tēr), *adj.* relating or pertaining to sense and motion. Opposite to *idiamotor*.

sensorium (sen-sō'ri-um), *n.* the central seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain.

sensual (sen'shū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

sensualism (sen'shū-al-izm), *n.* sensuality; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas or operations of the understanding have their origin in sensation and are transformed sensations.

sensualist (sen'shū-al-ist), *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sensuality (sen-shū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of the bodily appetites.

sensualize (sen'shū-al-īz), *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sensuous (sen'shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of send.

sentence (sen'tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sententious (sen-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

sentience (sen'shi-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being sentient. Also sentiency.

sentient (sen'shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculty or faculties of sensation and perception.

sentiment (sen'ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

sentimental (sen-ti-men'tal), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sentimentalism (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also sentimentality.

sentimentalize (sen-ti-men'tal-īz), *v.i.* to think or act in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.
sentimentally (sen-ti-men'ta-li), *adv.* in a sentimental manner.
sentinel (sen'ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sentinel; watch over or guard.
sentry (sen'tri), *n.* [*pl.* sentries (sen'-triz)], a sentinel, guard or watch.
sepal (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.
separability (sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being separable or divisible.
separable (sep'a-ra-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.
separate (sep'a-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set apart from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.
separately (sep'a-rat-li), *adv.* in a separate state or manner.
separation (sep-a-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.
sepia (sē'pi-a), *n.* [*pl.* sepias (sē'pi-az)], the European cuttle-fish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.
sepoy (sē'poi), *n.* [*pl.* sepoys (sē'poiz)], an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.
sepsin (sep'sin), *n.* a toxinous ptomain.
sepsis (sep'sis), *n.* infection by pathogenic bacteria; a putrefactive condition.
sept, a *prefix* meaning seven, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having seven angles.
September (sep-tem'bēr), *n.* the ninth month of the year. In the Roman year, beginning with March, it was the seventh month, hence its name.
septemvir (sep-tem'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* septemviri (sep-tem'vi-rī)], in ancient Rome, one of seven men associated together in office.
septenary (sep'te-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or lasting, seven years.
septenate (sep'te-nāt), *n.* a period of seven years; the period during which the President of the French Republic holds office: *adj.* growing in sevens.
septennial (sep-ten'i-al), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, seven years.
septennially (sep-ten'i-a-li), *adv.* once in seven years.
septet (sep-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for seven voices. Also septette.
septfoil (sept'foil), *n.* the plant tormentil; in architecture, an ornamental foliation with 7 lobes; a symbolical figure composed of 7 equal segments of a circle typical of the 7 sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.
septi, a Latin *prefix* meaning seven, as *septi*lateral: *adj.* seven-sided.
septic (sep'tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.
septicemia, septicæmia (sep-ti-sē'-mi-a), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also septemia, septtæmia.
septillion (sep-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers annexed.
septin (sep'tn), same as sepsin.
septuagenarian (sep-tū-a-jē-nā'ri-an), *n.* a person seventy years old.
septuagenary (sep-tū-aj'ē-nā-ri), *adj.* consisting of 70: *n.* the number 70.
Septuagesima (sep-tū-a-jes'i-ma), *n.* the third Sunday before Lent.
septuple (sep'tū-pl), *adj.* sevenfold.
sepulcher, sepulchre (sep'ul-kēr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb.
sepulchral (sē-pul'kral), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.
sepulture (sep'ul-tūr), *n.* burial.
sequel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.
sequence (sē'kwens), *n.* order of suc-

cession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

sequent (sē'kwent), *adj.* following; consequent: *n.* a sequence.

sequentially (sē-kwen'sha-li), *adv.* by succession.

sequester (se-kwes'tĕr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow any interest in the estate of a husband. Also sequestrate.

sequestered (se-kwes'tĕrd), *adj.* secluded; retired.

sequestration (se-kwes-trā'shun), *n.* the act of sequestering, especially the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; retirement; seclusion.

sequestrator (sek'wes-trā-tĕr), *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.

sequin (sē'kwin), *n.* a gold coin first issued by the Venetian republic in the thirteenth century. Its coinage continued until it became known over all Europe. Its value was about $2.25 in United States gold.

Sequoia (se-kwoi'a), *n.* a genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the redwood and "big tree" of California.

seraglio (sē-räl'yō), *n.* the palace of the late Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, especially that part where the women are kept; a harem.

serai (se-rä'i), *n.* in the East, a palace; seraglio; caravansary or inn.

seralbumin (sēr-al-bū'min), *n.* the albumin of the blood.

serang (se-rang'), *n.* the boatswain of a crew of Lascars; the captain of a small vessel in the Malaysian waters. [Malay.]

serape (sā-rä'pā), *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.

serapeum (ser-a-pē'um), *n.* a temple of Serapis, there being several of them of great antiquity and grandeur in Egypt to-day.

seraph (ser'af), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs, seraphim (ser'afs, ser'a-fim)], an angel of the highest order.

seraphic (se-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.

seraphically (se-raf'i-ka-li), *adv.* in the manner of a seraph.

Seraphim (ser'a-fim), *n.* plural of seraph. Order of the Seraphim, a royal order of Sweden.

seraphine (ser'a-fēn), *n.* a kind of small harmonium.

Serapis (ser-ā'pis), *n.* a manifestation of the Egyptian deity Apis when he appeared as a bull in the upper world.

seraskier (ser-as-kēr'), *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially the commander-in-chief or minister of war. Also serasquier.

Serbonian (sēr-bō'ni-an), *adj.* noting the lake or bog of Serbonis in ancient Egypt, which appeared like solid land, but engulfed those who ventured upon it: hence pertaining to any difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extrication.

sere (sēr), *ad.* dry; wiltered [Poet.].

serein (se-rang'), *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky.

serenade (ser-e-nād'), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady; piece of music for such an occasion: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.

serene (sē-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.

serenely (se-rēn'li), *adv.* in a serene manner; unruffled; calmly.

serenity (se-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness, composure. Also sereneness.

serf (sērf), *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein or feudal slave; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class. [Latin.]

serfage (sērf'āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also serfdom; serfism.

serge (sērj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.

sergeancy (sär'jen-si), *n.* the office of a sergeant. Also sergeantcy, sergeantship.

sergeant (sär'jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal. [French.]

sergeant-major (sär'jent-mā'jẽr), *n.* a warrant officer who is attached to each company or troop and assists the adjutant.

serial (sē'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; a tale issued in parts.

serially (sē'ri-a-li), *adv.* in a series.

seriatim (ser-i-ā'tim), *adv.* in regular order.

seric (ser'ik), *adj.* belonging to the Chinese whom the Romans called Seres and from whom they got their first silk by way of India.

sericeous (se-rish'us), *adj.* silky.

sericulture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.

series (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

serin (ser'in), *n.* a kind of finch.

serio-comic (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik), *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality. See tragi-comic.

serious (sē'ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

sermon (sẽr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

sermonize (sẽr'mun-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

serosity (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serous; the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.

serous (sē'rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin; watery.

serpent (sẽr'pent), *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person. [Latin.]

serpentine (sẽr'pen-tīn), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle: *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish (with *the*). Serpentine, an artificial lake in Hyde Park, London, named from its windings and curves. It covers fifty acres and was created by order of Queen Caroline, wife of George II, in 1730.

serpent-worship (sẽr'pent-wẽr'ship), or **ophiolatry** (of-i-ol'a-tri), the worship of the snake, traces of which strange religion are found in almost every country in the world, but more clearly in India, where the Brahmins say that the great serpent Naga was nearly allied to the gods, Vishnu and Siva.

serrate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also serrated.

serried (ser'id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

serum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin yellowish fluid secreted by the serous membranes.

serumtherapy (sē-rum-ther'a-pi), *n.* treatment of infectious diseases by inoculation with the serum of animal blood in which the pathogenetic bacteria have been attenuated or weakened by successive infusion.

servant (sẽr'vant), *n.* one who is in the personal service of another; a domestic; a subordinate.

serve (sẽrv), *v.t.* to work or perform duties for; yield obedience to; wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; to suit; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

service (sẽr'vis), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.

serviceable (sẽr'vis-a-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.

serviceableness (sẽr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being serviceable.

serviette (ser-vi-et'), *n.* a table-napkin.

servile (sĕr'vil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original root; not sounded; said of a letter.

servilely (sĕr'vi-li), *adv.* in a servile manner.

servility (sĕr-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness. Servileness.

servitude (sĕr'vi-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

sesame (ses'a-mē), *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

sesamoid bones (ses'a-moid bōnz), *n.pl.* small bones formed at the articulation of the great toes, fingers, &c.

sesqui, a Latin *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half*, as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen and two atoms of a metal.

sessile (ses'il), *adj.* without a footstalk. [Latin.]

session (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.

sessional (sesh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to a session, especially of an ecclesiastical court.

sesterce (ses'tĕrs), *n.* an ancient Roman coin, value about four cents.

sestertium (ses-tĕr'shi-um), *n.* a sum of 1,000 sesterces.

sestet (ses'tet), *n.* the last six lines of the second division of a sonnet.

set (set), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist; in lawn tennis, a series of as many games as will enable one side to win six.

settee (se-tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

setter (set'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which sets; a species of hunting-dog.

setting (set'ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

settle (set'l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed State; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

settle (set'l), *n.* an old-fashioned bench with a back.

settlement (set'l-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.

settler (set'lĕr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

set-to (set-tōō'), *n.* a contest in boxing; argument.

seven (sev'n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing seven units: *adj.* consisting of one more than six.

sevenfold (sev'n-fold), *adv.* seven times as much.

seventeen (sev'n-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.

seventeenth (sev'n-tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.
seventh (sev'nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of seven equal parts; the interval of five tones and a semi-tone.
seventieth (sev'n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of seventy equal parts.
seventy (sev'n-ti), *n.* [*pl.* seventies (sev'n-tiz)], the sum of ten times seven; the symbol representing seventy units.
seven-up (sev-n-up'), *n.* a card game.
sever (sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.
several (sev'ĕr-al), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various.
severally (sev'ĕr-a-li), *adv.* separately; individually.
severalty (sev'ĕr-al-ti), *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.
severance (sev'ĕr-ans), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.
severe (sē-vēr'), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; serious; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical. [Latin.]
severely (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* in a severe manner.
severity (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* severities (sē-ver'i-tiz)], the quality of being severe; harshness; rigor; gravity; exactness; strictness; inclemency.
Sèvres (sā'vr), *n.* a highly glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.
sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sewed or sewn, *p.pr.* sewing], to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.
sewage (sū'āj), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.
sewer (sū'ĕr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c.; (sō'ĕr), one who sews.
sewerage (sū'ĕr-āj), *n.* drainage by sewers; the system of sewers of a town, &c.
sex, a Latin *prefix* meaning *six*, as *sex*ennial: *adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.
sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).
sexagenarian (seks-a-jē-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who is sixty years old.
sexagenary (seks-aj'e-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the number 60.
Sexagesima (seks-a-jes'i-ma), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent, about sixty days before Easter. [Latin.]
sexagesimal (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.
sex-hygiene (seks'hī-jēn'), *n.* educational and other measures for maintaining mental and physical health in relation to sex.
sexless (seks'les), *adj.* having no sex; neuter.
sex-problem (seks'prob-lem), *n.* a term applied to many questions that arise as to the relation of the sexes, for instance, celibacy, marriage, incontinence, the right to vote, divorce, etc.
sextain (seks'tān), *n.* a six-lined stanza.
sextant (seks'tant), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.
sextet, sextette (seks-tet'), *n.* a band of six singers or players.
sextile (seks'til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.
sextillion (seks-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, the 7th power of a thousand = 1 with 21 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a million raised to the 6th power = 1 with 36 ciphers annexed.
sexto (seks'tō), *n.* [*pl.* sextos (seks'-tōz)], a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.
sexton (seks'tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to at-

tend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* sextoness.

sextuple (seks'tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold.

sexual (seks'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.

sexuality (seks-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

sexualize (seks'ū-a-līz), *v.t.* to attribute sex to.

sexually (seks'ū-a-li), *adv.* in a sexual manner; with reference or relation to sex.

shabbily (shab'i-li), *adv.* in a shabby manner.

shabbiness (shab'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

shabby (shab'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.

shack (shak), *n.* shabby old house; hut; log cabin, but often built with very expensive carelessness and simplicity. Same as bungalow.

shack (shak), *n.* liberty of winter pasturage from harvest to seedtime; a tramp.

shackle (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.

shad (shad), *n.* an anadromous fish, valued as food.

shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death: *pl.* wine vaults: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.

shadily (shād'i-li), *adv.* in a shady manner.

shading (shād'ing), *n.* the act of making a shade; representation of light and shade.

shadow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; attend closely as a shadow; follow and watch closely, as a detective.

shadowiness (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy.

shadowing (shad'ō-ing), *n.* shading.

shadowy (shad'ō-i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.

shady (shād'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.

shaft (shaft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.

shafting (shaft'ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, woolly hair; a bushy mass.

shagginess (shag'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy.

shaggy (shag'i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

shagreen (sha-grēn'), *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skins of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen. [Turkish.]

shah (shä), *n.* the sovereign of Persia.

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking], to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.

shakedown (shāk'doun), *n.* a temporary bed.

shaken (shāk'n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.

Shaker (shāk'ēr), *n.* one of a religious communistic sect that practices dancing in worship. *Feminine,* Shakeress.

Shakerism (shāk'ẽr-izm), *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.

Shakespearean (shāk-spēr'e-an), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearian, Shakspearian.

shakiness (shāk'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaky.

shako (shāk'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.

shaky (shāk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shakier, *superl.* shakiest], in a shaking condition; feeble; full of cracks; unsound.

shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.

shall (shal), *v.i.* & *auxil.* [*p.t.* should (shood)], to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

shalloon (shal-ōōn'), *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.

shallop (shal'op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.

shallot (shal'ot), *n.* the eschalot.

shallow (shal'ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling; a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.

sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming], to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make a pretense of in order to deceive.

shamble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.

shambling (sham'bling), *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace.

shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with disgrace.

shamefaced (shām'fāst), *adj.* bashful.

shameful (shām'fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.

shamefully (shām'foo-li), *adv.* in a shameful manner.

shameless (shām'les), *adj.* devoid of shame; indifferent to disgrace.

shammer (sham'ẽr), *n.* one who shams.

shammy (sham'i), *n.* chamois.

shampoo (sham-pōō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing], to rub and press (the limbs and joints) after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub (the head) with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.

shampooer (sham-pōō'ẽr), *n.* one who shampoos.

shamrock (sham'rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant: the Irish national emblem.

shanghai (shang'hī), a well-known brand of large domestic fowls, with feathers on their legs: *v.t.* to drug a sailor or otherwise make him insensible, and then to ship him as one of a crew that lacks men. [From Shanghai, China.]

shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.

shanty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut.

shapable (shāp'a-bl), *adj.* that may be shaped; shapely.

shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.

shapeless (shāp'les), *adj.* without shape; ill-formed.

shapeliness (shāp'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.

shapely (shāp'li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.

shard (shärd), *n.* a potsherd.

share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.

sharebroker (shār'brō-kẽr), *n.* one who deals in railway or other shares.

shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful man-eater.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle: *n.* a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.

sharpen (shärp'en), *v.t.* to make sharp

or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.

sharper (shärp'ẽr), *n.* a cheat; swindler. Also *sharp*, as a card-sharp.

shatter (shat'ẽr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate· *n.pl.* broken fragments.

shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice; the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.

shaver (shāv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; a youngster.

shaving (shāv'ing) *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.

shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.

shawm (shawm), *n.* an ancient wind instrument. [Low Latin.]

shea (shē'a), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a kind of butter or solid oil.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing], to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

shear-steel (shēr'stēl), *n.* a kind of fine steel, specially tempered, &c.

shear-water (shēr'waw-tẽr), *n.* a kind of gull.

sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

sheathe (shē*th*), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.

shebang (shē-bang'), *n.* a house of ill-repute, or one that is dilapidated; a broken-down wagon; widely, almost anything of present concern. [Slang.]

Shechinah (she-kī'na), *n.* the visible presence of Jehovah manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing cherubim. Also Shekinah.

shed (shed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.

sheen (shēn), *n.* a brightness; splendor; *adj.* bright, glittering. Also sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.

sheep (shēp), *n.*, *s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

sheepish (shēp'ish), *adj.* awkward, clumsy, shy.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

sheik (shēk, or shāk), *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan. [Arabic.]

shekel (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin or weight: *pl.* money.

Shekinah (shek-i'na), *v.i.* to dwell. Same as Shechinah. [Hebrew.]

sheldrake (shel'drāk), *n.* a kind of duck. *Fem.* shelduck.

shelf (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz)], a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sandbank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile; lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; throw shells upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

shellac (shel-ak'), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

shelter (shel'tẽr), *n.* that which pro-

tects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

Sheltie (shel'ti), *n.* a Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelving (shelv'ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

Sheol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shepherd (shep'ērd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sherbet (shēr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

sheriff (sher'if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a shire (in England) or county.

sheriffalty (sher'if-al-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Better, shrievalty.

sherry (sher'i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

sherry-cobbler (sher'i-kob'lēr), *n.* a drink composed of water, ice, slices of lemon and sherry. [American.]

shew, same as show. [Archaic.]

shibboleth (shib'ō-leth), *n.* a word which was made the criterion to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.): hence the criterion of a party.

shied (shīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shy.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shiftless (shift'les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shifty (shift'i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shikar (shē-kär'), *v.i.* to be a hunter or woodsman. [East Indian.]

shikarri (shē-kär'ri), *n.* a hunter, woodsman, or forester.

shillalah (shil-lā'la), *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh. [Irish.]

shilling (shil'ing), *n.* a British silver coin, valued at about 24 cents.

shilling shocker (shil'ing shok'ēr), a cheap sensational novel. [English.]

shilly-shally (shil'i-shal'i), *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

Shiloh (shī'lō), *n.* the Messiah. [Hebrew.]

shimmer (shim'ēr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

shimose (shī'mōs), *n.* an explosive used by the Japanese in naval battles, capable of terrible execution.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb a tree, &c., by means of the hands and legs.

shindy (shin'di), *n.* an uproar; spree; fancy.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining], to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.

shingle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

shining (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; beaming; radiant; illustrious; distinguished.

Shintoism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship, associated with which is the peculiar reverence paid to the Mikado. Also Shinto.

Shintoist (shin'tō-ist), *n.* an adherent of Shintoism.

shiny (shīn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shinier, *superl.* shiniest], diffusing light; bright.

ship, a *suffix* meaning *office, state, dignity, art,* or *skill,* as lord*ship,* horseman*ship.*

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for

the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping], to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship.

shipboard (ship'bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

shipshape (ship'shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

shirk (shĕrk), *v.t.* to avoid; get off; slink away from.

shirt (shĕrt), *n.* an undergarment.

shirting (shĕrt'ing), *n.* material for making shirts.

shirtwaist (shĕrt'wāst), *n.* a woman's overgarment or blouse.

shivaree (shiv-a-rē'), *n.* a word derived from the Low Latin, *charivarium*, and meaning in general a noisy gathering with grotesque costumes and discordant instruments of music. Specifically it is restricted to the reception of a bride and groom on their home-coming.

shiver (shiv'ĕr), *v.i.* to tremble; to quiver as from cold or fear.

shoal (shōl), *n.* a large number of fish swimming together; a sand-bank; a shallow.

shocking (shok'ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

shod, *p.t.* of shoe.

shoddy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz)], a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing], to furnish with a shoe or shoes; tip.

shoeless (shōō'les), *adj.* devoid of shoes; having no shoes.

shone (shōn), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shine.

shook (shook), *p.t.* of shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.pr.* shooting], to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; kill game in or over: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.

shooting (shōōt'ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.

shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping], to visit shops to purchase goods.

shoplifting (shop'lift-ing), *n.* stealing goods from a shop. [Colloq.]

shore (shōr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

shoring (shōr'ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

shorn (shôrn), *p.t.* of shear.

short (shôrt), *adj.* [*comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest], not long either in space or time; near at hand, inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.

shortage (shôrt'āj), *n.* a deficiency in an account.

shortcake (shôrt'kāk), *n.* a cake shortened with butter or lard, then baked.

short-circuit (shôrt-sĕr'kit), *v.i.* to break off an electrical current so that it does not complete its entire course: *v.t.* to short-circuit is to kill by suddenly breaking the electrical current when some one may be in contact with the wire: *n.* a broken electric current.

shortcoming (shôrt-kum'ing), *n.* a deficiency; a remissness in any duty.

shorten (shôrt'n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.

shorthand (shôrt'hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

shortly (shôrt'li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.

shortness (shôrt'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being short.

short-sighted (shôrt-sīt'ed), *adj.* the same as near-sighted; myopia.

shot (shot), *n.* [*pl.* shots and shot], the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot: *p.adj.* intoxicated.

shot-gun (shot'gun), *n.* a light gun for shooting birds and small game, with a charge of shot instead of a bullet or bullets.

shot-silk (shot'silk), *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colors, thus presenting changeable tints.

should (shōōd), *p.t.* of shall.

shoulder (shōl'dĕr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulder; assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

shoulder-strap (shōl'der-strap), *n.* a mark of military or naval rank in the nature of a strap over the shoulder, with some device to show the grade to which the bearer has attained.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry: *v.t.* to utter with a shout.

shove (shuv), *n.* a forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

shovel (shuv'l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

shovel-board (shov'l-) or **shuffle-board** (shuf'l-bōrd), *n.* a game popular in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It consists in sliding over a smooth surface (a table, for instance), a number of disks, which the players propelled with the hand, holding in the palm a piece of money. If the player succeeded in sliding a disk into a hole or compartment, he wins the amount of money that he held in his hand. In modern times, the game is played on platforms or the decks of ships, with large wooden disks which are shoved by poles. See horse-billards.

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing], to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's self: *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense.

shower (shou'ĕr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

showeriness (shou'ĕr-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showery.

showery (shou'ĕr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

showily (shō'i-li), *adv.* in a showy manner.

showiness (shō'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

showy (shō'i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrank, *p.t.* of shrink.

shrapnel-shell (shrap'nel-shel), *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrewish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shrievalty (shrēv'al-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also shrivalty.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* a bird that preys on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns to eat them conveniently; the butcher-bird.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and pierc-

ing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shellfish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.* shrinking], to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrinkage (shringk'āj), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving], to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

shrivel (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

shrove (shrōv), *p.t.* of shrive.

Shrove Tuesday (tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

shrubbery (shrub'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (shrub'ēr-iz)], a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging], to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunk (shrungk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shrink.

shrunken (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* shriveled up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shudder (shud'ēr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shuddering (shud'ēr-ing), *p.adj.* trembling as with fear or horror.

shuffle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuffle-board. See shovel-board.

shuffler (shuf'lēr), *n.* one who shuffles.

shuffling (shuf'ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning], to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side-rail. [Briticism.]

shut (shut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shutter (shut'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shuttle (shut'l), *n.* an instrument used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.

shuttlecock (shut'l-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shyer, *superl.* shyest], timid; shunning approach; cautious, reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

shyly (shī'li), *adv.* in a shy manner.

shyness (shī'nes), *n.* the state of being shy.

shyster (shīs'tēr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner.

si (sē), *the* seventh note of the scale [Music].

Siamese (sī-a-mēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Siam, its language, or inhabitants.

sibilance (sib'i-lans), *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant. Also sibilancy.

sibilant (sib'i-lant), *adj.* making, or

uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.

sibilation (sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.

sibyl (sib'il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

sibylline (sib'i-lēn), *adj.* pertaining to, uttered, or written by, a sibyl.

sic (sik), *adj.* such [Scotch]: *adv.* thus [Latin].

siccative (sik'a-tiv), *adj.* drying.

sice (sīs), *n.* the number six at dice.

sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.

sicken (sik'n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

sickening (sik'n-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

sickish (sik'ish), *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.

sickle (sik'l), *n.* a reaping hook.

sickliness (sik'li-nes), *n.* the state of being sickly or in bad health.

sickly (sik'li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

sickness (sik'nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health· illness; diseased condition.

sida (sī'da), *n.* a ligneous Indian fiber used as a substitute for hemp and flax.

side (sīd), *n.* the broad and long part or surface of a thing as distinguished from the end; margin; edge; part of a man or animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion [Eng. slang]: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

sideboard (sīd'bōrd), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining utensils.

sidelong (sīd'lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

sidereal (sī-dē'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

sidereal year (yēr), *n.* the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.

sidewalk (sīd'wawk), *n.* a way for the use of pedestrians.

side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* a paddle wheel at the side of a steamboat.

side-wheeler (sīd-hwēl'ēr), *n.* a steamboat having side-wheels.

siding (sīd'ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main track, for switching, &c.: *adj.* taking sides.

sidle (sīd'l), *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.

siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued effort to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.

sienna (si-en'a), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Siena, Italy: used as a pigment.

sierra (sē-er'a), *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.

siesta (sē-es'ta), *n.* midday or after-dinner nap. [Spanish.]

sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance.

siffleur (si-flēr'), *n.* a professional whistler. *Fem.* siffleuse. [French.]

sift (sift), *v.t.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.

sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception: visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see, adjust the sight of.

sightless (sīt'les), *adj.* blind: devoid of sight.

sightliness (sīt'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

sightly (sīt'li), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

sigmoid (sig'moid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.

sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal. [Latin.]

signal (sig'nal), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.

signalize (sig'nal-īz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

signatory (sig'na-tō-ri), *adj.* signing: *n.* one who signs or subscribes, especially for a state.

signature (sig'na-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed; flats or sharps after the clef to indicate the key [Music].

signboard (sīn'bōrd), *n.* a board placed conspicuously to call public attention to something advertised.

signet (sig'net), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

significance (sig-nif'i-kans), *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also significancy.

significant (sig-nif'i-kant), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

signification (sig-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

significator (sig-nif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, signifies.

significatory (sig-nif'i-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* having signification

signify (sig'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying], to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

signiory (sēn'yōr-i), *n.* dominion; lordship; estate; aristocracy. [Italian.]

sign-manual (sīn-man'ū-al), *n.* a signature, especially a royal signature.

signor (sēn'yōr), *n.* sir [Italian]. Also signior. *Fem.* signora (sēn-yōr'a).

signorina (sēn-yōr-ē'na), *n.* Miss. [Italian.]

sign-post (sīn'pōst), *n.* a board placed at intervals along the highway to direct the passer-by to his destination.

Sikh (sēk), *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab in India.

silage (sil'āj), same as ensilage.

silence (sī'lens), *n.* entire absence of sound; having no sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching. [Latin.]

silent (sī'lent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.

silesia (si-lē'shi-a), *n.* a kind of linen cloth.

silex (sī'leks), *n.* flint.

silhouette (sil-ōō-et'), *n.* the outline or profile filled in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

silica (sil'i-ka), *n.* silicon dioxide.

silicate (sil'i-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

silicated (sil'i-kā-ted), *adj.* combined or impregnated with silica.

silicic (si-lis'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compounded with, or like, silica.

silico, a Greek *prefix* denoting the *presence of silicon,* as *silico*fluoride.

silicon (sil'i-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element. [Greek.]

silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori*; cloth made of silk; garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.

silken (silk'en), *adj.* made of, or like, silk.

silkiness (silk'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silky.

silky (silk'i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.

sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window; a young herring.

sillibub (sil'i-bub), *n.* a mixture of cream, wine, or cider, forming a soft curd. Also syllabub.

silliness (sil'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silly.

silly (sil'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.

silo (sī'lō), *n.* a store pit for green fodder, potatoes, &c.

silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.*

to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.

Silurian (si-lū'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to a division of the Paleozoic era, sometimes called the era of invertebrates.

silvan (sil'van), *adj.* pertaining to, inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody. Also sylvan.

silver (sil'vēr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money, anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as the voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.

silvery (sil'vēr-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.

simian (sim'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.

similar (sim'i-lär), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.

similarity (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* resemblance.

simile (sim'i-lē), *n.* [*pl.* similes (sim'-i-lēz)], a likening by comparison to illustrate something.

simmer (sim'ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.

simony (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus, Acts viii., 18.

simoom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c., laden with minute particles of sand. Also simoon. [Arabic.]

simous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.

simper (sim'pēr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

simple (sim'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest], single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb. [Lexicon.]

simpleton (sim'pl-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

simplicity (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness: innocence; folly.

simplification (sim-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of simplifying.

simplify (sim'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying], to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

simply (sim'pli), *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

simulacrum (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.* an effigy; image; likeness; ghost. [Latin.]

simulate (sim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.

simulation (sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true.

simultaneity (sim-ul-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* sameness of time.

simultaneous (sim-ul-tā'nē-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.

sin (sin), *n.* wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning], to commit sin; transgress or offend.

Sinaitic (sī-nā-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or given at, Mt. Sinai.

sinapism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard plaster. [Latin.]

since (sins), *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

sincere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure; adulterated.

sincerely (sin-sēr'li), *adj.* in a sincere manner.

sincerity (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense. Also sincereness.

sine (sīn), *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity: a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure

(sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.

sinecure (sin'e-kūr), *n.* an office or position with an income attached to it but no necessary work. [Latin.]

sinew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.

sinewy (sin'ū-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

sinful (sin'fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.

sinfully (sin'foo-li), *adv.* in a sinful manner.

sing (sing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing], to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

single (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted filaments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

singleness (sing'gl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.

singleton (sing'gl-tun), *n.* a single card of any suit held by a player at a deal, as at whist.

singly (sing'gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.

singsong (sing'sông), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

singular (sing'gū-lär), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in Grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

singularity (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* singularities (sing-gū-lar'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.

sinister (sin'is-tēr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; decline gradually; enter deeply; subside: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water.

sinless (sin'les), *adj.* free from sin.

sinner (sin'ēr), *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

sinnet (sin'et), *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction. Also sennet.

Sinology (si-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the systematized knowledge of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history. [From the Greek *Sines*, a name for the Chinese.]

sinter (sin'tēr), *n.* crystallized rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.

sinuate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.

sinuosity (sin-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* a wavy line; the character of being sinuous.

sinuous (sin'ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

sinus (sī'nus), *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula. [Latin.]

Sioux (sū), *n.pl.* a tribe of Indians whose racial home is in the two Dakotas.

sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping], to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.

siphon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also syphon. [Latin.]

siphonage (sī'fon-āj), *n.* the action of a siphon.

Sir (sēr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect. [French.]

sirdar (sēr-där'), *n.* in India, a chief; as an Anglo-Indian title it means the

commander-in-chief of the British forces in India.

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate. [French.]

sireasis (sir-ī'a-sis), *n.* sunstroke; also exposure to the sun for remedial purposes. [Greek.]

siren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in Southern Italy said to have sung with such sweetness that mariners were irresistibly lured to their destruction; hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn, a South American eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching. [Greek.]

sirene (sī-rēn'), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch.

Sirius (sir'i-us), *n.* the dog-star.

sirloin (sĕr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

sirocco (si-rok'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos (si-rok'ōz)], a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

sirrah (sir'a), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt. [French.]

sisal-grass (sis'al-gras), *n.* the prepared fiber of the American aloe, used for cordage, &c.

siskin (sis'kin), *n.* a kind of finch.

siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.

sister (sis'tĕr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

sisterhood (sis'tĕr-hood), *n.* sisters collectively; number of females belonging to the same religious society, &c.

sister-in-law (sis'tĕr-in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law], the sister of one's husband or wife; wife of one's brother.

Sisyphean (sis-i-fē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll to the top of a hill a stone which incessantly fell back when it had reached the summit: hence incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome. [Greek.]

sit, *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon; snub.

site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

sitting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

situate (sit'ū-āt), *adj.* placed.

situated (sit'ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

situation (sit-ū-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

sitz-bath (sits'bath), *n.* a bath for bathing in a sitting posture.

Siva (sē'va), *n.* a god in the Hindu triad, appearing with Brahma and Vishnu. Siva is the destroying god, and his emblem is a bull. See Brahma.

six (siks), *adj.* one more than five: *n.* the number greater by one than five; the symbol representing 6 units.

sixfold (siks'fōld), *adj.* six times as many or as much.

sixpence (siks'pens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value six pennies, or 12½ cents.

sixpenny (siks'pen-i), *adj.* worth sixpence.

sixscore (siks'skōr), *n.* & *adj.* six times twenty.

six-shooter (siks-shōōt'ĕr). *n.* a six-chambered revolver.

sixteen (siks'tēn), *adj.* fifteen and one more.

sixteenmo (siks'tēn-mō), *n.* sextodecimo.

sixteenth (siks'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.

sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.

sixtieth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.

sixty (siks'ti), *n.* [*pl.* sixties (siks'tiz)], the product of six and ten: *adj.* ten times six.

sizable (sīz'a-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.

sizar (sī'zär), *n.* at Cambridge University and Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who was unable to meet his own expenses, so that in part-payment of his fees, he rendered certain services to the officers of the institution.

size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.

sizzle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; to suffer from heat: *n.* a hissing sound.

skald, same as scald.

skate (skāt), *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice: *v.i.* to slide on skates; an old and worn out horse; a term of reproach or dislike as "a cheap skate." [Slang.]

skedaddle (skē-dad'l), *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.

skeg (skeg), *n.* the after part of a screw vessel or a projection from it, to hold the rudder as may be necessary.

skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.

skeleton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.

skeletonize (skel'e-tun-īz), *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.

skeleton-key (skel'e-tun-kē'), *n.* a thin light key, the center parts of which have been almost wholly filed away.

skeptic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism. [Greek.]

skeptical (skep'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation.

skeptically (skep'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a skeptical manner; with doubt.

skepticism (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.

sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study: *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.

sketchily (skech'i-li), *adv.* in a sketchy manner.

sketchiness (skech'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sketchy; incompleteness.

sketchy (skech'i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.

skew (skū), *adj.* oblique; twisted: *adv.* obliquely.

skewbald (**horse**) (skū'bald), *adj.* same as piebald, except that the animal is less presentable because his spots are white.

skewer (skū'ẽr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.

ski (skē), *n.pl.* long narrow pieces of wood with one end curved in front, used as snow-shoes. [Scandinavian.]

skiagraph (skī'a-graf), same as radiograph. [Greek.]

skiagraphy (skī-ag'ra-fi), same as radiography.

skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], to cause to move on, or protect with, a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.

skiddaw (skid'aw), *n.* the black guillemot.

skied (skīd), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sky.

skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.

skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.

skilled (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.

skillet (skil'et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.

skillful (skil'fool), *adj.* having, or displaying, skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.

skilling (skil'ing), *n.* the bay of a barn or slight addition to a cottage.
skilly (skil'i), *n.* a kind of thin oatmeal broth in which meat has been boiled.
skim (skim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming], to remove the scum from; brush the surface of lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.
skimmer (skim'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a marine bird.
skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.
skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning], to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.
skinflint (skin'flint), *n.* a niggard.
skinful (skin'fool), *n.* a stomachful.
skink (skingk), *n.* a kind of lizard.
skinniness (skin'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being skinny.
skinny (skin'i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.
skip (skip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping], to leap lightly over; omit: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket.
skipper (skip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.
skipping-rope (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* a rope or length of braided hemp that children use in their play, which consists in leaping in quick succession over the rope while holding one end in each hand.
skirmish (skẽr'mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.
skirr (skẽr), *v.t.* to pass over rapidly.
skirt (skẽrt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border; run or pass along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border.
skirting (skẽrt'ing), *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts; a narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.
skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.
skittish (skit'ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; volatile; vivacious; wanton.
skittles (skit'lz), *n.pl.* ninepins.
skiver (skīv'ẽr), *n.* a paring tool for leather; sheepskin split for bookbinding, &c.
skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.
skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.
skunk (skungk), *n.* an American carnivorous animal allied to the weasel, which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent) as at cards.
sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying], to raise in the air; hang very high.
sky-born (skī'bôrn), *adj.* heaven-born. [Poet.]
sky-hoot (skī-hōōt'), *v.i.* to rush as in a great ship, over the ocean. [Kipling.]
skylark (skī'lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.
skylarking (skī'lärk-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.
skyscraper (skī'skrā-pẽr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.
slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of anything, especially marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.
slabber (slab'ẽr), *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.
slab-sided (slab'sī-ded), *adj.* flat-sided; tall and lanky.
slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose;

inattentive; easy or moderate; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, &c., that hangs loose.

slacker (slak'ẽr), *n.* one who shirks; used largely in England during the European war to designate those who avoid military duty.

slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.

slaggy (slag'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, slag.

slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.i.* to be mixed with water.

slam (slam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming], to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging; an attack by ridicule.

slander (slan'dẽr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.

slanderous (slan'dẽr-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.

slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.

slant (slant), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.

slanting (slant'ing), *adj.* oblique.

slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping], to strike with the open hand or with anything broad: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow; direct; quick.

slapdash (slap'dash), *adv.* in a bold, careless, or random manner.

slapjack (slap'jak), *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

slashing (slash'ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe.

slat (slat), *n.* a thin, narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.

slatch (slach), *n.* the slack of a rope; passing breeze.

slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.

slatt (slat), *n.* a slab of stone used as a veneer.

slattern (slat'ẽrn), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

slatternly (slat'ẽrn-li), *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

slatting (slat'ing), *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

slaty (slāt'i), *adj.* like slate.

slaughter (slaw'tẽr), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.

Slav (slav), *n.* one of the great divisions of the Aryan family or language: *adj.* Slavonic.

slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.

slaver (slāv'ẽr), *n.* a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

slavery (slāv'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (slāv'ẽr-iz)], the state of entire subjugation to the will of another; condition of a slave.

slavey (slāv'i), *n.* a maidservant.

Slavic (slav'ik), same as Slavonic.

slavish (slāv'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Slavonic (sla-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, their literature, or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying], to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleave (slēv), *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss.

sleazy (slā'zi), *adj.* lacking firmness of texture; flimsy; worn thin.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice. Also sledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to convey or transport on a sled.

sledding (sled'ing), *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; snow fit for the running of sleds.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of sled.

sledge-hammer. Same as sledge.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy.

sleeky (slēk'i), *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slept, *p.pr.* sleeping], to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.

sleeper (slēp'ẽr), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleepily (slēp'i-li), *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

sleepiness (slēp'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

sleeping-sickness (slēp'ing sik'nes), *n.* a disease, usually fatal, found especially on the west coast of Africa, marked by persistent sleepiness, wasting of tissues and dropsical symptoms, caused by a trypanosome, a parasite, which enters the blood through the bite of the tse-tse fly.

sleepless (slēp'les), *adj.* without sleep; wide-awake.

sleeplessness (slēp'les-nes), *n.* the state of being unable to sleep; insomnia.

sleepy (slēp'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sleepier, *superl.* sleepiest], inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleetiness (slēt'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleety.

sleety (slēt'i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh (slā), another form of sled.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; cunning; artful trick.

slender (slen'dẽr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent; a detective. [Icelandic.]

sleuthhound (slōōth'hound), *n.* a bloodhound.

slew (slōō), *p.t.* of slay.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide. [Old French.]

slick (slik), *adv.* immediately; completely: *n.* metal ore, especially gold, crushed and prepared for working smooth; spacious in a cheap way.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees.

sliding-scale (slīd'ing-skāl), *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight: *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

slim (slim), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance.

sliminess (slīm'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slimy.

slimy (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing.

slink (slingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking], to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry: said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely: said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean [Scotch]: *n.* the young

of a beast prematurely born, especially a calf; a sneak.

slinky (slingk'i), *adj.* thin.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping], to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theater at the sides of the stage.

slipper (slip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

slipperiness (slip'ẽr-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slippery.

slippery (slip'ẽr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slipshod (slip'shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.

slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

slither (sli*th*'ẽr), *v.i.* to slide.

sliver (sliv'ẽr or slīv'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut into long thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.

sloam (slōm), *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.

slob (slob), *n.* a person (usually a woman) who is fat, untidy, and stupid.

slobber (slob'ẽr), same as slabber.

sloe (slō), *n.* a small bitter plum.

slogan (slō'gan), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig. [Dutch.]

slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slopped, *p.pr.* slopping], to soil by letting liquid fall upon.

slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.

slosh (slôsh), *v.t.* to throw about any liquid in a careless way: *v.i.* to splash.

slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trap-door of a stage; valley: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to groove; trace by a slot.

sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.

slothful (slōth'fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.

slothfully (slōth'foo-li), *adv.* lazily; indolently.

slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; ungainly, clownish gait; awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.

slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; bog.

slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate in dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

slough (slōō), *n.* drainage-stream and marsh in a prairie.

Slovak (slō'vak), *n.* one who belongs to the Slavic people; a dialect of the Slavs.

sloven (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.

slovenliness (sluv'en-li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly.

slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.

slowworm (slō'wẽrm), *n.* a small snake-like reptile; the blind-worm.

sloyd, sloid (sloid), *n.* a system of manual training. [Swedish.]

sludge (sluj), *n.* slush; mire.

sludgy (sluj'i), *adj.* slushy; miry.

slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).

slug (slug), *n.* a shelless mollusk, allied to the land-snail; a sluggard; a kind of oval bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.

sluggard (slug'ẽrd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.

slugger (slug'ẽr), *n.* a pugilist who fights without a knowledge or application of the rules and technicalties of scientific boxers, but relies solely on his strength and endurance.

sluggish (slug'ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.

sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously. [French.]

slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slummed, *p.pr.* slumming], to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.

slumber (slum'bẽr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity or negligence.

slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* fall or sink suddenly.

slung, *p.t.* of sling.

slunk, *p.t.* of slink.

slur (slẽr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring], to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [Music]: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a mark (⁀) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy lubricating mixture.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

sluttish (slut'ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest], artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

slyly (slī'li), *adv.* in a sly manner.

slyness (slī'nes), *n.* the state of being sly.

smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* make a noise with the lips after tasting something. [Dutch.]

small (smawl), *adj.* [*comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest], little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything.

small pica (pī'ka), *n.* a size of printing-type (see type).

smallpox (smawl'poks), *n.* a contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin.

smalt (smawlt), *n.* a deep blue pigment.

smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.

smarten (smärt'n), *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.

smart-money (smärt'mun-i), *n.* money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty, especially a recruit from his enlistment; money allowed to wounded soldiers and sailors.

smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy.

smasher (smash'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, smashes.

smatter (smat'ẽr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.

smattering (smat'ẽr-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.

smear (smẽr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.

smectite (smek'tīt), *n.* fuller's earth.

smell (smel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling], to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.*

to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; odor.

smelling (smel'ing), *n.* the sense of smell.

smelt (smelt), *n.* a small salmonoid fish: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

smerky (smĕrk'i), *adj.* jaunty; spruce.

smerlin (smĕr'lin), *n.* a kind of loach.

smew (smū), *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family; the white nun.

smilax (smī'laks), *n.* a climbing plant of the lily family from South Africa.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile; favor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt: a drink of liquor.

smirch (smĕrch), *v.t.* to smear; dirty.

smirk (smĕrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile: *adj.* spruce.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to strike.

smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer; worker in metals.

smithereen (smi*th*-ĕr-ēn'), *n.* a small bit caused by a general breakage. Colloq.]

smithing (smith'ing), *n.* the art or process of working or forging metals into shape.

smithy (smith'i), *n.* a smith's workshop.

smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock-frock.

smock-frock (smok'frok), *n.* an agricultural laborer's loose outer shirt.

smokable (smōk'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being smoked.

smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking; pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out smoke.

smokeless (smōk-les), *adj.* without smoke. Applied to an explosive which emits no smoke, as *smokeless powder*.

smoke-stack (smōk'stak), *n.* an upright pipe or funnel on an engine or ship.

smokily (smōk'i-li), *adj.* in a smoky manner.

smokiness (smōk'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smoky.

smoking (smōk'ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke; used for smoking in.

smolder (smōl'dĕr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.

smote (smōt), *p.t.* of smite.

smother (smu*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

smoulder, same as smolder.

smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

smudginess (smuj'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.

smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce.

smuggle (smug'l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.

smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.*

[*p.t.* & *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut; give off smut.

smuttily (smut'i-li), *adj.* in a smutty manner.

smuttiness (smut'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smutty.

smutty (smut'i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.

snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

snacot (snak'ĕt), *n.* a pipefish.

snaffle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging], to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

snagged (snag'd), *adj.* full of, or covered with, snags. Also snaggy.

snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

snake (snāk), *n.* a serpent: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to draw out.

snakish (snāk'ish), *adj.* snake-like.

snaky (snāk'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.

snap (snap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping], to break short or instantaneously; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly: *n.* the act of snapping: noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather; that which can be easily snapped up; a soft snap (college slang): *pl.* a kind of crisp cake: *adj.* brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.

snapdragon (snap'drag-un), *n.* a plant with a corolla that shuts with a snap when opened; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.

snappish (snap'ish), *adj.* apt to snap or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.

snapshot (snap'shot), *n.* a quick shot with gun or rifle; instantaneous photography.

snare (snār), *n.* a running noose to catch an animal; an entangling device; the gut stretched across a drumhead: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with.

snarl (snärl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly or without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly (with *at*): *n.* a hasty catch or seizing.

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn. [Dutch.]

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snicker (snik'ĕr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snigger (snig'ĕr), same as snicker.

sniggle (snig'l), *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

snip (snip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping], to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker.

sniper (snīp'ĕr), *n.* one who shoots from an individual ambush, or irregularly, at an enemy, as a sharpshooter, either soldier or civilian.

snivel (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; cry, as a child: *n.* mucus running from the nose; cant.

sniveler (sniv'el-ēr), *n.* one who snivels.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; journeyman shoemaker; knobstick.

snobbish (snob'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a snob.

snobbishness (snob'ish-nes), *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show. Also snobbery, snobbism.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scotch]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow. [Dutch.]

snowbird (snō'bērd), *n.* an Arctic bird, the snow-bunting.

snowdrop (snō'drop), *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

snowfall (snō'fawl), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

snow-line (snō'līn), *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snowy (snō'i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snub (snub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing], to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snub-nosed (snub'nōzd), *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuffle (snuf'l), *v.i* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snuffy (snuf'i), *adj.* soiled with snuff.

snug (snug), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

snuggery (snug'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (snug'ēr-iz)], a warm, cosy place.

snuggle (snug'l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

soaker (sōk'ēr), *n.* an habitual drunkard.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soapiness (ōp'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soapstone (sōp'stōn), *n.* a variety of steatite.

soapy (sōp'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing], to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sobbing (sob'ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

sober (sō'bēr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober. [Latin.]

sobriety (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

sobriquet (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname. [French.]

soc (sok), *n.* certain privileges of tenants under the feudal system; the feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district. Also soke.

sociability (sō-sha-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others. Also sociableness. [Latin.]

sociable (sō'sha-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a kind of vehicle; tricycle or bicycle for two riders; a social gathering.

sociably (sō'sha-bli), *adv.* in a sociable manner. Socially.

social (sō'shal), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in groups or masses; living in communities.

socialism (sō'shal-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system of the reconstruction of society on the basis of coöperation of labor and community of property.

socialist (sō'shal-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism.

socialistic (sō-shal-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, socialism. Also socialist.

sociality (sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being social. Also socialne s.

socialize (sō'shal-īz), *v.t.* to render social; regulate according to socialistic principles.

society (sō-sī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* societies (sō-sī'e-tiz)], a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

sociological (sō-shi-ō-loj'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, sociology.

sociologist (sō-shi-ol'ō-jist), *n.* a student of sociology.

sociology (sō-shi-ol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society; social science.

sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.

sockdolager (sok-dol'a-jēr), *n.* a blow on the jaw; a conclusive argument; whopper.

socket (sok'et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; hollow of a candlestick.

socle (sō'kl), *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal; base of a statue, &c.

Socratic (sō-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Socrates, especially to his method of teaching by question and answer.

sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.

soda (sō'da), *n.* impure carbonate of soda; sodium oxide.

soda-water (sō'da-waw-tēr), *n.* aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda and flavored with fruit syrups, or containing ice-cream. See sondhi.

sodden (sod'n), *adj.* boiled; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to saturate.

sodic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.

sodium (sō'di-um), *n.* a metallic element.

sofa (sō'fa), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soffit (sof'it), *n.* a small paneled ceiling; under part of a cornice presenting a flat surface. [French.]

soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind; somewhat weak in intellect: *n.* a foolish person: *adv.* softly; quietly: *interj.* gently! stop!

soften (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

soggy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet.

soi-disant (swä-dē-zäng'), *adj.* self-styled; calling himself; would-be; pretended. [French.]

soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar: *v.i.* to become soiled.

soirée (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments. [French.]

sojourn (sō'jērn or sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

Sol (sol), *n.* the sun.

sol (sōl), *n.* the fifth note of the diatonic scale.

solace (sol'ās), *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.

solano (sō-lä'nō), *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean. [Spanish.]

solar (sō'lär), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.

solarize (sō'lär-īz), *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera. [Latin.]

solar-year (sō'lär-yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds.

sold (sōld), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sell.

solder (sod'ẽr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.

soldier (sōl'jẽr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.

sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.

solecism (sol'e-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.

solely (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.

solemn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God. [French.]

solemnity (sol-em'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (sol-em'ni-tiz)], a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.

solemnization (sol-em-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of solemnizing.

solemnize (sol'em-nīz), *v.t.* to perform with ceremonies; celebrate.

solenoid (sō'len-oid), *n.* an electromagnetic helix.

sol-fa (sōl-fā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solfaed, *p.pr.* sol-faing], to sing or vocalize the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* &c.

solfatara (sol-fä-tä'ra), *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapors. [Italian.]

solfeggio (sol-fād'jō), *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* &c., instead of the letters, A, B, &c. Also solfeggiare.

solferino (sol-fẽr-ē'nō), *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline color.

solicit (sō-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass. [Latin.]

solicitation (sō-lis-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.

solicitor (sō-lis'it-ẽr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.

solicitorship (sō-lis'it-ẽr-ship), *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.

solicitous (sō-lis'i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.

solicitude (sō-lis'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.

solid (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together. [Latin.]

solidarity (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.

solidification (sol-id-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of solidifying, the state of being solidified.

solidify (sol-id'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying], to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.

solidity (sol-id'i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

soliloquize (sō-lil'ō-kwīz), *v.i.* to utter a soliloquy. [Latin.]

soliloquy (sō-lil'ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (sō-lil'ō-kwiz)], a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

solipsism (sō'lip-sizm), *n.* the most overpowering Egoism; the highest point that Egoism can attain; the belief by any one that he is himself the entire universe.

solitaire (sol-i-tār), *n.* a game played

by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.

solitarily (sol'i-ta-ri-li), *adv.* in a solitary manner. [Latin.]

solitariness (sol'i-ta-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being solitary.

solitary (sol'i-ta-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.

solitude (sol'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

solo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos (sō'lōz)], an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

solograph (sol'ō-graf), *n.* a sun-print.

soloist (sō'lō-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

solstice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.

solstitial (sol-stish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

solubility (sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state, quality, or degree of being soluble or dissolvable. [Latin.]

soluble (sol'ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

solution (sō-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.

solvability (sol-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being solvable; solvency.

solvable (sol'va-bl), *adj.* capable of being solved.

solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.

solvency (sol'ven-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.

solvent (sol'vent), *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

somatology (sō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties. [Greek.]

somber (som'bēr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

sombrero (som-brā'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat. [Spanish.]

sombrous (som'brus), *adj.* gloomy; dull.

some (sum), a *suffix* meaning *like, same*, as win*some*, glad*some*, &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

somebody (sum'bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.

somehow (sum'how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

somersault (sum'ēr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head.

something (sum'thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

sometime (sum'tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

somewhat (sum'hwot), *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

somewhere (sum'hwār), *adv.* in one place or another.

somewhile (sum'hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.

somewhither (sum'hwi*th*-er), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

somnal (som'nal), *n.* a white crystalline powder in the final form, a coal-tar product, and used as a hypnotic. [Latin.]

somnambulism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

somnambulist (som-nam'bū-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.

somniferous (som-nif'ēr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.

somnipathy (som-nip'a-thi), *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.

somnolence (som'nō-lens), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also somnolency.

somnolent (som'nō-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.

son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Son, *n.* Jesus Christ; the Savior, (commonly with *the*).

sonant (sō'nant), *adj.* sounding; vocal.

sonata (sō-nä'ta), *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, especially the pianoforte. [Italian.]

sonatina (sō-nä-tē'na), *n.* a short, simple sonata.

sondhi (son'di), *n.* ice-cream into which a syrup is poured, together with nuts, or such fruits as cherries, strawberries, peaches, &c. See also college ice. Also sundae and sunday.

song (sông), *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

songster (sông'stẽr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird. *Fem.* songstress.

soniferous (sō-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sunz'in-law)], the husband of one's daughter.

sonnet (son'et), *n.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes.

sonneteer (son-et-ẽr'), *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.

sonometer (sō-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for showing the relation between musical notes, or testing the capacity of the auditory nerves.

sonorific (sō-nō-rif'ik), *adj.* producing sound. [Latin.]

sonorous (sō-nō'rus), *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

sonship (sun'ship), *n.* the state or position of being a son.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

soot (soot), *n.* finely divided carbon.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth.

soothe (sōōth), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

soothsay (sōōth'sā), *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

soothsayer (sōōth'sā-ẽr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

soothsaying (sōōth'sā-ing), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

sootiness (soot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sooty.

sooty (soot'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sootier, *superl.* sootiest], pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky, black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, especially in broth; something given to pacify: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping], to steep or dip in a liquid.

sophism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

sophist (sof'ist), *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (fifth century B. C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner. [Greek.]

sophistical (so-fis'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling. Also sophistic.

sophisticate (so-fis'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; vitiate.

sophistry (sof'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* sophistries (sof'is-triz)], specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

sophomore (sof'ō-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year at college. [Americanism.]

sopor (sō'por), *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty. [Latin.]

soporific (sō-pō-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

soppy (sop'i), *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

soprano (sō-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos, soprani (sō-prä'nōz, sō-prä'nē)], the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

sorbefacient (sôr-be-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* producing absorption. [Latin.]

sorcerer (sôr'sẽr-ẽr), *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* sorceress. [Old French.]

sorcery (sôr'sẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (sôr'sẽr-iz)], divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sordid (sôr'did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sore-head (sōr'hed), *n.* a discontented person.
sorely (sōr'li), *adv.* in a sore manner.
soreness (sōr'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.
sorghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a cane-like grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from the juice of sorghum. [Spanish.]
sorority (so-rôr'i-ti), *n.* a word that corresponds antithetically to fraternity; a club or association for women only. [Latin.]
sorosis (so-rō'sis), *n.* a well-known club founded by Mrs. J. C. Croly in New York, March, 1868, and incorporated in 1869. The first woman's club ever established.
sorrel (sor'el), *n.* a dock-like plant of the genus Rumex; a reddish-brown color.
Sorrento work (sor-en'tō wĕrk), *n.* carved ornamental fretwork in olive-wood with inlaid decorations.
sorrily (sor'i-li), *adv.* in a sorry manner.
sorriness (sor'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.
sorrow (sor'ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction: *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.
sorrowful (sor'ō-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.
sorrowfully (sor'ō-foo-li), *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.
sorry (sor'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.
sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate.
sortie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [French.]
so-so (sō'sō), *adv.* in a mediocre manner; neither good nor bad.
sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.
sottish (sot'ish), *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.
sotto voce (sō'tō vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice. [Italian.]
soubrette (sōō-bret'), *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing girl. [French.]
souchet (sōō-shā'), *n.* fish served up in the water in which it has been boiled.
sough (sou, or suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.
sought (sawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of seek.
soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience; life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.
soulful (sōl'fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.
soulless (sōl'les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless, spiritless; dull; mean.
sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a strait or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe: *v.i.* to make a noise or sound; play upon an instrument; be spread or published.
sounding (sound'ing), *n.* the ascertaining of the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.
sounding-board (sound'ing-bōrd), *n.* a thin board in musical instruments for increasing the sound.
soundless (sound'les), *adj.* silent.
soup (sōōp), *n.* a kind of broth, and having a great number of varieties.
sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose: *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to turn from sweet to sour.
source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.
sour-crout, same as sauerkraut.
sourish (sour'ish), *adj.* somewhat sour.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence.

soutache (sōō-tāsh′), *n.* a kind of braid used in trimming.

soutane (sōō-tān′), *n.* a priest's cassock.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adj.* pertaining to the south.

South, *n.* the southern portion of the United States (with *the*).

southern (su*th*′ėrn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or toward the South.

Southerner (su*th*′ėrn-ėr), *n.* a native of the South.

Southron (su*th*′run), *n.* an Englishman. [Scotch.]

souvenir (sōō-ve-nēr′), *n.* a memento or keepsake. [French.]

sovereign (sov′- or suv′rin), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s. [French.]

sovereignty (sov′ or suv′rin-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing], to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate; disseminate; scatter on or over: *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.

soy (soi), *n.* a kind of fish sauce.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water; a watering-place, many of which are called spas; but the oldest in Europe is the fashionable Belgian resort, Spa, which first bore the name more than a thousand years ago.

space (spās), *n.* extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to make intervals between (lines or words) by separating them with thin pieces of type-metal. [Latin.]

spacial (spā′shal), *adj.* pertaining to space. Also spatial.

spacious (spā′shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; vast in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

spaghetti (spa-get′i), *n.* a cord-like paste, smaller than macaroni.

spalpeen (spal′pēn), *n.* a scamp. [Irish.]

span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning], to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; fetter or hobble: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.

spandrel (span′drel), *n.* a triangular space between the shoulder of an arch, and the rectangular figure formed by the moldings over it.

spangle (spang′gl), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

Spaniard (span′yėrd), *n.* a native of Spain.

spaniel (span′yel), *n.* a variety of dog.

Spanish (span′ish), *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.

Spanish-fly (span′ish-flī), *n.* cantharides.

Spanish-main (span′ish-mān), *n.* the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean sea, and adjacent coast.

spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.

spanker (spangk′ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, spanks: the after-sail of a ship or barque.

spanking (spangk′ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.

spanner (span′ėr), *n.* a wrench for

tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.

spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast, yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring], to box; contest in words.

spare (spār), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; superfluous; reserved.

sparing (spār'ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.

spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.

sparkle (spärk'l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate.

spark-plug (spärk'plug), *n.* an apparatus for exploding the gas in a gasolene motor by means of an electric spark. Also sparker.

sparling (spär'ling), *n.* a smelt.

sparrow (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the Passerine family.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.

sparsely (spärs'li), *adv.* in a sparse manner.

sparseness (spärs'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.

Spartan (spär'tan), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.

sparterie (spär'tēr-i), *n.* articles spun or woven of esparto grass.

spasm (spazm) *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles. [Greek.]

spasmodic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also spasmodical.

spasmodically (spaz-mod'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a spasmodic manner.

spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster; a quarrel: *pl.* spatter-dashes.

spate (spāt), *n.* a sudden heavy flood caused by heavy rains.

spatial, same as spacial.

spatter (spat'ēr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with a liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.

spatterdashes (spat'ēr-dash-ez), *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters.

spatter-work (spat'ēr-wērk), *n.* a method of producing in effect of a design, by carelessly spattering ink or coloring matter over a surface.

spatula (spat'ū-la), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c. [Latin.]

spatulate (spat'ū-lāt), *adj.* spatula-shaped.

spavin (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.

spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, &c.; used contemptuously of a family.

spawner (spawn'ēr), *n.* a female fish.

speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking], to utter articulate sounds; said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

speaker (spēk'ēr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of congress or a state legislature.

speaking (spēk'ing), *p.adj.* uttering speech; life-like: *n.* the act of uttering words.

spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass: *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot into a long stem.

spear-grass (spēr'gras), *n.* long stiff grass, as, Kentucky blue-grass.

spearwort (spēr'wērt), *n.* a species of ranunculus.

spec (spek), *abbr.* for speculation.

special (spesh'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different

from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent; specific: *n.* a special train.

specialism (spesh'al-izm), *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, &c. [Latin.]

specialist (spesh'al-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.

speciality (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* specialities (spesh-i-al'i-tiz)], the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, &c.

specialization (spesh-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specializing.

specialize (spesh'al-īz), *v.t.* to particularize; assign to a specific use or function.

specially (spesh'a-li), *adv.* in a special manner; particularly.

specialty (spesh'al-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

specie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.

species (spē'shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub division of a genus; kind; sort.

specific (spē-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease.

specifically (spē-sif'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a specific manner.

specification (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.

specify (spes'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying], to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

specimen (spes'i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, &c., of the whole.

specious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; blubber: *v.t.* to spot.

speckle (spek'l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.

spectacle (spek'ta-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

spectacular (spek-tak'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to shows or exhibitions; adapted to excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect. [Latin.]

spectator (spek-tā'tẽr), *n.* a beholder.

specter, spectre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.

spectral (spek'tral), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.

spectroheliograph (spek'trō-he'li-ō-graf), *n.* an instrument used in photographing the sun, its prominences and its gaseous envelopes.

spectrology (spek-trol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of spectrum analysis.

spectroscope (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spectroscopical (spek-trō-skop'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the spectroscope. Also spectroscopic.

spectroscopy (spek-tros'kō-pi), *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.

spectrum (spek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra (spek'tra)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.

spectrum analysis (a-nal'i-sis), *n.* the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth or which passes through it: each substance in the spectrum having its own particular system of lines.

specular (spek'ū-lär), *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.

speculate (spek'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c., out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

speculation (spek-ū-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the

regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.

speculative (spek'ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

speculator (spek'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who engages in speculation.

speculum (spek'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula (spek'ū-la)], a mirror, especially a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body and throwing light by reflection within them for examination, &c.

sped, *t. & p.p.* of speed.

speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

speechless (spēch'les), *adj.* unable to speak; mute.

speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness; success: *v.i.* [*p.t. & p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding], to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.

speedometer (spēd-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument showing the velocity of a moving vehicle.

speedy (spēd'i), *adj.* [*comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest], not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.

spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing: *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

spellbinder (spel'bīn-dēr), *n.* a name of humorous signification, meaning an orator who is said to "bind as by a spell."

speller (spel'ēr), *n.* one who spells; a spelling-book.

spelling (spel'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to spelling: *n.* orthography.

spelt (spelt), *n.* a kind of grain.

spelter (spelt'ēr), *n.* zinc.

spencer (spen'sēr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.

Spencerian (spen-sēr'i-an), *adj.* relating to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer: *n.* one who is a follower of Spencerianism.

Spencerism (spen'sēr-izm), *n.* the philosophical system advocated by Herbert Spencer in his works, especially the application of the principles of evolution.

spend (spend), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending], to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain of force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

spendthrift (spend'thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

sperm (spērm), *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes. [French.]

spermaceti (spēr-ma-sē'ti), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

spermatic (spēr-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to semen. Also spermatical.

spermatozoön (spēr-ma-tō-zō'on), *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

spermoderm (spēr'mō-dērm), *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit.

sphenoid (sfē'noid), *adj.* wedge-shaped. [Greek.]

sphere (sfēr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spherical (sfer'i-kal), *adj.* globular.

spherically (sfer'i-ka-li), *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphericity (sfē-ris'i-ti), *n.* roundness.

spherics (sfer'iks), *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

spherograph (sfer'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for the practical application of spherics to navigation.

spheroid (sfē'roid), *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

spheroidal (sfē-roid'al), *adj.* like a spheroid.

spherometer (sfē-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the curvature of round surfaces, and the thickness of small bodies.

spherule (sfer'ūl), *n.* a little sphere.

sphincter (sfingk'tĕr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

Sphinx (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes (sfingks'ez)], a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the Sphinx of proposing riddles to travelers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas. [Greek.]

spicate (spī'kāt), *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear. Also spicated. [Latin.]

spice (spīs), *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetable used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spiceless (spīs'les), *adj.* without spice; tame.

spicily (spīs'i-li), *adv.* in a spicy manner.

spiciness (spīs'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spicy.

spick and span (spik and span'), *adj.* new.

spicular (spik'ū-lăr), *adj.* dart-like.

spiculate (spik'ū-lāt), *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

spicule (spik'ūl), *n.* a slender sharp-pointed body.

spicy (spī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest], flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spider (spī'dĕr), *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; something like a spider.

spiflicate (spif'li-kāt), *v.t.* to threaten in jest some awful and mysterious punishment.

spigot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spikelet (spīk'let), *n.* a small spike.

spikenard (spīk'närd), *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

spiky (spīk'i), *adj.* spike-like; set with spikes.

spill (spil), *n.* a thin strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling], to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

spiller (spil'ĕr), *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

spillikin (spil'i-kin), *n.* a small peg of wood, &c., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spillikins.

spin (spin), *v.t.* [*p.t* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly, as a bicycle: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort; a bicycle run.

spinach (spin'āj), *n.* an esculent vegetable.

spinal (spī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spindle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone. [Old French.]

spinel (spin'el), *n.* a mineral of various colors, allied to corundum.

spineless (spīn'les), *adj.* having no backbone; lacking decision of character.

spinet (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spiniferous (spī-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* thorny. Also spinose, spinous.

spink (spingk), *n.* a kind of finch.

spinneret (spin'ĕr-et), *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

spinning-jenny (spin'ing-jen-i), *n.* a machine for spinning cotton.

spinster (spin'stĕr), *n.* an unmarried woman.

spiny (spīn'i), *adj.* full of spines.

spiracle (spir'a-kl), *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid.

spiral (spī'ral), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw;

tapering or pointed like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves. [Latin.]

spirally (spī'ra-li), *adv.* in a spiral form.

spirant (spī'rant), *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple; top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

spirit (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly. [Latin.]

Spirit, *n.* the third person in the Trinity; the Holy Ghost.

spirited (spir'it-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spiritism (spir'it-ism), *n.* the science of spiritualistic phenomena.

spiritless (spir'it-les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spirit-rapping (spir'it-rap'ing), *n.* raps heard in spiritualistic séances.

spiritual (spir'it-ū-al), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spiritualism (spir'it-ū-al-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists.

spiritualist (spir'it-ū-al-ist), *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

spiritualistic (spir-it-ū-al-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

spirituality (spir-it-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church or religion.

spiritualization (spir-it-ū-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of spiritualizing.

spiritualize (spir'it-ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

spiritually (spir'it-ū-a-li), *adv.* in a spiritual manner; like a spirit.

spirituelle (spir-it-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

spirituous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

spirograph (spī'rō-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording graphically respiratory movements.

spirometer (spī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to thrust a spit through; impale: [*p.t.* spit or spat], eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

spite-fence (spīt'fens), *n.* a fence built by one of two neighbors, in such a way as to shut off the other's air and light, or else mar the attractiveness of his estate.

spiteful (spīt'fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.

spitefully (spīt'foo-li), *adv.* in a spiteful manner.

spitfire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

spittle (spit'l), *n.* saliva; sputum.

spitz-dog (spitz'dog), *n.* a small variety of Pomeranian dog.

spizzerinktum (spiz-zēr-ingk'tum), *n.* vim; go; intense energy; the overmastering will to succeed.

splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from

water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.

splatter (splat'ēr), *v.t.* to splash.

splatterdash (splat'ēr-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatterdashes.

splay (splā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying], to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outwards.

spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.

spleget (splej'et), *n.* a wet cloth for washing a wound.

splendent (splen'dent), *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous. [Latin.]

splendid (splen'did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

splendor (splen'dēr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

splenetic (splen-et'ik), *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy.

splenic (splen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining. [Dutch.]

splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.

splint-coal (splint'kōl), *n.* a variety of coal with a slaty structure.

splinter (splin'tēr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

splintery (splint'ēr-i), *adj.* of, or like, splinters.

split (split), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting], to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence; throb or ache violently.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splērj), *n.* a great display.

splutter (splut'ēr), *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spoffish (spof'ish), *adj.* bustling about trifling matters.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling], to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty. [Old French.]

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or center with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes: *p.t.* of speak.

spoken (spōk'n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of speak.

spokeshave (spōk'shāv), *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

spoliation (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.

spondaic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee. [Greek.]

spondee (spon'dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

spondyl (spon'dil), *n.* a vertebra.

sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.i.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost.

sponginess (spun'ji-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spongy. [Latin.]

spongious (spun'ji-us), *adj.* spongelike.

spongy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

sponsion (spon'shun), *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.

sponson (spon'sun), *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamboat; one of the armored projections with gun ports of a warship. [Latin.]

sponsor (spon'sēr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother. [Latin.]

sponsorial (spon-sō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.

sponsorship (spon'sēr-ship), *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.

spontaneity (spon-ta-nē'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment. [Latin.]

spontaneous (spon-tā'ne-us), *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

spoof (spōōf), *n.* money. Also 'oof. [English slang.]

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost.

spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

spoonbill (spōōn'bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

spooney (spōōn'i), *n.* a simpleton. See *spoon.*

spoonful (spōōn'fool), *n.* [*pl.* spoonfuls (spōōn'foolz)], as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

spoonily (spōōn'i-li), *adv.* in a spoony manner.

spoony (spōōn'i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

sporades (spor'a-dēz), *n.pl.* stars not included in any constellation.

sporadic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also sporadical. [Latin.]

sporadically (spō-rad'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a sporadic manner.

sporadic disease (diz-ēz'), *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.

spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the function of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which gives rise to new organisms by germination. [Greek.]

sporran (spor'an), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle; practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.

sportful (spōrt'fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

sporting (spōrt'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sporting man (man), *n.* [*pl.* sporting men], a fast man; gambler; a sportsman.

sportive (spōr'tiv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sportively (spōr'tiv-li), *adv.* in a sportive manner.

sportiveness (spōr'tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

sportsman (spōrts'man), *n.* [*pl.* sportsmen (sports'men)], one who pursues the sports of the field, as hunting, &c. *Fem.* sportswoman.

sportsmanship (spōrts'man-ship), *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

sporule (spor'ūl), *n.* a granule with a spore.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], to mark with spots;

discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect.

spotless (spot'les), *adj.* without any physical blemish or spot; morally untainted, and having no blame.

spot light (līt), *n.* an adjustable calcium light for throwing a shifting light on a stage, so as to keep a player within its rays.

spot-stroke (spot'strōk), *n.* a particular stroke off the red ball when on the spot.

spotter (spot'ẽr), *n.* a detective.

spottiness (spot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spotty (spot'i), *adj.* marked with, or full of, spots.

spousals (spou'zals), *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials. [Old French.]

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* issue with violence, as from a pipe.

sprag (sprag), *n.* a young salmon or cod.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprang, *p.t.* of spring.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small fish.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying], to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading], to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

spread-eagle (spred'ē-gl), *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended: the heraldic emblem of the United States.

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament in the form of a spray: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging], to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), *n.* a sprite.

sprightliness (sprīt'li-nes), *n.* vivacity.

sprightly (sprīt'li), *adj.* [*comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliest], vivacious; brisk; animated; airy, gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; one of the four seasons of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

springbok (spring'bok), *n.* the South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* a gin or noose.

springiness (spring'i-nes), *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

springing (spring'ing), *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth, the point at which an arch unites with its support.

springless (spring'les), *adj.* without springs; rigid.

springtide (spring'tīd), *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon; springtime.

springy (spring'i), *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

sprinkle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprinkling (spring'kling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops;

a small quantity distributed or scattered, as of people, &c.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

sprinter (sprint'ĕr), *n.* a fast runner.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* a spirit; a shade; a ghost.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a fir tree of the genus Picea; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

spruceness (sprōōs'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spruce.

sprung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spring.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spud (spud), *n.* a short stout knife; a potato.

spug (spug), *n.* a member of the Society for Prevention of Useless Giving.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spun, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spin.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle.

spunky (spungk'i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spĕr), *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on a cock's leg, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring], to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurious (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spĕrn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurt (spĕrt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort.

sputter (sput'ĕr), *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* moist matter thrown out in small drops.

sputum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying], to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to its movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.

spy-glass (spī'glas), *n.* a small telescope.

squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

squabble (skwob'l), *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

squab-pie (skwob'pī), *n.* pigeon-pie.

squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party. [Old French.]

squadron (skwod'run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed on some particular service.

squalid (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.

squally (skwawl'i), *adj.* gusty.

squaloid (skwā'loid), *adj.* shark-like.

squalor (skwā'lôr), *n.* foulness, dirt.

squamoid (skwā'moid), *adj.* scaly.

squamose (skwā'mōs), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also squamous.

squander (skwon'dĕr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having

houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*). [Old French.]

squarely (skwār'li), *adv.* in a square form.

square measure (mezh'ēr), *n.* the square of a lineal measure.

squareness (skwār'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being square.

square-rigged (skwār'rigd), *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.

square-root (skwār'rōōt), *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the square root of 4.

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; unripe pea cod; shock of soft bodies; sudden fall of a soft body; a gourd.

squashiness (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being squashy.

squashy (skwosh'i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting], to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

squatter (skwot'ēr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia and New Zealand, one who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound. [Icelandic.]

squeamish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

squeegee (skwē'jē), *n.* a hoe-shaped implement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning pavements, &c.

squeezable (skwēz'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* to press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid), *n.* a name for various 10-armed cephalopods; cuttlefish.

squill (skwil), *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily, used in medicine.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely; said of the eyes: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

squire (skwīr), *n.* (see *esquire*). Often used of a justice of the peace; a country-gentleman; a farm owner.

squirm (skwērm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squirrel (skwēr'el), *n.* a small, agile, reddish-brown rodent with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwērt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for ejecting water, &c.

stab (stab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stabbed,

p.pr. stabbing], to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

stability (stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also stableness.

stable (stā'bl), *adj.* fixed; firm; constant: *n.* a building for lodging horses, cows, &c.: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

stabling (stā'bling), *n.* the act of putting into a stable; accommodation.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

stadium (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* stadia (stā'di-a)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for foot-races at the Olympic games: hence a race-course. [Latin.]

staff (staf), *n.* [*pl.* staves, staffs (stāvz, stafs)], a stick carried for support in walking or for defense; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; an outside irregular dealer in stocks.

stag-beetle (stag'bē-tl), *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles resembling a stag's horn.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theater; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play. [Old French.]

stager (stā'jėr), *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practiced in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

stagger (stag'ėr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shock; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle, sometimes called the "blind staggers"; vertigo.

staging (stāj'ing), *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

stagnancy (stag'nan-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagnant (stag'nant), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull. [Latin.]

stagnate (stag'nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stagnation (stag-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stagy (stā'ji), *adj.* characteristic of the stage; unreal.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye, soil with guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot of color different from the ground; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.

stainless (stān'les), *adj.* without stain, or taint.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

staircase (stār'kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house with railings, &c.

staith (stāth), *n.* an elevated staging upon a wharf with a line of rails for discharging coals, &c.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured; hence martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with,

or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stake-holder (stāk'hōl-dēr), *n.* a person who holds money entrusted to him by two parties to a wager.

stalactite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c. [Greek.]

stalagmite (stal-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite. [Greek.]

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *v.t.* to make stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine; said of horses.

stalemate (stāl'māt), *n.* the position of a king in chess, when he cannot move without being placed in check: *v.t.* to subject to stalemate; bring to a stand.

staleness (stāl'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stale.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower or fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stalking-horse (stawk'ing-hôrs), *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game; a mask.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry; reserved seat in a theater, &c.: *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall; to hold back a train: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stallage (stawl'āj), *n.* rent paid for a stall; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

stallion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stalwart (stawl'wērt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

stamen (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stamina (stam'in-a), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

staminal (stam'in-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina; tonic.

staminiferous (stam-in-if'ēr-us), *adj.* bearing stamens.

stammer (stam'ēr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronouncing or speaking; stutter.

stammering (stam'ēr-ing), *n.* imperfect utterance in speech: *adj.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downwards; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c.; currency; character or reputation; authority.

stampede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals causing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic. [Spanish.]

stanch (stänch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood. Also staunch. [Old French.]

stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* a support or post of iron or wood. [Old French.]

stand (stand), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing], to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the

hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

standard (stand'ẽrd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree not supported by a wall; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

standardize (stand'ẽrd-īz), *v.t.* to make conform to a standard; to regulate by a standard.

standing (stand'ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect; stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stand-off (stand'ôf), *n.* a draw or tie: *v.t.* to hold in abeyance.

stand-patter (stand-pat'ẽr), *n.* one who stands by the existing order of things, especially in politics, refusing to accept change or reform, particularly of the tariff.

standpoint (stand'point), *n.* a position from which one views things.

standstill (stand'stil), *n.* a complete pause.

stanhope (stan'hōp or 'up), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top.

stannary (stan'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* stannaries (stan'a-riz)], a tin mine or works: *adj.* pertaining to tin mines.

stannic (stan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or got from, tin. [Latin.]

stanniferous (stan-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* yielding tin.

stannous (stan'us), *adj.* of, pertaining to, or containing, tin.

stanza (stan'za), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

stapes (stā'pēz), *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

staple (stā'pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as cotton, flax, or wool fiber; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

stapler (stā'plẽr), *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring], to set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

starboard (stär'bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

starch (stärch), *n.* a widely diffuse vegetable substance: used for laundry purposes, &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

Star Chamber (chām'bẽr), *n.* an ancient civil and criminal court at Westminster, notorious for its despotism and injustice during the reign of Charles I.

starched (stärcht), *adj.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.

starchy (stärch'i), *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

stare (stār), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a starling: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong: *adv.* wholly or completely.

starless (stär'les), *adj.* without stars.

starling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Sturnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

starred (stärd), *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars.

starriness (stär'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being starry.

starry (stär'i), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.

starstone (stär'stōn), *n.* a variety of sapphire; also star-sapphire.

start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit or excitement; quick spring; starting post.

starthroat (stär'thrōt), *n.* a hummingbird.

startle (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.

starvation (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.

starveling (stärv'ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

stasis (stā'sis), *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.

state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions; ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate. [Old French.]

State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States.

statecraft (stāt'kraft), *n.* diplomatic and political skill.

stated (stāt'ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.

statedly (stāt'ed-li), *adv.* at fixed times.

stateliness (stāt'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.

stately (stāt'li), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.

statement (stāt'ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.

stater (stā'tēr), *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece.

stateroom (stāt'rōōm), *n.* a reserved cabin in a steamer or sleeping car.

statesman (stāts'man), *n.* [*pl.* statesmen (stāts'men)], one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.

statesmanship (stāts'man-ship), *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.

state-trial (stāt'trī-al), *n.* a trial for political offenses.

static (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion. Also statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c., of bodies at rest. [Greek.]

statically (stat'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a statical manner.

station (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for warvessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.

stationary (stā'shun-ā-ri), *adj.* fixed; not moving; not improving.

stationer (stā'shun-ēr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c. [Latin.]

stationery (stā'shun-ēr-i), *n.* stationer's articles.

statist (stā'tist), *n.* a statistician.

statistic (sta-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to statistics. Also statistical.

statistically (sta-tis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* by statistics.

statistician (stat-is-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in statistics.

statistics (sta-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class, domestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

stator (stā'tēr), *n.* the part of a dynamo or motor which remains at rest.

statuary (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

statue (stat'ū), *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modeled

in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

statuesque (stat-ū-esk'), *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; immobile.

statuette (stat-ū-et'), *n.* a little statue.

stature (stat'ūr), *n.* the natural height.

status (stā'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

status quo (kwō), present or previous condition or position. [Latin.]

statutable (stat'ū-ta-bl), *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

statutably (stat'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* conformably to statute.

statute (stat'ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founders, designed to be a permanent rule.

statutory (stat'ū-tō-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

stave (stāv), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz)], one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [Music]: *pl.* of staff: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving], to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying], to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have.

steadfast (sted'fast), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

steadily (sted'i-li), *adv.* in a steady manner.

steadiness (sted'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steady.

steady (sted'i), *adj.* [*comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest], fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying], to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing], to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.

stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

stealthily (stelth'i-li), *adv.* in a stealthy manner.

stealthiness (stelth'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stealthy.

stealthy (stelth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest], done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.

steamer (stēm'ēr), *n.* a vessel propelled by steam; road locomotive; an apparatus for steaming articles.

steaminess (stēm'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steamy; mistiness.

steamy (stēm'i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, steam.

stearate (stē'a-rāt), *n.* any salt of stearic acid.

stearic (stē-ar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, stearin.

stearin (stē'a-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.

steatite (stē'a-tīt), *n.* soapstone.

steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.

steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.

steeliness (stēl'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steely.

steeling (stēl'ing), *n.* the process of overlaying, edging, or pointing with steel; acierage.

steely (stēl'i), *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; colored like steel.

steelyard (stēl'yärd), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.

steening (stēn'ing), *n.* a lining of stone, brick, &c., of a well or similar structure.

steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.

steeple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.

steeple-chase (stē'pl-chās), *n.* a cross-country horse-race over ground where many obstructions and obstacles—such as ditches, narrow bridges, and piles of stone—are or have been placed. It is really rough riding as a pastime.

steepled (stē'pld), *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.

steer (stēr), *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.

steerage (stēr'āj), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.

steerage-way (stēr'āj-wā), *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.

steeve (stēv), *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit with the horizon. Also called steeving.

stegomyia (steg'o-mī-ya), *n.* the genus of mosquitoes which transmit the germs of yellow fever. [Greek.]

stein (stīn), *n.* a stone beer-mug holding something less than a quart.

steinbock (stīn'bok), *n.* a small antelope of South Africa. Also steenbok.

stele (stā'lā), *n.* an upright tablet of stone, often beautifully sculptured. It was the commonest form of monument for the dead among the Greeks.

stellar (stel'är), *adj.* pertaining to stars; astral; starry. Also stellary.

stellate (stel'āt), *adj.* star-like; radiated. [Latin.]

stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [Music]: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming], to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.

stemple (stem'pl), *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining shaft for ascending and descending.

stench (stench), *n.* a strong offensive odor.

stencil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stenciled, *p.pr.* stenciling], to mark or color with a stencil.

stenograph (sten'ō-graf), *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand. [Greek.]

stenographer (sten-og'ra-fēr), *n.* a shorthand writer. Also stenographist.

stenographic (sten-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.

stenography (sten-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.

Stentor (sten'tēr), *n.* a person with a very powerful voice: from the Greek herald in the Trojan war.

stentorian (sten-tō'ri-an), *adj.* extremely loud.

step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder: *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping], to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk; advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast: *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only.*

steppe (step), *n.* a name for the vast barren plains of Russia.

stere (stār), *n.* in the metric system

a unit of cubic measure = 35.31 cubic feet.

stereo, a Greek *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereo*gram, a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief: *n.* an *abbr.* of stereotype. Also stereograph.

stereography (ster-e-og'ra-fi), *n.* the art of repressing solids by lines on a flat surface.

stereometer (ster-e-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body; an instrument for determining specific gravity.

stereopticon (ster-e-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.

stereoscope (ster'e-ō-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.

stereoscopic (ster-e-ō-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope.

stereotelescope (ster'ē-ō-tel'e-skōp), *n.* a binocular telescope that can be arranged accurately to determine distances, employed in the European War, 1914–1916, as a range-finder.

stereotype (ster'e-ō-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping], to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently: *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, stereotype.

sterile (ster'il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.

sterility (ster-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity. [French.]

sterilization (ster-il-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of rendering sterile; state of being sterile.

sterilize (ster'il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria.

sterling (stĕr'ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit.

stern (stĕrn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel.

sternal (stĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the sternum.

sternsheets (stĕrn'shēts), *n.* that part of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.

sternum (stĕr'num), *n.* the breast bone. [Latin.]

sternway (stĕrn'wā), *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.

stertorous (stĕr'tō-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.

stet (stet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stetted, *p.pr.* stetting], to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

stethometer (steth-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration. [Greek.]

stethoscope (steth'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

stethoscopic (steth-ō-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or by means of, the stethoscope. Also stethoscopical.

stethoscopy (steth-os'kō-pi), *n.* examination by the stethoscope.

steve (stēv), *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.

stevedore (stēv'e-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold. [Spanish.]

stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a store-pond: *pl.* a brothel.

steward (stū'ĕrd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.

stewardess (stū'ĕrd-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

stewardship (stū'ĕrd-ship), *n.* the office of a steward; management.

sthenic (sthen'ik), *adj.* characterized by morbid activity of the heart and blood vessels. [Greek.]

stiacciato (stē-ät-chä'tō), *n.* in sculp-

ture, the lowest kind of relief. [Italian.]

stibial (stib'i-al), *adj.* like antimony.

stibialism (stib'i-al-izm), *n.* antimonial poisoning.

stibium (stib'i-um), *n.* antimony.

sticcado (sti-kä'dō), *n.* a musical instrument of wooden bars of graduated lengths, played with a small mallet.

stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking], to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).

stickiness (stik'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.

stickle (stik'l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.

stickleback (stik'l-bak), *n.* a spiny-backed fish.

sticky (stik'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest], adhesive; glutinous; viscous.

stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease.

stiffen (stif'n), *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.

stiffening (stif'n-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.

stiff-necked (stif'nekt), *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.

stifle (stīf'l), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

stigma (stig'ma), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata (stig'maz, stig'ma-ta)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; a letter in the earlier Greek alphabet representing *st*; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilizes it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (*stigmata*). [Greek.]

stigmatize (stig'ma-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.

stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sun-dial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.

stiletto (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still; calm; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids; a room for keeping the products of the still.

stillness (stil'nes), *n.* silence; motionlessness.

stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot; used in pairs in walking : *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilted (stilt'ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.

Stilton (stil'tun), *n.* a rich kind of English cheese.

stimulant (stim'ū-lant), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect. [Latin.]

stimulate (stim'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

stimulative (stim'ū-la-tiv), *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.

stimulator (stim'ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.

stimulus (stim'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (stim'ū-lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which cer-

tain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging], to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

stingaree (sting-gä-rē′), *n.* the sting-ray.

stinging (sting′ing), *p.adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for stinging.

stingless (sting′les), *adj.* without a sting.

stingy (stin′ji), *adj.* [*comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest], close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], to emit a strong, offensive odor: *v.t.* to cause to stink: *n.* a strong, offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stinking (stingk′ing), *p.adj.* emitting a stink.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned. Also stent, and in slang, stunt.

stipe (stīp), *n.* the stalk of a frond or of a pistil; stem of a fungus. Also stipes.

stipend (stī′pend), *n.* salary, especially clerical income. [Latin.]

stipendiary (stī-pen′di-a-ri), *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.

stipple (stip′l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

stippler (stip′lēr), *n.* a brush used for stippling.

stipulate (stip′ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.

stipulation (stip-ū-lā′shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract, agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

stipulator (stip′ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stipule (stip′ūl), *n.* a small leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles.

stir (stēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring], to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement.

stirabout (stēr′a-bout), *n.* oatmeal porridge.

stirk (stērk), *n.* a young bull or heifer.

stirps (stērps), *n.* [*pl.* stirpes (stēr′-pēz)], family; race; stem; root.

stirrer (stēr′ēr), *n.* one who stirs.

stirring (stēr′ing), *n.* the act of moving: *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

stirrup (stir′up or stēr′up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden sharp, local pain; a furrow: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.

stitching (stich′ing), *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.

stithy (stith′i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

stive (stīv), *v.t.* to make close, hot, or suitry; stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

stiver (stī′vēr), *n.* a Dutch coin, value two cents: hence anything of little value.

stoa (stō′a), *n.* a portico or porch.

stoat (stōt), *n.* a kind of weasel.

stoccade (sto-käd′), *n.* a thrust in fencing. [French.]

stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar; log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

stockade (stok-ād′), *n.* a line of posts

used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.

stockfish (stok'fish), *n.* salted and dried fish.

stockiness (stok'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being stocky.

stockinet (stok-i-net'), *n.* an elastic textile fabric.

stocking (stok'ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stockjobber (stok'job-ẽr), *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.

stockstill (stok'stil), *adj.* motionless.

stocky (stok'i), *adj.* short; stout; like a shrimp.

stodgy (stoj'i), *adj.* wet; clumsy; smug.

stogy (stō'gi), *n.* a long, thin-rolled cigar of a coarse grade.

Stoic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain: one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical. [Greek.]

stoically (stō'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a stoical manner.

stoichiometry (stoi-kī-om'e-tri), *n.* the science of estimating the atomic weights, &c., of chemical elements and their compounds.

stoicism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* maintain and tend the fire in: as, to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

stoker (stōk'ẽr), *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of, an engine; a fireman.

stola (stō'la), *n.* [*pl.* stolæ (stō'lē)], a long, loose garment worn by Roman matrons.

stole (stōl), *n.* a stola; a long narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests and deacons; a woman's long fur garment for the neck and shoulders: *p.t.* of steal.

stolen (stōl'n), *p.p.* of steal.

stolid (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull; impassive.

stolidity (stol-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dulness.

stolon (stō'lon), *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.

stoma (stō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'-ma-ta)], a minute breathing-pore or aperture.

stomach (stum'ak), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; haughtiness: *v.t.* to resent; put up with. [French.]

stomacher (stum'a-kẽr), *n.* an ornamental breast-covering, once worn by women.

stomachic (stō-mak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exciting or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach.

stomatic (stō-mat'ik), *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; gem; material of stone used for building, &c.; calculus; hard seed shell of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.

Stone Age (āj), *n.* the period of civilization when stone weapons, implements, &c., were used prior to introduction of bronze.

stone-blind (stōn'blind), *adj.* quite blind.

stonechat (stōn'chat), *n.* a small British bird.

stonecutting (stōn'kut-ing), *n.* hewing or dressing stone.

stoneware (stōn'wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.

stonewort (stōn'wẽrt), *n.* a plant of the genus Chara.

stonily (stōn'i-li), *adv.* in a stony manner.

stoniness (stōn'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stony.

stony (stōn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest], pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.

stood, *p.t.* of stand.

stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.

stool-pigeon (stōōl'pij'un), *n.* one who acts as a decoy for another; like a decoy duck in shooting.

stoóp (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey: *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; fall of a bird upon its prey; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats.

stop (stop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping], to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!

stopgap (stop'gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.

stoppage (stop'āj), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

stopper (stop'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

stopping (stop'ing), *n.* the act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.

stopple (stop'l), *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a stopple.

storage (stōr'āj), *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.

storax (stō'raks), *n.* a balsamic resin.

store (stōr), *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up; warehouse.

storeroom (stōr'rōōm), *n.* a room in which provisions or other things are kept.

storied (stōr'id), *adj.* furnished with stories; told in a story.

stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird, with long legs and large pointed bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be angry or rage.

stormily (stôrm'i-li), *adv.* in a stormy manner.

storminess (stôrm'i-nes), *n.* the state of tempest.

storming (stôrm'ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

stormless (stôrm'les), *adj.* free from storms.

stormy (stôrm'i), *adj.* [*comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest], characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.

Storthing (stōrt'ing), *n.* the Norwegian Parliament.

story (stō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* stories (stō'riz)], a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

stovaine (stō'vāne), *n.* an anæsthetic injected into spinal cord, producing insensibility, in lower or upper extremities.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* heat or dry, as in a stove: *p.t.* of stave.

stovepipe (stōv'pīp), *n.* a pipe leading from a stove to a chimney. An old-fashioned high hat was called a "stovepipe hat" (about 1840–1860), U. S.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stowage (stō'āj), *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

stowaway (stō'a-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

strabismus (stra-bis'mus), *n.* squinting. [Greek.]

strabotomy (stra-bot'ō-mi), *n.* a sur-

gical operation for the removal of squinting.

straddle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart.

Stradivarius (strad-i-vā'ri-us), *n.* a stringed instrument or specifically a violin made by Antonio Stradivari of Cremona (1650-1737).

straggle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at intervals.

straggler (strag'lēr), *n.* an idle person; a vagabond; a soldier who does not keep his place while on the march.

stragulum (strag'ū-lum), *n.* the mantle, or spreading out of the wings of a bird.

straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party: *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

straighten (strāt'en), *v.t.* to make straight.

straightforward (strāt-fôr'wērd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

straight-spoken (strāt'spō-ken), *adj.* plain-spoken.

straightway (strāt'wā), *adv.* at once.

strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by overexertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts.

strainer (strān'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.

strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.

straiten (strāt'en), *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.

strait-jacket (strāt'jak-et), *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also strait-waistcoat.

strait-laced (strāt'lāst), *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

strake (strāk), *n.* the iron tire by which the felloes of a wheel are secured; continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.

stramonium (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* the thorn-apple, commonly called jimson-weed. [Greek.]

strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.

Strand (strand), *n.* a famous and crowded street in London, leading down into the old City and the Bank of England.

strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar. [Old French.]

strangely (strānj'li), *adv.* in a strange manner.

strangeness (strānj'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being strange.

stranger (strānj'ēr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or acquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.

strangle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.

strangle-hold (strang'gl-hōld), *n.* in wrestling a grip which suffocates by compressing the wind-pipe.

strangulation (strang-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

strangury (strang'gū-ri), *n.* painful voiding of urine by drops.

strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping], to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

strapper (strap'ēr), *n.* one who uses a strap; a person unusually tall.

strapping (strap'ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.

strass (stras), *n.* a kind of colorless glass used in making artificial gems.

strata, *pl.* of stratum.

stratagem (strat'a-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan

for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage. [Greek.]

strategic (stra-tēj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also strategical: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare.

strategy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

stratification (strat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

stratified (strat'i-fīd), *adj.* arranged in strata.

stratiform (strat'i-fôrm), *adj.* strata-like.

stratify (strat'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying], to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stratum (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata (strā'ta)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer. [Latin.]

stratus (strā'tus), *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

strawberry (straw'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (straw'ber-iz)], a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

straw-worm (straw'wẽrm), *n.* the caddis-worm.

strawy (straw'i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or like, straw.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err; *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering. [Old French.]

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

streaky (strēk'i), *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

streamer (strēm'ẽr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

streamless (strēm'les), *adj.* devoid of streams.

streamlet (strēm'let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

stream-tin (strēm'tin), *n.* diluvial ore in tin mines.

streamy (strēm'i), *adj.* abounding in, or full of, streams; flowing in streams.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

street Arab (ar'ab), *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets.

street-car (strēt'kär), *n.* a car that runs on a street-railway.

street-railway (strēt-rāl'wā), *n.* a railway laid on the surface of the streets, distinguished from a railroad, elevated road, or sub-way road.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of any body, as an army; vigor of style; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strengthen (strength'en), *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to become stronger.

strenuous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant. [Latin.]

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretcher (strech'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

stretchy (strech'i), *n.* elastic; easily stretched.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

striæ (strī'ē), *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrows; fillets between the channels of columns. [Latin.]

striate (strī′āt), *adj.* marked, or formed with, striæ.
stricken (strik′en), *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of strike. [Latin.]
strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.
stricture (strik′tūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.
stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.
strident (strī′dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking. [Latin.]
stridulation (strid-ū-lā′shun), *n.* the power possessed by certain male insects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies.
stridulous (strid′ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.
strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.
striga (strī′ga), *n.* [*pl.* strigæ (strī′jē)], the fluting of a column: *pl.* small, upright, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases. [Latin.]
strigil (strij′il), *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath. [Latin.]
strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck, *p.p.* struck, stricken, *p.pr.* striking], to hit with a blow or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for leveling a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum.
striking (strīk′ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.
string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strung, *p.pr.* stringing], to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.
stringency (strin′jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.
stringent (strin′jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.
stringiness (string′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stringy.
stringy (string′i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, string; filamentous; viscid.
strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping], to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.
stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c.; party badge or color.
stripling (strip′ling), *n.* a youth.
strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation. [Old French.]
strobile (strob′il), *n.* the cone or fruit of the pine-tree.
strocal (strō′kal), *n.* a glassmaker's shovel.
strode (strōd), *p.t.* of stride.
stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.
stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.
stroller (strōl′ẽr), *n.* one who strolls; an itinerant player; vagrant.
stroma (strō′ma), *n.* [*pl.* stromata (strō′ma-ta)], the basis of an organ or tissue.
strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; vio-

lent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices.

stronghold (strông'hōld), *n.* a fortress.

strontia (stron'shi-a), *n.* an oxide of strontium. [Greek.]

strontium (stron'shi-um), *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen on a strop.

strophe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left; the first of two stanzas. [Greek.]

strophic (strō'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, strophes.

stroud (stroud), *n.* a coarse blanket used by the North American Indians.

strove (strōv), *p.t.* of strive.

struck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of strike.

structural (struk'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

structure (struk'tūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or form of building; form; make; arrangement of parts or organization of a vegetable or animal substance. [Latin.]

struggle (strug'l), *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body; strive with effort; be in pain or agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming], to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

struma (strōō'ma), *n.* scrofula.

strumous (strōō'mus), *adj.* scrofulous.

strumpet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of string.

strut (strut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr* strutting], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

Struthio (strōō'thi-ō), *n.* a genus of birds, containing the ostriches.

strychnic (strik'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine. [Greek.]

strychnine (strik'nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing], to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle: as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubbed (stub'd), *adj.* short and thick. Also stubby.

stubbiness (stub'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stubby.

stubble (stub'l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stubborn (stub'ērn), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stubby (stub'i), *n.* short and thick; stiff and bristling.

stub-nail (stub'nāl), *n.* a short, thick nail.

stucco (stuk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes (stuk'-ōz)], plaster used as a coating for walls or internal decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco. [Italian.]

stuck (stuk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stick.

stuck-up (stuk'up), *adj.* conceited.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob or button; large-headed ornamental nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

studding (stud'ing), *n.* material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

studding-sail (stud'ing-sāl), *n.* a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase its area in light winds.

student (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

studhorse (stud'hôrs), *n.* a stallion.

studied (stud'id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or normal; premeditated.

studio (stū'di-ō), *n.* artist's workroom. [Italian.]

studious (stū'di-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowl-

edge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

study (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study; *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studied, *p.pr.* studying], to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently: *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stufa (stōō'fa), *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense: *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form: *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuffiness (stuf'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy.

stuffy (stuf'i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.

stultification (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified. [Latin.]

stultifier (stul'ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who stultifies.

stultify (stul'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stultified, *p.pr.* stultifying], to render foolish; make nugatory.

stumble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); slide into error or crime: *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.

stumbling-block (stum'bling-blok), *n.* any impediment or obstacle that may cause one to fall; *figuratively*, that which may give offence.

stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket: *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat: *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.

stump-speaker (stump-spēk'ēr), *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.

stump-speech (stump-spēch'), *n.* an electioneering speech.

stumpy (stump'i), *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.

stun (stun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning], to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

stung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sting; in colloquial language, used of one who has been worsted, or made to appear ridiculous.

stunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stink.

stunning (stun'ing), *adj.* remarkably fine or large.

stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress: *v.i.* to become stunted: *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; a performance.

stupe (stūp), *n.* flax, flannel, &c., steeped in warm water or medicaments, used as a compress, &c.

stupefacient (stūp-e-fā'shi-ent), *n.* a narcotic. [Latin.]

stupefaction (stūp-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stupefactive (stūp-e-fak'tiv), *adj.* causing stupefaction.

stupefier (stūp'e-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stupefies.

stupefy (stūp'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying], to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.

stupendous (stū-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing. [Latin.]

stupid (stū'pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical. [Latin.]

stupidity (stū-pid'i-ti), *n.* extreme dulness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.

stupor (stū'pēr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

sturdily (stēr'di-li), *adv.* in a sturdy manner.

sturdiness (stēr'di-ness), *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy.

sturdy (stēr'di), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.

sturgeon (stēr'jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, and isinglass from the air-bladder. [French.]

stutter (stut'ẽr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also stuttering.

sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* stying], to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Stygian (stij'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish. [Greek.]

style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling], to designate or name. [Latin.]

styliform (stīl'i-fôrm), *adj.* like a style.

stylish (stīl'ish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

stylist (stīl'ist), *n.* a master of literary style.

stylistic (stīl-is'tik), *adj.* having an individual quality of writing or speaking; relating to style.

stylobate (stīl'ō-bāt), *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns. [Greek.]

stylograph (stīl'ō-graf), *n.* a stylographic pen.

stylographic (stīl-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen, or stylography.

stylography (stī-log'ra-fi), *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

styloid (stī'loid), *adj.* resembling a style or pen; pertaining to a particular bone [Greek.]

styptic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding.

styracine (stir'a-sin), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from storax. Also styracin.

suable (sū'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

suasible (swā'si-bl), *adj.* easily persuaded.

suasion (swā'zhun), *n.* persuasion.

suasive (swā'siv), *adj.* persuasive.

suave (swäv), *adj.* pleasant in manner. [Latin.]

suavity (swäv'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

sub, a Latin *prefix* meaning *under, beneath, below, slightly.*

subacid (sub-as'id), *adj.* slightly acid.

subaltern (sub-awl'tẽrn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

subalternate (sub-awl-tẽr'nāt), *adj.* successive.

subaudition (sub-aw-dish'un), *n.* the understudy of something not actually expressed in words. That which is read between the lines.

subbass (sub'bās), *n.* in an organ a six foot or thirty-two pedal stop.

subconscious (sub-kon'shus), *adj.* faintly, vaguely conscious.

subdivide (sub-di-vīd'), *v.t.* to divide a part.

subdominant (sub-dom'i-nant), *n.* in music the note just below the dominant.

subdue (sub-dū'), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

subjacent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

subject (sub'jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition: the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [Music]: *v.t.* (sub-jekt'), to bring under the power or control of; render subordinate;

enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

subjection (sub-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

subjective (sub-jek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.

subjectively (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* in a subjective manner.

subjectiveness (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. Also subjectivity.

subjectivism (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative or purely subjective.

subjoin (sub-join'), *v.t.* to affix.

subjugate (sub'jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.

subjugation (sub-jū-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

subjugator (sub'jū-gā-tēr), *n.* one who subjugates.

subjunctive (sub-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

sublimate (sub'li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid), by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine and exalt.

sublimation (sub-li-mā'shun), *n.* the act of sublimating.

sublime (sub-līm'), *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of sublimation.

sublimely (sub-līm'li), *adv.* in a sublime manner.

subliminal consciousness (sub-lim'-i-nal kon'shus-nes), *n.* that which is beneath the threshold of conscious knowledge.

sublimity (sub-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence. Also sublimeness.

submarine (sub'ma-rēn), *adj.* under water; submerged: *n.* a naval vessel that is constructed to be navigated beneath the surface of the water.

submerge (sub-mēɪj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

submersible (sub-mēr'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being submerged: *n.* a submarine.

submersion (sub-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged. Also submergence.

submission (sub-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

submissive (sub-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

submissiveness (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being submissive.

submit (sub-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting], to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

submitter (sub-mit'ēr), *n.* one who submits.

submultiple (sub-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

subnormal (sub-nôr'mal), *adj.* less than normal.

subordinate (sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

subordinately (sub-ôr'di-nat-li), *adv.* in a subordinate manner.

subordination (sub-ôr-di-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being subordinate; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

suborn (sub-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury; procure by indirect means or by secret collusion.

subornation (sub-ôr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of inducing a person to commit perjury by bribes or persuasion.

subpœna (sub-pē'na), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness under a penalty: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

subscribe (sub-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum

of money) for some object by writing one's name; publish (a book) by subscription: *v.i.* to give consent.

subscription (sub-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; name subscribed; signature; sum of money subscribed.

subsequence (sub'sē-kwens), *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

subsequent (sub'sē-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

subserve (sub-sērv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

subsessile (sub-ses'il), *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

subside (sub-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downward, settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

subsidence (sub'si-dens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

subsidiarily (sub-sid'i-a-ri-li), *adv.* so as to assist.

subsidiary (sub-sid'i-a-ri), *adj.* auxiliary; furnishing additional supplies: *n.* an auxiliary.

subsidize (sub'si-dīz), *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

subsidy (sub'si-di), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (sub'si-diz)], pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

subsist (sub-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livelihood.

subsistence (sub-sist'ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherence.

substance (sub'stans), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

substantial (sub-stan'shal), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.pl.* essential parts.

substantially (sub-stan'sha-li), *adv.* in a substantial manner; essentially.

substantiate (sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

substantival (sub-stan-tī'val), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive.

substantive (sub'stan-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential: *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial; noun.

substantively (sub'stan-tiv-li), *adv.* in a substantive manner; essentially; as a substantive or noun.

substitute (sub'sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

substitution (sub-sti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

subsume (sub-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

subtangent (sub-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

subtend (sub-tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

subter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *under.*

subterfuge (sub'tĕr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.

subterranean (sub-tĕr-ā'ne-an), *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also subterraneous.

subtile (sut'l), *adj.* thin; delicately constructed; fine; delicate; refined; acute; cunning; artful.

subtilely (sut'l-li), *adv.* in a subtile manner.

subtileness (sut'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subtile. Also subtility.

subtle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.

subtlety (sut'l-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness. Subtleness.

subtract (sub-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

subtraction (sub-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting.

subtractive (sub-trak'tiv), *adj.* tending, or having power, to subtract.

subtrahend (sub'tra-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

subtreasury (sub-trezh'ū-ri), *n.* a branch of the United States Treas-

ury. There is a subtreasury in the cities of New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and New Orleans.

subtriple (sub-trip'l), *adj.* containing a third.

subulate (sū'bū-lāt), *adj.* awl-shaped.

suburb (sub'ẽrb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; environs (usually *pl*).

suburban (sub-ẽr'ban), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

subvention (sub-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

subversion (sub-vẽr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

subversive (sub-vẽr'siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.

subvert (sub-vẽrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt.

subvertible (sub-vẽrt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being subverted.

subway (sub'wā), *n.* an underground passage or railroad.

suc, another form of sub.

succeed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.

success (suk-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.

successful (suk-ses'fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.

successfully (suk-ses'foo-li), *adv.* in a successful manner.

succession (suk-ses'shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.

successional (suk-ses'shun-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, succession; consecutive.

successive (suk-ses'iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.

successively (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* consecutively.

successor (suk-ses'ẽr), *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.

succinct (suk-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.

succor (suk'ẽr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.

succotash (suk'ō-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together.

succula (suk'ū-la), *n.* an axis or cylinder without a drum, with staves to move it round.

succulence (suk'ū-lens), *n.* juiciness.

succulent (suk'ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.

succumb (suk-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit.

succursal (suk-kẽr'sal), *adj.* annexed and assistant, as a chapel of ease.

such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; certain; very great.

suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.

sucker (suk'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a sweet; a native of Illinois. [Slang.]

sucking (suk'ing), *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.

suckle (suk'l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.

suckling (suk'ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.

sucrose (sū'krōs), *n.* cane-sugar.

suction (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.

suctorial (suk-tō'ri-al), *adj.* adapted to, or living by, sucking.

sudarium (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed his image when He wiped his face with it on the way to Calvary. [Latin.]

sudation (sū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of sweating.

sudatorium (sū-da-tō'ri-um), *n.* a sweating bath.

sudden (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.

sudoriferous (sū-dôr-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* secreting perspiration. [Latin.]

sudorific (sū-dôr-if'ik), *adj.* causing

perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.

Sudra (sōō'dra), *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided.

suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water.

sudsy (sud'zi), *adj.* like suds.

sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; petition; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).

suet (sū'et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.

suffer (suf'ēr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury. [Latin.]

sufferable (suf'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.

sufferance (suf'ēr-ans), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.

suffering (suf'ēr-ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.

suffice (suf-īs'), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy. [Latin.]

sufficiency (suf-ish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality or being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.

sufficient (suf-ish'ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.

suffix (suf'iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-iks'), to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

suffocate (suf'ō-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.

suffocation (suf-ō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated. [French.]

suffragan bishop (suf'ra-gan bish'-up), *n.* a bishop inferior to a bishop at the head of a diocese; an assistant bishop.

suffrage (suf'rāj), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject: *pl.* united prayer of a congregation.

suffragette (suf-ra-jet'), *n.* a woman who demands the suffrage or right to vote.

suffuse (suf-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a color.

sugar (shoog'ēr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar; sweeten; flatter.

sugary (shoog'ēr-i), *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet.

suggest (su-jest'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.

suggestion (su-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.

suggestive (su-jes'tiv), *adj.* containing, or full of, suggestion.

suggestively (su-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* by way of suggestion.

suicidal (sū-i-sīd'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide.

suicidally (sū-i-sīd'a-li), *adv.* in a suicidal manner.

suicide (sū'i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests. [Latin.]

suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.

suitability (sūt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being suitable. Also suitableness.

suitable (sūt'a-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.

suitably (sūt-a-bli), *adv.* in a suitable manner.

suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c. [French.]

suitor (sūt'ēr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.

sulcate (sul'kāt), *adj.* grooved.

sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.

sulkily (sulk'i-li), *adv.* in a sulky manner.

sulkiness (sulk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being sulky.

sulky (sulk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* sulkier, *superl.* sulkiest], silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.

sullen (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.

sully (sul'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sullied, *p.pr.* sullying], to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.
sulphate (sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid. [Greek.]
sulphide (sul'fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.
sulphite (sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid.
sulphur (sul'fẽr), *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.
sulphurate (sul'fẽr-āt), *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, sulphur.
sulphurator (sul'fẽr-ā-tẽr), *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.
sulphureous (sul-fū'rē-us), *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also sulphurous.
sulphuret (sul-fū-ret'), same as sulphide.
sulphuretted (sul'fū-ret-ed), *adj.* combined with sulphur.
sulphuric (sul-fū'rik), *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur.
sulphuric acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.
sulphurous acid (sul'fū-rus as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.
sulphury (sul'fẽr-i), *adj.* like sulphur.
sultan (sul'tan), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, before the Turkish revolution of 1910. *Feminine* sultana. [Arabic.]
sultanate (sul'tan-āt), *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.
sultanship (sul'tan-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a sultan.
sultrily (sul'tri-li), *adv.* oppressively.
sultriness (sul'tri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.
sultry (sul'tri), *adj.* [*comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest], very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.
sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money, substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing], to add into one amount; condense into few words. [French.]
sumac (sū'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine. [French.]
summarily (sum'a-ri-li), *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.
summarize (sum'a-rīz), *v.t.* to state concisely. [Latin.]
summary (sum'a-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.
summation (sum-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.
summer (sum'ẽr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists; horizontal girder: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.
summit (sum'it), *n.* the top or highest point.
summon (sum'un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.
sumpit (sum'pit), *n.* the poisoned arrow used with a sumpitan.
sumpitan (sum'pi-tan), *n.* a kind of long blowpipe, used by the Malays.
sumptuary (sump'tū-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.
sumptuary laws (lawz), *n.pl.* laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.
sumptuous (sump'tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magificent. [Latin.]
sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve; the source of light and heat to the earth; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning], to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

sunbonnet (sun'bon-et), *n.* a bonnet of light material, projecting beyond the face as a protection from sunburn.
sunburst (sun'bĕrst), *n.* a large and brilliant diamond ornament.
sundae (sun'dē), *n.* common spelling for sondhi. See sondhi.
Sunday (sun'dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pertaining to Sunday.
Sunday School (skōōl), *n.* a school for religious instruction, connected with some church.
sunder (sun'dĕr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.
sundew (sun'dū), *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.
sundial (sun'dī-al), *n.* a device for measuring time by means of an upright piece of stone or metal upon a dial where the shadow moves the hours in a scale.
sundries (sun'driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.
sundry (sun'dri), *adj.* various; several.
sung, *p.p.* of sing.
sunk (sungk), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sink.
sunken (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.
sunless (sun'les), deprived of sunlight; in shadow.
Sunna (sun'a), *n.* a collection of oral laws and precepts of Mohammed handed down by tradition, and esteemed as of equal value with the Koran by the Sunnites.
sunniness (sun'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.
Sunnites (sun'īts), *n.pl.* the orthodox Mohammedans who regard the Sunna as equally binding with the Koran.
sunny (sun'i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.
sunrise (sun'rīz), *n.* the apparent rising of the sun in the East.
sunset (sun'set), *n.* the apparent setting of the sun in the West.
sunshine (sun'shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.
sun-spot (sun'spot), *n.* a dark spot appearing on the sun within 35° of the equator.
sunstroke (sun'strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.
sup (sup), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supped, *p.pr.* supping], to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful.
super, a Latin *prefix* meaning *over, above, beyond, in excess.*
super (sū'pĕr), *n.* a supernumerary; a theatrical attendant or actor without a part.
superable (sū'pĕr-a-bl), *adj.* that may be overcome.
superabundance (sū-pĕr-a-bun'dans), *n.* an excessive amount of anything.
superannuate (sū-pĕr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.
superannuation (sū-pĕr-an-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.
superb (sū-pĕrb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.
supercargo (sū-pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.
superciliary (sū-pĕr-sil'i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.
supercilious (sū-pĕr-sil'i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.
superdreadnought (sū'pĕr-dred'nawt), *n.* the largest type of "all-big-gun" battleship, larger and more recent than a dreadnought.
supererogation (sū-pĕr-ĕr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.
supererogatory (sū-pĕr-e-rog'a-tō-ri), *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.
superficial (sū-pĕr-fish'al), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.
superficiality (sū-pĕr-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being super-

ficial; slight knowledge. Also superficialness.

superficies (sū-pēr-fish'i-ēz), *n.* superficial area or exterior face of a body.

superfine (sū'pēr-fīn), *adj.* of extreme delicacy or fineness.

superfluity (sū-pēr-flōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* superfluities (sū-pēr-flōō'i-tiz)], superabundance; excess.

superfluous (sū-pēr'flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.

superfrontal (sū-pēr-fron'tal), *n.* that part of an altar-cloth which hangs over the frontal.

superheat (sū-pēr-hēt'), *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat (steam) until it resembles a perfect gas.

superhuman (sū-pēr-hū'man), *adj.* more than human.

superimpose (sū-pēr-im-pōz'), *v.t.* to place on something else.

superinduce (sū-pēr-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something else; superadd.

superintend (sū-pēr-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

superintendence (sū-pēr-in-ten'dens), *n.* supervision; oversight; control.

superintendent (sū-pēr-in-ten'dent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.

superior (sū-pē'ri-ēr), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of higher rank or position; head of a religious house.

superiority (sū-pē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.

superlative (sū-pēr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything.

superlatively (sū-pēr'la-tiv-li), *adv.* in a superlative manner.

superlativeness (sū-pēr'la-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being superlative.

supernal (sū-pēr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.

supernatural (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.

supernaturalism (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

supernaturalist (sū-pēr-nat'ū-ral-ist), *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of supernaturalism.

supernumerary (sū-pēr-nūm'ēr-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (sū-pēr-nūm'-ēr-a-riz)], a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

superphosphate (sū-pēr-fos'fāt), *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.

superpose (sū-pēr-pōz'), *v.t.* to place over or upon.

superroyal (sū-pēr-roi'al), *adj.* noting a size of paper larger than royal, 27½x 20½ in.

superscribe (sū-pēr-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.

superscription (sū-pēr-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

supersede (sū-pēr-sēd'), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.

superstition (sū-pēr-stish'un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

superstitious (sū-pēr-stish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to, superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

superstructure (sū-pēr-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

supertonic (sū-pēr-ton'ik), *n.* in music, the note next above the keynote.

supervene (sū-pēr-vēn'), *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.

supervise (sū-pẽr-vīz'), *v.t.* to oversee.
supervision (sū-pẽr-vizh'un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.
supervisor (sū-pẽr-vīz'ẽr), *n.* an overseer.
supervisory (sū-pẽr-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* exercising supervision.
supine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* (sū'pīn), a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.
supinely (sū-pīn'li), *adv.* in a supine manner.
supineness (sū-pīn'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supine.
supper (sup'ẽr), *n.* the evening meal.
supplant (sup-plant'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.
supple (sup'l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.
supplement (sup'le-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.
supplemental (sup-le-men'tal), *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional. Supplementary.
suppleness (sup'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.
suppliant (sup'li-ant), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also supplicant.
supplicate (sup'li-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.
supplication (sup-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.
supplicatory (sup'li-ka-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, supplication.
supplier (sup-lī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, supplies.
supply (sup-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying], to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* [*pl.* supplies (sup-liz')], the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).
support (sup-pōrt'), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.
suppose (sup-pōz'), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.
supposition (sup-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.
supposititious (sup-poz-i-tish'us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.
suppository (sup-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body, where it dissolves.
suppress (sup-pres'), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.
suppression (sup-presh'un), *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.
suppressor (sup-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who suppresses.
suppurate (sup'ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.
suppuration (sup-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.
suppurative (sup'ū-ra-tiv), *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.
supra, a Latin *prefix* meaning *above, beyond, over*, as *supra*lapsarian.
suprarenalin (sū-pra-ren'a-lin), *n.* an extract made from the suprarenal glands, a pair of small ductless bodies situated at the top of the kidneys. It is employed to check a dangerous hemorrhage.
supremacy (sū-prem'a-si), *n.* the state or quality of being supreme; highest authority.
supreme (sū-prēm'), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.
supremely (sū-prēm'li), *adv.* in a supreme manner.
sur, a Latin *prefix*, meaning *over, beyond, above, upon*.
surah (sōō'ra), *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric; a chapter of the Korân.

surat (sōō-rat′), *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

surbase (sēr′bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of moldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal, &c.

surcease (sēr-sēs′), *v.i.* (with *from*), to cease entirely.

surcharge (sēr-chärj′), *v.t.* to overload: *n.* an excessive load or charge.

surcingle (sēr′sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

surcoat (sēr′kōt), *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

surd (sērd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as $\sqrt[3]{3}$: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe.

sure footed (shōōr-foot′ed), *adj.* not given to stumbling; not liable to err.

surely (shōōr′li), *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

sureness (shōōr′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

surety (shōōr′ti), *n.* [*pl.* sureties (shōōr′tiz)], certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

suretyship (shōōr′ti-ship), *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

surf (sērf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

surface (sēr′fas), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surf-boat (sērf′bōt), *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

surfeit (sēr′fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surf-man (sērf′man), *n.* a boatman of a surf-boat.

surfy (sērf′i), *adj.* covered with surf.

surge (sērj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

surgeon (sēr′jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who practices surgery. [French.]

surgery (sēr′jēr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

surgical (sēr′ji-kl), *adj.* of or pertaining to surgery.

surliness (sēr′li-nes), *n.* surly behavior.

surly (sēr′li), *adj.* [*comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest], gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

surmise (sēr-mīz′), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

surmount (sēr-mount′), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

surname (sēr′nām), *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

surpass (sēr-pas′), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

surplice (sēr′plis), *n.* a white garment worn over their other dress by the clergy of the Roman Catholic, Episcopal and other churches in some of their ministrations.

surplus (sēr′plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

surprise (sēr-prīz′), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish. [French.]

surprise party (par-ti), *n.* a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly, each bringing some article of food for supper.

surprising (sēr-prīz′ing), *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

surrender (sēr-ren′dēr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another: *n.* the act of

yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

surreptitious (sēr-rep-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized. [Latin.]

surrey (sēr'i), *n.* a covered four-wheeled carriage, open at the sides, but having curtains that may be rolled down.

surrogate (sēr'ō-gāt), *n.* the deputy of a bishop, who is authorized to issue marriage licenses.

surround (sēr-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest: *n.* a precipitous place where animals are surrounded and driven over and captured.

surroyal (sēr-roi'al), *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

surtax (sēr'taks), *n.* an additional tax: *v.t.* (sēr-taks') to impose a surtax on.

surtout (sēr-tōōt'), *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

surveillance (sēr-vāl'yans), *n.* watch; oversight; inspection. [French.]

survey (sēr-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying], to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sēr'vā), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district.

surveying (sēr-vā'ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

surveyor (sēr-vā'ẽr), *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.

survival (sēr-vī'val), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom, or belief continuing to the present day.

survive (sēr-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i.* to remain alive.

survivor (sēr-vīv'ẽr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, &c.

survivorship (sēr-vīv'ẽr-ship), *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

sus, *prefix*, another form of sub.

susceptibility (sus-sept-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability. Also susceptibleness.

susceptible (sus-sept'i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any change, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also susceptive.

susceptibly (sus-sept'i-bli), *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

suslik (sus'lik), *n.* a squirrel-like rodent.

suspect (sus-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* (sus'pekt) a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

suspend (sus-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

suspender (sus-pend'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces.

suspense (sus-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

suspensible (sus-pen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

suspension (sus-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege, or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another [Music].

suspensor (sus-pen'sẽr), *n.* something that suspends; a suspensory.

suspensory (sus-pen'sō-ri), *adj.* that suspends: *n.* a suspensory band, or pouch.

suspicion (sus-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

suspicious (sus-pish'us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting, suspicion; doubtful.

sustain (sus-tān'), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

sustained (sus-tānd'), *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform.

sustenance (sus'ten-ans), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

sustentation (sus-ten-tā'shun), *n.*

the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.

susurrus (su-sur'us), *n.* a gentle whisper as of a light breeze or the distant humming of bees. [Latin.]

sutler (sut'lēr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops. [Dutch.]

Sutras (sōō'traz), *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarizing the teaching of the Brahmans, and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.

suttee (sut-ē'), *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus, in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile. Now forbidden by British law.

sutteeism (sut-ē'izm), *n.* the practice or rite of self-immolation among Hindu widows.

sutural (sū'tū-ral), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, a suture. [Latin.]

suture (sū'tūr), *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing; lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

suzerain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty is due; superior or paramount ruler.

suzerainty (sū'ze-rān-ti), *n.* the office, or dignity, of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing], to rub or clean with a swab.

swaddle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind tightly, especially infants.

swaddling-clothes (swod'ling-klōz), *n.* a long strip of linen or cotton to bandage an infant.

swag (swag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging], to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

swagger (swag'ĕr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

swallow (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; engage entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

swallow-tailed (swol'ō-tāld), *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts.

swam, *p.t.* of swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft, low land saturated with water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin.

swampy (swomp'i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a swamp.

swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

swansdown (swonz'doun), *n.* a material that is actually or apparently the down of a swan, used for dress-trimming.

swanskin (swon'skin), *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woolen cloth used by printers.

swan-song (swon'sông), *n.* the last work of a poet or musician, from the fabled dying song of the swan.

swap (swop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping], to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke.

sward (swawrd), *n.* the grassy surface of land.

sware (swār), old *p.t.* of swear.

swarm (swawrm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

swarthily (sworth'i-li), *adv.* with a swarthy hue.

swarthiness (sworth'i-nes), *n.* the

state or quality of being swarthy. Also swartness.

swarthy (sworth'i), *adj.* of a dark or tawny hue; dark-skinned. Also swart, swarth.

swash (swosh), *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swashing (swosh'ing), *adj.* crushing; slashing.

swashy (swosh'i), *adj.* soft like fruit too ripe.

swat (swot), *v.t.* to smite (colloq.): *n.* a loose blow with the open hand.

swath (swawth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying], to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; anything moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination or weight on one side.

swear (swār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing], to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat; oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages.

sweater (swet'ēr), *n.* a heavy knitted outer garment, worn in athletic sports.

sweatshop (swet'shop), *n.* a house or apartment whose residents do home work for dealers at unfairly low wages.

Swedenborgian (swē-den-bôr'ji-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping], to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed, or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

sweepstakes (swēp'stāks), *n.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race or in gaming.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; gentle; kind; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; homemade wines.

sweetbread (swēt'bred), *n.* a calf's pancreas; delicate kind of fowl.

sweet-briar (swēt'brī-ēr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

sweet-corn (swēt'kôrn), *n.* a kind of maize of a sweet taste, extensively used as a table food.

sweeten (swēt'n), *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleasing; render less painful, difficult, or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

sweet-flag (swēt'flag), *n.* an aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; calamus.

sweetheart (swēt'härt), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweetish (swēt'ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet.

sweetmeat (swēt'mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

sweet-potato (swēt-po-tā'tō), *n.* a plant and its edible root; yam.

sweet-william (swēt-wil'yam), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind.

swell (swel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling], to

expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; dilate: *n.* extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swelling (swel'ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.

swelter (swel'tẽr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.

sweltry (swel'tri), *adj.* sultry.

swept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sweep.

swerve (swẽrv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate, incline.

swerving (swẽrv'ing), *n.* deviation.

swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt.

swifter (swift'ẽr), *n.* a rope for confining the bars of the capstan in their sockets; the foremost or aftermost shroud; a rope used as a fender to a boat.

swig (swig), *v.t.* to drink greedily of any intoxicating drink.

swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

swim (swim), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming.

swimmer (swim'ẽr), *n.* one who swims; water-spider; water-fowl; protuberance on a horse's leg; a kind of dumpling.

swimming (swim'ing), *n.* the act or art of floating or moving progressively in the water by the hands and feet.

swimmingly (swim'ing-li), *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success or without hindrance.

swindle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.

swindling (swin'dling), *adj.* cheating grossly.

swine (swīn), *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.

swing (swing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of any thing in movement; sway; influence.

swingle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n* that part of a flail which strikes the grain.

swingletree (swing'gl-trē), *n.* the crossbar of a carriage, &c., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

swinish (swīn'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

swink (swingk), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force at cricket, &c.; take and carry away; purloin.

swirl (swẽrl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form, eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog.

Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants. [German.]

switch (swich), *n.* a long, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting one electric circuit with another: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.

Switzer (swit'sẽr), *n.* Swiss.

swivel (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns

on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swiveled, *p.pr.* swiveling], to turn on a swivel or pivot.

swizzle (swiz'l), same as swig.

swollen (swōl'n), *p.p.* of swell.

swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.

swooning (swōōn'ing), *n.* the act of fainting.

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.

sword (sōrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance.

swore (swōr), *p.t.* of swear.

sworn (swōrn), *p.p.* of swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.

Sybarite (sib'a-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary: from the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury.

Sybaritic (sib-a-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a Sybarite. [Greek.]

sycamine (sik'a-min), *n.* the black mulberry-tree.

sycamore (sik'a-mōr), *n.* a tree of the maple family; the fig-mulberry of the East; the buttonwood.

sycee (sī-sē'), *n.* pure native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency.

sycophancy (sik'o-fan-si), *n.* obsequious or servile flattery. [Greek.]

sycophant (sik'o-fant), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.

syenite (sī'e-nīt), *n.* a granitic rock found at Syene in Egypt.

syllabary (sil-a-bā'ri), *n.* a list of characters representing syllables; like an alphabet. [Greek.]

syllabic (sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.

syllabically (sil-ab'i-ka-li), *adv.* in syllables.

syllabify (sil-ab'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* syllabified, *p.pr.* syllabifying], to form into syllables.

syllable (sil'a-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.

syllabub, same as sillibub.

syllabus (sil'a-bus), *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

syllogism (sil'ō-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the premises, major and minor, and the last the conclusion which contains the matter to be proved. [Greek.]

syllogistic (sil-ō-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism. Also syllogistical.

syllogistically (sil-ō-jis'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a syllogistic form.

sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.

sylvan, same as silvan.

sym, Greek *prefix*, another form of syn.

symbiosis (sim-bī-ō'sis), *n.* the more or less permanent united life of certain animal and vegetable organisms rendering mutual service to each other.

symbiotic (sim-bī-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symbiosis.

symbol (sim'bol), *n.* an emblem or sign representing something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

symbolic (sim-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Also symbolical.

symbolically (sim-bol'i-ka-li), *adv.* by symbols.

symbolism (sim'bol-izm), *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols; science of creeds.

symbolize (sim'bol-īz), *v.t.* to represent by a symbol: *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; agree.

symmetrical (sim-met'ri-kal), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also symmetric.

symmetrically (sim-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* in a symmetrical manner.

symmetrize (sim'e-trīz), *v.t.* to make symmetrical.

symmetry (sim'e-tri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or

adaptation of parts to each other; proportion.

sympathetic (sim-pa-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate. Also sympathetical.

sympathetically (sim-pa-thet'i-kali), *adv.* in a sympathetic manner.

sympathize (sim'pa-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sympathy (sim'pa-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; compassion; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

symphonic (sim-fon'ik), *adj.* agreeing in sound; pertaining to a symphony. Also symphonious.

symphony (sim'fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (sim'fo-niz)], harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

symposium (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (sim-pō'zi-a)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symptom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign.

symptomatic (simp-to-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or indicating, a symptom. Also symptomatical.

symptomatically (simp-to-mat'i-kali), *adv.* by symptoms.

syn, a Greek *prefix* meaning *with, together,* as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

synæresis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

synagogical (sin-a-goj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to a synagogue.

synagogue (sin'a-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

synchronism (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangement of contemporaneous historical events.

synchronize (sing'krō-nīz), *v.t.* to cause to agree in time: *v.i.* happen simultaneously.

synchronous (sing'krō-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time. Also synchronal.

synclinal (sing'kli-nal), *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common central point or line.

syncopate (sing'kō-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting a letter or letters from the middle of (a word); unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syncopation (sing-kō-pā'shun), *n.* the act of syncopating.

syncope (sing'kō-pē), *n.* the omission of a letter or letters from the middle of a word; fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

syncretic (sin-kret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, syncretism.

syncretism (sin'kre-tizm), *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord.

syndic (sin'dik), *n.* a government official invested with varying powers in different countries; chief magistrate; municipal or other official.

syndicate (sin'di-kat), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

synecdoche (sin-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

synod (sin'od), *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

synodal (sin'od-al), *adj.* pertaining to a synod or synods.

synodic (sin-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or transacted by, a synod. Also synodical.

syndicalism (sin'di-kal-izm), *n.* revolutionary trade unionism having its origin in the movement of the French "syndicats" (labor unions) to overturn the existing organization of society by the "general strike of members."

synonym (sin'ō-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

synopsis (sin-op'sis), *n.* a general or

collective view of any subject; summary.

synoptic (sin-op'tik), *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing. Also synoptical.

synoptically (sin-op'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a synoptical manner.

syntactic (sin-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also syntactical.

syntactically (sin-tak'ti-ka-li), *adv.* in a syntactical manner.

syntax (sin'taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

synthesis (sin'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (sin'the-sēz)], composition or putting of two or more things together: opposed to analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

synthetic (sin-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to synthesis. Also synthetical.

synthetically (sin-thet'i-ka-li), *adv.* by synthesis.

syntonin (sin'to-nin), *n.* muscle fibrine.

syntonize (sin-tō'nīz), *v.t.* to attune or direct wireless telegraphic messages in a given direction.

syphilis (sif'i-lis), *n.* venereal disease.

syphilitic (sif-i-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis.

syphiloid (sif'i-loid), *adj.* resembling syphilis.

syphon, another form of siphon.

syren, another form of siren.

Syriac (sir'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to Syria, its inhabitants, or language. Also Syrian.

Syringa (si-ring'ga). *n.* a genus of plants, including the lilac.

syringe (sir'inj), *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

syrup (sir'up), *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar. [French.]

system (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

systematic (sis-tem-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system. Also systematical.

systematically (sis-tem-at'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a systematic manner.

systematize (sis'tem-a-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

systole (sis'tō-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

systyle (sis'tīl), *adj.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syzygy (siz'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* syzygies (siz'i-jiz)], the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

szaibelyite (sā-bel'yīt), *n.* a white hydrous magnesium borate found in small translucent nodules.

szopelka (tzō-pel'ka), *n.* the Russian oboe.

T

T, the twentieth letter of the English alphabet, practically identical in appearance with the Phœnician, Greek, and Roman character. As a pictograph it was drawn to resemble a cross, and its Semitic name *tau* means a cross. Phonetically, it is properly styled an unvoiced alveolar explosive. The digraph *th* indicates sometimes the voiced spirant as in *this*, and sometimes the voiceless spirant as in *thin*. Few foreigners can readily detect the difference between the two sounds. As a symbol in music, *t* stands usually for *tempo* (time), and sometimes for *tenor*.

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

tabard (tab'ard), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat. [Old French.]

tabasco (ta-bas'kō), *n.* a pungent sauce made of red peppers.

tabasheer (tab-a-shēr'), *n.* a siliceous substance found in the stems of bamboos and certain grasses, used in the East as a medicine. [Hindu.]

tabby (tab'i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or watered appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying], to water or cause to look wavy.

tabby-cat (tab'i-kat), *n.* a brindled cat.

tabbying (tab'i-ing), *n.* the process of passing fabrics under a calender to give them a watered, wavy appearance.

tabefaction (tab-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act or condition of wasting away.

tabernacle (tab'ẽr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Roman Catholic Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn. [Latin.]

tabernacle-work (tab'ẽr-nak-l-wẽrk), *n.* sculptured tracery or canopy work.

tabes (tā'bēz), *n.* a gradual wasting away of the body; atrophy.

tablature (tab'la-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

table (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into one view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; simple member or ornament, usually rectangular: *pl.* backgammon: *adj.* pertaining to a table: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration. [French.]

tableau (ta-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux or tableaus (ta-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation. [French.]

tableau vivant (vē-väng'), *n.* a living picture; a picturesque representation by one or more silent and motionless performers suitably costumed and posed.

table d'hôte (tä-bl dōt'), *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; an ordinary.

tableland (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tablet (tab'let), *n.* small table; medicine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap, &c.

table-talk (tā'bl-tawk), *n.* informal conversation at meals; often, however, instructive and entertaining.

table-turning (tā'bl-tĕrn-ing), *n.* the movement of tables said to be caused by the agency of spirits.

tablier (tab-li-ā'), *n.* a kind of large apron or small overskirt.

tabloid (tab'loid), *n.* a small tablet or something resembling a tablet. [A proprietary medical term.]

taboo and **tabu** (ta-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing], to forbid approach to, or use of.

tabor (tā'bẽr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also tabour.

taboret (tab'o-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool.

taborine (tab'o-rin), *n.* a side-drum; a drum-head in a hoop of wood with jingles to increase the noise; tambourine. [Old French.]

tabular (tab'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.

tabulate (tab'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

tacamahac (tak'a-ma-hak), *n.* a kind of resin from the balsam poplar.

tache (tach), *n.* a button; loop; catch, clasp, or other fastening.

tachometer (ta-kom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring velocity.

tachymeter (ta-kim'e-tẽr), *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements. [Greek.]

tacit (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

taciturn (tas'i-tẽrn), *adj.* habitually silent. [Latin.]

taciturnity (tas-i-tẽr'ni-ti), *n.* habitual silence.

tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; supplement or appendage; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

tackey (tak'i), *adj.* ill-condition, shabby. [Southern U. S.]

tackle (tak'l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c., of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.

tackling (tak'ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instrument of action; gear.

tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances. [Latin.]

tactic (tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics. Also tactical.

tactician (tak-tish'an), *n.* one skilled in tactics.

tactics (tak'tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.

tactile (tak'til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched.

tactility (tak-til'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility by the touch.

tactless (takt'les), *adj.* without tact; blundering.

tactual (tak'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.

tadpole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog.

tael (tāl), *n.* a Chinese money of account, value about $1.05; a weight of 1 1-3 oz.

taffeta (taf'e-ta), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy silken fabric. [French.]

taffrail (taf'rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern. Also tafferel.

taffy (taf'i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; flattery.

tafia (taf'i-a), *n.* rum distilled from molasses. [Malay.]

tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging], to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently. [Scotch.]

taglia (tal'ya), *n.* a peculiar combination of pulleys. [Italian.]

tahr (tār), *n.* the Himalayan wild goat.

tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body, usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; luminous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*).

tailage (tāl'āj), *n.* See tallage.

tailboard (tāl'bōrd), *n.* the movable board at the rear of a cart or wagon.

tailing (tāl'ing), *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* for the lighter parts of grain separated from the seed in threshing and winnowing; chaff.

tailless (tāl'les), *adj.* lacking a tail.

tailor (tāl'ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Feminine* tailoress.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

Taj Mahal (tāj ma-häl'), *n.* the famous mausoleum of white marble built by the Emperor Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra, India, and containing the tombs of his favorite wife, Mumtazi Mahal, and of himself.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking], to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quantity received or caught, especially fish.

taker (tāk'ēr), *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

taking (tāk'ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

talapoin (tal'a-poin), *n.* a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.; kind of monkey.

talaria (ta-lā'ri-a), *n.pl.* the small wings attached to the ankles of Mercury or Hermes, the messenger of the gods. [Latin.]

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

tale-bearer (tāl'bār-ēr), *n.* one who tells tales maliciously; an informer.

talent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift. [Latin.]

talented (tal'ent-ed), *adj.* endowed with talents or eminent ability.

talesman (tālz'man), *n.* a person summoned to make up a jury.

talipes (tal'i-pēz), *n.* club-foot.

talipot (tal'i-pot), *n.* the gigantic fan-palm of Ceylon and India. Also taliput. [Anglo-Indian.]

talisman (tal'is-man), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (tal'is-manz)], a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c.; something that produces an extraordinary effect. [Arabic.]

talismanic (tal-is-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor.

talkative (tawk'a-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.

talkatively (tawk'a-tiv-li), *adv.* in a talkative manner.

talkativeness (tawk'a-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being talkative.

talking (tawk'ing), *n.* the act of conversing: *adj.* loquacious.

talking-machine (tawk'ing-ma-chēn), *n.* any machine that reproduces the human voice.

tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.

tallage (tal'aj), *n.* tax or toll. Also tailage.

tallow (tal'ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten. [Old Dutch].

tally (tal'i), *n.* [*pl.* tallies (tal'iz)], a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.

tally-ho (tal'i-hō), *interj.* & *n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach. [French.]

tallyman (tal'i-man), *n.* [*pl.* tallymen (tal'i-men)], one who sells goods to be paid for by instalments.

tally-shop (tal'i-shop), *n.* a shop where goods are sold on the tally-system.

tally-system (tal'i-sis-tem), *n.* the practice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.

talmi-gold (tal'mi-gōld), *n.* Abyssinian gold; cheap imitation of gold.

Talmud (tal'mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara. [Chaldaic.]

Talmudic (tal-mud'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in, the Talmud. Also Talmudical, Talmudistic.

Talmudist (tal'mud-ist), *n.* one learned in the Talmud.

talon (tal'on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee molding.

talpa (tal'pa), *n.* a tumor on the head.

talus (tā'lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff. [Latin.]

tamability (tām-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tamable. Tamableness.

tamable (tām'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.

tamale (ta-mä'lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam. [Mexican.]

tamandua (ta-man'dū-a), *n.* the small ant-eater of South America.

tamarack (tam'a-rak), *n.* the American black larch.

tamarin (tam'a-rin), *n.* a South American monkey with a squirrel-like tail.

tamarind (tam'a-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree, yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp. [Latin.]

tamarisk (tam'a-risk), *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

tambac, same as tombac.

tambour (tam'bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour. [French.]

tambourine (tam-bēr-ēn'), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.

tameless (tām'les), *adj.* wild; not capable of being tamed.

taminy (tām'i-ni), *n.* a kind of woolen or worsted cloth.

tam o'shanter (tam-ō-shan'tēr), *n.* a woolen cap fitting tightly about the head with a large flat top. [Scottish.]

tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

tampan (tam'pan), *n.* a venomous South African tick.

tamper (tam'pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything; use bribery; try small experiments.

tampion (tamp'i-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also tompion.

tam-tam (tam'tam), same as tom-tom.

tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning], to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

tandem (tan'dem), *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses

harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.i.* to make a ringing sound.

tangency (tan'jen-si), *n.* a contact or touching. [Latin.]

tangent (tan'jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.

tangential (tan-jen'shal), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

tangerine (tan-jĕr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange.

tanghin (tang'gin), *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.

tangible (tan'ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.

tangle (tang'gl), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass; entangle; complicate: *v.i.* to be entangled: *n.* a knot of things interwoven confusedly in one another; complication; perplexity; a kind of seaweed with long broad fronds.

tangly (tang'gli), *adj.* interweaved; covered with seaweed.

tango (tang'ō), *n.* a dance which recently achieved great popularity in the United States, danced in syncopated time and introducing positions of considerable variety, some of which have aroused criticism on the score of immodesty.

tank (tangk), *n.* a large cistern or reservoir for storing water or other liquid; a kind of armor-clad tractor equipped with guns of various kinds and capable of breaking down wire entanglements and traversing ground of the roughest sort.

tanner (tan'ĕr), *n.* one who tans hides.

tannery (tan'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (tan'ĕr-iz)], a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.

tannic (tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oak-bark.

tannic acid (as'id), *n.* an astringent principle in oak bark, and gall-nuts. Also tannin.

tanning (tan'ing), *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.

tansy (tan'zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

tantalization (tan-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized. [Latin.]

tantalize (tan'tal-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.

tantalizing (tan'tal-īz-ing), *adj.* teasing or tormenting.

tantamount (tan'ta-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

tantivy (tan-tiv'i), *n.* a gallop: *adv.* swiftly.

tantrum (tan'trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

tap (tap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping], to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into: *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.

taper (tā'pĕr), *n.* small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

tapering (tā'pĕr-ing), *adj.* gradually diminishing towards a point.

tapestry (tap'es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying], to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

tapestry carpet (kär'pet), *n.* a kind of carpet somewhat resembling Brussels.

tapeti (tap'et-i), *n.* a South American hare.

tapeworm (tāp'wĕrm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia solium).

tapioca (tap-i-ō'ka), *n.* a farinaceous

food obtained from the root of the cassava. [Spanish.]

tapir (tā'pēr), *n.* a South American quadruped allied to the hog.

tapis (tā-pē'), *n.* a carpet. [French.]

tappet (tap'et), *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion.

tapping (tap'ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

taproot (tap'rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.

taps (taps), *n.* the military bugle call at night meaning "lights out!" It is sounded also at the burial of a soldier.

tapster (tap'stēr), *n.* one whose business is to draw liquor from a cask.

tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, &c.; a sailor: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring], to smear with, or as with, tar.

tarantass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

tarantella (tar-an-tel'a), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tarantula (tar-an'tū-la), *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing. [Italian.]

taraxacin (tar-aks'a-sin), *n.* the bitter crystalline principle of the root of the dandelion.

tarboosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

tardily (tär'di-li), *adv.* slowly.

tardiness (tär'di-nes), *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

tardy (tär'di), *adj.* [*comp.* tardier, *superl.* tardiest], moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tār), *n.* darnel; weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made.

target (tär'get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

tariff (tar'if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tarlatan (tär'la-tan), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin. [Italian.]

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tarnish (tär'nish), *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

taro (tär'ō), *n.* a plant of the Arum kind, the roots of which are used for food by the South Sea Islanders.

tarpaulin (tär-paw'lin), *n.* stout waterproof canvas.

tarry (tar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying], to stay behind; delay; linger.

tarsal (tär'sal), *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus.

tarsia (tär'si-a), *n.* a kind of mediæval Italian wood inlaying.

tarsus (tär'sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi (tär'sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; foot of an insect or crustacean.

tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* small open pie.

tartan (tär'tan), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

tartar (tär'tär), *n.* the yellowish earthy substance deposited on the teeth.

Tartar, *n.* an inhabitant of Tartary (also Tatar); a person of keen, irritable temper.

Tartarean (tär-tā're-an), *adj.* pertaining to Tartarus or Hell; infernal. [Latin.]

tartar emetic (ē-met'ik), *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid.

tartaric acid (tär-tär'ik as'id), *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, &c.

Tartarus (tär'ta-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

tartly (tärt'li), *adv.* in a sharp, acid, unpleasant manner.

tasimeter (ta-sim'e-tēr), *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring

minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, &c.

task (task), *n.* business or study imposed by another; usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned; duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden. [French.]

taskmaster (task'mas-tēr), *n.* one who oversees the performance of a task.

tassel (tas'l), *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendent flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

tasseled (tas'ld), *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.

tasset (tas'et), *n.* armor protecting the front of the thigh.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample. [Old French.]

tasteful (tāst'fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.

tastefully (tāst'foo-li), *adv.* in a tasteful manner.

tasteless (tāst'les), *adj.* insipid; without taste.

tastily (tāst'i-li), *adv.* with good taste.

tasty (tāst'i), *adj.* showing taste; savory.

tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute; pony. [East Indian.]

tatt (tat), *v.t.* to make by tatting.

tatter (tat'ēr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

tatterdemalion (tat-tēr-de-māl'yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.

tattie (tat'i), *n.* a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air [East Indian]. Also tatty.

tatting (tat'ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

tattle (tat'l), *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

tattoo (tat-tōō'), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tattooed, *p.pr.* tattooing], to mark permanently (the skin) by puncturing it and staining the wounds.

tattooing (tat-tōō'ing), *n.* the operation or practice of tattooing the body. [Dutch.]

tau (tow), *n.* the Greek letter T.

Taube (tow'be), *n.* a type of aircraft of bird-like shape [German Taube, dove]; the type came especially into notice through use by the Germans in the European War, 1914–1916.

taught (tawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of teach.

taunt (tänt or tawnt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

tauriform (taw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a bull. [Latin.]

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tautog (taw-tog'), *n.* a North American edible fish.

tautological (taw-tō-loj'ik-al), *adj.* of the nature of tautology.

tautology (taw-tol'ō-ji), *n.* repetition or sameness of words or ideas. [Latin.]

tavern (tav'ērn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to dress (skins) to make them into leather: *n.* a game at marbles; a marble to be played with.

tawdrily (taw'dri-li), *adv.* gaudily.

tawdriness (taw'dri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry.

tawdry (taw'dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

tawniness (taw'ni-nes) *n.* the state or quality of being tawny.

tawny (taw'ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

taws (tawz), *n.pl.* a leathern strap with one end cut into fringes, used as an instrument of punishment [Scotch]. Also tawse.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state

or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.

taxability (taks-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being taxable.

taxable (taks'a-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

taxation (taks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed; system of raising revenues.

taxicab (taks'i-kab), *n.* an auto-cab that records the time and length of trip.

taxidermist (taks'i-dēr-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

taxidermy (taks'i-dēr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history. [Greek.]

taximeter (taks-im'ē-tēr), *n.* the recording device in a taxicab.

taxonomy (taks-on'ō-mi), *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

tazza (tät'sa), *n.* an ornamental cup or vase with a large shallow bowl, a foot, and sometimes handles.

tea (tē), *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef: *v.i.* to take tea. [Chinese.]

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* taught, *p.pr.* teaching], to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.

teachable (tēch'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being taught; docile.

teacher (tēch'ēr), *n.* one who teaches; an instructor.

teaching (tēch'ing), *n.* instruction.

teacup (tē'kup), *n.* a cup in which tea is served.

teak (tēk), *n.* a very hard durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

teamster (tēm'stēr), *n.* the driver of a team.

team-work (tēm'wērk), *n.* work done after practice together in a team, as base-ball, foot-ball, &c.

tear (tēr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear.

tear (tār), *v.t* [*p.t.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing], to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant: *n.* a rent.

tearful (tēr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of; irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.

teasel (tē'zl), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woolen cloth.

teaspoon (tē'spōōn), *n.* a small spoon in size between a dessert and an afterdinner-coffee spoon.

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.

techiness (tech'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being techy.

technic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also technical: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

technique (tek-nēk'), *n.* artistic execution. [French, from Greek.]

technological (tek-nō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to technology. [Greek.]

technologist (tek-nol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in technology.

technology (tek-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the science of the industrial arts.

techy (tech'i), *adj.* peevish; irritable.

tectonics (tek-ton'iks), *n.* the science or art of construction.

ted (ted), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tedded, *p.pr.* tedding], to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.

teddy-bear (ted'i-bār), *n.* a name applied to toy bears, in allusion to Theodore Roosevelt.

Te Deum (tē dē'um), *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving: said to have been composed by Ambrosius, Bishop of Milan.

tedious (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

tedium (tē'di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.
tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; in golf, a small mound upon which the ball is placed before first striking it, or "teeing-off"; nodule of earth from which the ball is struck at golf; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connective pipe.
teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.
teeming (tēm'ing), *p.adj.* prolific.
teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *teen.*
teepee (tē-pē'), *n.* a wigwam.
teeter (tē'tēr), *v.i.* to see-saw.
teeth, *pl.* of tooth.
teething (tē*th*'ing), *n.* dentition.
teetotal (tē-tō'tal), *adj.* pertaining to teetotalers or teetotalism.
teetotaler (tē-tō'tal-ēr), *n.* a total abstainer.
teetotalism (tē-tō'tal-izm), *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.
teetotum (tē-tō'tum), *n.* an Indian amulet; a child's toy used in games of chance; a kind of refreshment house for the working classes.
tegmen (teg'men), *n.* [*pl.* tegmina (teg'mi-na)], a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed: *pl.* scaly coat of the leaf-buds of trees.
tegument (teg'ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.
tehee (tē-hē'), *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.
teil (tēl), *n.* the linden.
teinoscope (tī'nō-skōp), *n.* a prism-telescope for the correction of the chromatic aberration of light. [Greek.]
telamon (tel'a-mon), *n.* [*pl.* telamones (tel-a-mō'nez)], a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster. [Latin.]
telautograph (tel-aw'to-graf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument, invented by Elisha Gray, for reproducing writings or drawings at a distance.
teledu (tel'ē-dōō), *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.
telegram (tel'e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication. [Greek.]
telegraph (tel'e-graf), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph.
telegrapher (te-leg'ra-fēr), *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.
telegraphic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by means of, or communicated by, telegraph.
telegraphically (tel-e-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* by telegraph.
telegraphist (te-leg'ra-fist), *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.
telegraphone (te-leg'ra-fōn), *n.* a voice-reproducing instrument in which local magnetization is the agent instead of an indented record.
telegraphy (te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.
telekino (tel-e-kē'nō), *n.* an apparatus for transmission of electrical energy for power without a conducting wire.
telepathy (te-lep'a-thi), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will. [Greek.]
telephone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting sound to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by telephone. [Greek.]
telephonic (tel-e-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveyed by means of, the telephone.
telephonist (te-lef'ō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in, or operates, a telephone.
telephot (tel'e-fōt), *n.* an attachment for a camera which greatly minimizes distance.
telephotography (tel-e-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the reproduction of distant photographs by aid of the telegraph.
telepost (tel'e-pōst), *n.* a system of telegraphing by aid of a punched tape by which messages are sent with great rapidity.
telescope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway carriages in collision.
telescopist (tel'e-skō-pist), *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.
telescriptor (tel'e-skrip-tôr), *n.* an electrically operated typewriter.

telestereograph (tel-e-ster'e-ō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for telegraphic transmission of writing, drawings and photographs.

tell (tel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling], to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess.

teller (tel'ēr), *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter.

telling (tel'ing), *n.* the act of relating: *adj.* effective.

telltale (tel'tāl), *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

telluric (tel-ū'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

tellurium (tel-ū'ri-um), *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals. [Latin.]

telotype (tel'ō-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

telpherage (tel'fēr-āj), *n.* a system of automatic haulage by electricity.

temerity (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; rashness; precipitancy.

temper (tem'pēr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation. [French.]

temperament (tem'pēr-a-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; an unequal mixture of opposite or different qualities.

temperamental (tem-pēr-a-ment'al), *adj.* pertaining to temperament, especially to its abnormal phases.

temperance (tem'pēr-ans), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

temperate (tem'pēr-at), *adj.* moderate; not characterized by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

temperately (tem'pēr-at-li), *adv.* moderately.

temperateness (tem'pēr-at-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being temperate.

temperature (tem'pēr-a-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

tempered (tem'pērd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tempest (tem'pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult. [Old French.]

tempestuous (tem-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Templar (tem'plēr), *n.* one of a religious and military order, especially in the twelfth century.

template (tem'plāt), *n.* a mold or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, &c., in cutting or setting out their work. Also templet.

temple (tem'pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

temporal (tem'pō-ral), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

temporality (tem-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* that which relates to temporal and secular routine spiritual affairs.

temporarily (tem'pō-ra-ri-li), *adv.* for a time. [Latin.]

temporariness (tem'pō-ra-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being temporary.

temporary (tem'pō-ra-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.

temporize (tem'pō-rīz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice. [Latin.]

temptation (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempter (temp'tēr), *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* temptress.

tempting (temp'ting), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9;

twice 5: *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

tenability (ten-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenable. Also tenableness.

tenable (ten'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

tenace (ten'ās), *n.* in whist, the holding by the fourth hand of the best and third best of the suit led.

tenacious (te-nā'shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate. [Latin.]

tenacity (te-nas'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

tenancy (ten'an-si), *n.* [*pl.* tenancies (ten'an-siz)], the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

tenant (ten'ant), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

tenantry (ten'ant-ri), *n.* tenants collectively. [French.]

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tendency (ten'den-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.

tender (ten'dēr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price. [French.]

tenderfoot (ten'dēr-foot), *n.* one who is new to life in a mining region or frontier district.

tenderling (ten'dēr-ling), *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by excessive care or affection.

tenderloin (ten'dēr-loin), *n.* the tender part of a loin of beef, pork, &c.; figuratively, the district in any city (originally New York) where money is easily made by criminals as often as by the officers of the law who condone their acts.

tenderness (ten'dēr-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

tending (tend'ing), *n.* the act of attending; the swinging round of a vessel upon her anchor.

tendinous (ten'din-us), *adj.* pertaining to a tendon; sinewy.

tendon (ten'dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects the muscles to the bones.

tendril (ten'dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

tenement (ten'e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

tenet (ten'et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

tenfold (ten'fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

tennis (ten'is), *n.* a game played with rackets.

tenon (ten'un), *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

tenor (ten'ēr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices between bass and alto: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

tenor-clef (ten'ēr-klef), *n.* the C clef, when placed on the third line of the staff.

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action. [Latin.]

tensely (tens'li), *adv.* with tension.

tenseness (tens'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tense. Also tensility.

tensile (ten'sīl), *adj.* ductile.

tension (ten'shun), *n.* the act of

stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement of feeling; expansive or elastic force.

tensor (ten'sēr), *n.* a muscle that stretches or tightens a membrane.

tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation, usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine. [French.]

tentacle (ten'ta-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

tentacular (ten-tak'ū-lar), *adj.* pertaining to tentacles.

tentaculum (ten-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* tentacula (ten-tak'ū-la)], a tentacle.

tentative (ten'ta-tiv), *adj.* experimental. [Latin.]

tentatively (ten'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* by experiment.

tenter (ten'tēr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

tenter-hook (ten'tēr-hook), *n.* a sharp hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.

tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

tenuity (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* thinness; rarity. [Latin.]

tenuous (ten'ū-us), *adj.* slender; not dense.

tenure (ten'ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.

tepefaction (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.

tepefy (tep'e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying], to make tepid: *v.i.* to become tepid. [Latin.]

tepid (tep'id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

tepidity (te-pid'i-ti), *n.* moderate warmth. Also tepidness.

ter, a Latin *prefix* meaning *three times.*

teraph (tēr'af), *n.* [*pl.* teraphim (tēr'a-fim)], a tutelary household god or image, consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.

teratology (tēr-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure.

terce (tērs), same as tierce.

tercel (tēr'sel), *n.* the male of the falcon. Also tassel.

tercentenary (tēr-sen'te-na-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years: *n.* a day or function commemorating some event occurring 300 years before.

tercine (tēr'sin), *n.* the outer coat of the ovule of a plant; chorium.

terebinth (tēr'e-binth), *n.* the turpentine-tree.

terebinthine (tēr-e-bin'thin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, turpentine.

tergiversation (tēr-jiv-ēr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge.

term (tērm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scotch]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.

termagant (tēr'ma-gant), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman. [Old French.]

terminable (tēr'mi-na-bl), *adj.* liable to be terminated or brought to a close.

terminal (tēr'mi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c. [Latin.]

terminate (tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.

termination (tēr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.

terminator (tēr'mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.

terminology (tēr-mi-nol'ō-ji), *n.* the definition of technical terms.

terminus (tēr'mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini

(tēr'mi-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.

termite (tēr'mīt), *n.* the white ant.

termless (tērm'les), *adj.* of boundless extent or duration.

tern (tērn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* arranged in threes.

ternary (tēr'na-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3.

Terpsichorean (tērp-si-kō-rē'an), *adj.* pertaining to Terpsichore or to dancing. [Greek.]

terra (ter'a), *n.* the earth; earth.

terrace (ter'ās), *n.* a raised level space or platform of earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf; flat roof on an oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.

terra cotta (kot'a), *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat; a work of art executed in terra cotta.

terralig (ter'ā-lig), *n.* an artificial fuel without odor or smoke.

terrapin (ter'a-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.

terraqueous (ter-ā'kwē-us), *adj.* consisting of land and water. [Latin.]

terrene (ter-rēn'), *adj.* earthy; mundane.

terrestrial (ter-es'tri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world; not celestial. [Latin.]

terrestrially (ter-es'tri-a-li), *adv.* in a terrestrial manner.

terret (ter'et), *n.* one of the rings on a harness-pad through which the driving reins pass.

terrible (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe. [Latin.]

terribleness (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* dreadfulness.

terribly (ter'i-bli), *adv.* violently; dreadfully.

terrier (ter'i-ēr), *n.* a breed of small dogs.

terrify (ter'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* terrified. *p.pr.* terrifying], to frighten or alarm exceedingly.

territorial (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district. [Latin.]

territorially (ter-i-tō'ri-a-li), *adv.* as regards territory.

territory (ter'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* territories (ter'i-tō-riz)], the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c.; large tract of land.

Territory, *n.* an undeveloped region, under a temporary government, that ultimately may become a State; e.g. the United States and Canadian Territories.

terror (ter'ēr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear.

terrorism (ter'ēr-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.

terrorist (ter'ēr-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, especially an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

terrorize (ter'ēr-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror. [Latin.]

terry (ter'i), *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.

terse (tērs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise. [Latin.]

tersely (tērs'li), *adv.* in a terse manner.

terseness (tērs'nes), *n.* quality of being terse.

tertian (tēr'shan), *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day: *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every third day.

tertiary (tēr'shi-a-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation. [Latin.]

tessellate (tes'el-āt), *v.t.* to lay with squares or checkered work. [Latin.]

tessera (tes'e-ra), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (tes'e-rē)], a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work. [Latin.]

test (test), *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried; examination by a cupel; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a standard; try; refine in a cupel; examine or try by means of a reagent.

testa (tes'ta), *n.* [*pl.* testæ (tes'tē)], the outer integument or covering of a seed; shelly covering of certain animals. [Latin.]

testaceous (tes-tā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or having, a hard shell.

testacy (tes'ta-si), *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.

testament (tes'ta-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing dis-

posing of the estate of a person deceased; will. [Latin.]

Testament, *n.* one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

testamentary (tes-ta-men'ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also testamental.

testate (tes'tāt), *adj.* having left a will.

testator (tes-tā'tẽr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* testatrix.

tester (tes'tẽr), *n.* an old English coin, value 6d.; a flat canopy; one who tests.

testicle (tes'ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

testify (tes'ti-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* testified. *p.pr.* testifying], to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.

testily (tes'ti-li), *adv.* in a testy manner.

testimonial (tes-ti-mō'ni-al), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, testimony.

testimony (tes'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (tes'ti-mō-niz)], evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.

testiness (test'i-nes), *n.* peevishness.

testing (test'ing), *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof; trial.

testis (tes'tis), *n.* [*pl.* testes (tes'tēz)], a testicle.

testudinal (tes-tū'di-nal), *adj.* tortoiselike.

testudinate (tes-tū'di-nāt), *adj.* arched like a tortoise's shell.

testudo (tes-tū'dō), *n.* [*pl.* testudines (tes-tū'di-nēz)], a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in; an encysted tumor. [Latin.]

testy (tes'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest], peevish; morose; irritable.

tetanus (tet'a-nus), *n.* lockjaw.

tetchy, same as techy.

tête-à-tête (tāt-ä-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

tête-de-pont (tāt-de-pông'), *n.* [*pl.* têtes-de-pont], a work thrown up to defend the entrance of a bridge.

tether (te*th*'ẽr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

tetra, a Greek *prefix* meaning *four,* as *tetra*branchiate: *adj.* having four branchiæ or gills.

tetrachord (tet'ra-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale [Music]; an instrument with four strings.

tetrad (tet'rad), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; tetravalent radical or element.

tetragon (tet'ra-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.

Tetragrammaton (tet-ra-gram'a-ton), *n.* the mystic number 4 symbolical among the ancient Jews of the Deity.

tetrahedral (tet-ra-hē'dral), *adj.* foursided.

tetrahedron (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.

tetralogy (te-tral'ō-gi), *n.* in Greek a series of four dramas, the first three being tragic, and the closing one a so-called satyric play, ending happily.

tetrameter (tē-tram'e-tẽr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.

tetrapod (tet'ra-pod), *n.* a four-footed insect.

tetrarch (tē'trärk), *n.* a Roman governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.

tetrarchate (tē'trärk-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a tetrarch. Also tetrarchy.

tetrastyle (tet'ra-stīl), *n.* a building or portico with four columns in front.

tetter (tet'ẽr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness; herpes.

Teuton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.

Teutonic (tū-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Teutons

or the Teutonic languages, Low German, Scandinavian, and High German.

Teutonism (tū'ton-izm), *n.* a Germanism.

texas (teks'as), *n.* the pilot-house, &c., on the hurricane deck of a steamer.

text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand. [Old French.]

text-book (tekst'book), *n.* a standard book of instruction.

text-hand (tekst'hand), *n.* a large hand in writing.

textile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.

textual (teks'tū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.

texture (teks'tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.

thalamus (thal'a-mus), *n.* the place where a nerve originates or is supposed to originate; receptacle of a flower. [Greek.]

thalassic (tha-las'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, the sea.

thalassography (thal-as-og'ra-fi), *n.* the science of marine organisms.

thaler (tä'lēr), *n.* a German silver coin, value about 72 cents.

Thalia (thā-lē'a), *n.* the one of the nine Muses, who presided over comedy.

thallium (thal'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

than (*than*), *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.

thanage (thān'āj), *n.* the district or jurisdiction of a thane.

thanatoid (than'a-toid), *adj* deathlike. [Greek.]

thanatology (than-a-tol'ō-ji), *n.* a treatise on, or the doctrine of, death.

thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons, held by persons having large territorial possessions.

thaneship (thān'ship), *n.* the dignity, state, or property of a thane.

thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.

thankful (thangk'fool), *adj.* grateful.

thankfully (thangk'foo-li), *adv.* gratefully.

thankless (thangk'les), *adj.* ungrateful; not gaining thanks.

thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.

thanksgiving (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.

Thanksgiving Day (dā), *n.* a day set apart annually, usually the last Thursday in November, for thanksgiving to God for national mercies.

that (*that*), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (*thōz*)], not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.

thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.

thaumatrope (thaw'ma-trōp), *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn. [Greek.]

thaumaturgic (thaw-ma-tēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, thaumaturgy: *n.* legerdemain; magical feats.

thaumaturgy (thaw'ma-tēr-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.

thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dissolve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.

the (*thē*), *def. art.* belonging to a particular class, person or thing.

thearchy (thē'ar-ki), *n.* See theocracy.

theater, theatre (thē'a-tēr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action. [Greek.]

theatrical (thē-at'ri-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic,

pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.

theatrically (thē-at′ri-ka-li), *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.

theatrophone (thē-at′rō-fōn), *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theater by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.

thebaine (thē′ba-in), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium. Also thebin.

Theban (thē′ban), *adj.* pertaining to Thebes, or to its inhabitants.

Theban Year (yēr), *n.* the ancient Egyptian year consisting of 365 days, 6 hours.

theca (thē′ka), *n.* a sheath; seed-case of a fern. [Greek.]

thee (*th*ē), *pron.* objective case of thou.

theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.

theine (thē′in), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

theirs (*th*ārz), *pron. pl.* possessive case of they.

theism (thē′izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God: opposed to atheist. [Greek.]

theist (thē′ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God: opposed to atheism.

theistic (thē-ist′ik), *adj.* pertaining to theism or theists. Also theistical.

them (*th*em), *pron.* the objective case of they.

theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition [Music].

then (*th*en), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately.

thence (*th*ens), *adv.* from that place or time.

theobromine (thē-ō-brō′min), *n.* an alkaloid contained in cacao-beans.

theocracy (thē-ok′ra-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed. [Greek.]

theocrasy (thē-ok′ra-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

theocrat (thē′ō-krat), *n.* one living under a theocracy.

theocratic (thē-ō-krat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

theodicy (thē-od′i-si), *n.* a vindication of the dealings of divine Providence, and the freedom of the uman will.

theodolite (thē-od′ō-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

theodolitic (thē-od-ō-lit′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or ascertained by means of, the theodolite.

theogony (thē-og′ō-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

theologian (thē-ō-lō′ji-an), *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

theological (thē-ō-loj′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to theology.

theology (thē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (thē-ol′ō-jiz)], the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

theophany (thē-of′a-ni), *n.* a manifestation of God to man by actual experience.

theorbo (thē-ôr′bō), *n.* a kind of large lute with two necks.

theorem (thē′ō-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved. [Greek.]

theoretical (thē-ō-ret′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Also theoretic.

theoretically (thē-ō-ret′i-ka-li), *adv.* in or by theory.

theoretics (thē-ō-ret′iks), *n.pl.* the speculative part of a science.

theorist (thē′ō-rist), *n.* one who theorizes; speculatist.

theorize (thē′ō-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

theory (thē′ō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* theories (thē′-ō-riz)], an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art consid-

ered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

theosophic (thē-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists. Also theosophical.

theosophism (thē-os'ō-fizm), *n.* pretension to divine wisdom or illumination.

theosophist (thē-os'ō-fist), *n.* a believer in theosophy. Also theosoph.

theosophy (thē-os'ō-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

therapeutic (ther-a-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science of curing diseases.

there (*th*ār), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

thereafter (*th*ār-af'tēr), *adv.* afterward (in time).

therefore (*th*ār' or *th*ēr'fōr), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

thereupon (*th*ār-u-pon'), *adv.* in consequence.

therm, a Greek *prefix* meaning *heat.* Also thermo.

thermæ (thēr'mē), *n.pl.* hot springs or baths.

thermal (thēr'mal), *adj.* pertaining to heat; warm.

thermetrograph (thēr-met'rō-graf), *n.* a self-registering thermometer. Also thermometrograph.

thermometer (thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

thermometric (thēr-mō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, made, or ascertained by, a thermometer. Also thermometrical.

thermometrically (thēr-mō-met'rika-li), *adv.* by means of a thermometer.

thermopile (thēr'mō-pīl), *n.* an instrument for indicating slight variations of temperature.

thermoscope (thēr'mō-skōp), *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

thermostat (thēr'mō-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

thermotic (thēr-mot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

thermotropism (thēr-mot'rō-pizm), *n.* the phenomena exhibited by some plants of turning towards the sun or source of heat.

thesaurus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

these, *pl.* of this.

thesis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses (thē'sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

Thespian (thes'pi-an), *adj.* pertaining to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama: hence dramatic. [Greek.]

theta (thā'ta), *n.* the Greek *th* (*θ*).

theurgic (thē-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to theurgy or alleged magic.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they (*th*ā), *pl.* of he, she, or it.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the thickest part.

thicken (thik'n), *v.t.* to make thick or thicker; render dense; inspissate; make dark or obscure: *v.i.* become thick or thicker.

thickening (thik'n-ing), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it thicker.

thicket (thik'et), *n* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thickset (thik'set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thievish (thēv'ish), *adj.* addicted to theft; dishonest; obtained by stealing.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thiller (thil'ẽr), *n.* the shaft horse.
thimble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.
thimble-rig (thim'bl-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging], to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.
thin (thin), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close or crowded; poor; slight; meager; not full or well grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t.* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.
thine (*th*īn), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.
thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, &c.
think (thingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking], to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reason; believe; judge; intend or purpose; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine.
thinkable (thingk'a-bl), *adj.* conceivable.
thinking (thingk'ing), *adj.* having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought: *n.* meditation; judgment.
thinness (thin'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thin.
third (thẽrd), *adj.* the next after the second: the ordinal of three; noting one of three equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals [Music].
thirst (thẽrst), *n.* the sensation of a desire to drink; great desire for drink; drought; eager desire: *v.i.* to be thirsty.
thirstily (thẽrst'i-li), *adv.* in a thirsty manner.
thirstiness (thẽrst'i-nes), *n.* the state of being thirsty.
thirsty (thẽrst'i), *adj.* [*comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest], feeling thirst.
thirteen (thẽr'tēn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.
thirteenth (thẽr'tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth: the ordinal of thirteen.
thirtieth (thẽr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.
thirty (thẽr'ti), *adj.* three times more than 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.
this (*th*is), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these, (*th*ēz)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.
thistle (this'l), *n.* a plant with a prickly stem and leaves, of the genus Carduus.
thither (thi*th*'ẽr), *adv.* to that place or end.
thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.
thong (thong), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.
thoracic (thō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax. [Latin.]
thorax (thō'raks), *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c.; breastplate or cuirass.
thorit (thō'rīt), *n.* an isometric mineral; a powerful high explosive.
thorium (thō'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also thorinum.
thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.
thornback (thôrn'bak), *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate.
thorny (thôrn'i), *adj.* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.
thorough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.
thorough bass (bās), *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures [Music].
thorough-bred (thur'ō-bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.
thoroughfare (thur'ō-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to

another; an unobstructed way for traffic.

thoroughly (thur'ō-li), *adv.* completely; fully.

thorough-paced (thur'ō-pāst), *adj.* going all lengths; complete.

those, *pl.* of that.

thou (*th*ou), *pron.* [*pl.* yoū (ū)], 2 *per. sing.* of I.

though (*th*ō), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.

thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of think.

thoughtful (thawt'fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.

thoughtfully (thawt'foo-li), *adv.* in a thoughtful manner; with thought.

thoughtless (thawt'les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.

thought-reader (thawt'rē-dēr), *n.* one who practices thought-reading.

thought-reading (thawt'rē-ding), *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking of; mind-reading.

thousand (thou'zand), *adj.* consisting of 1,000: *n.* 1,000; a large number.

thousandth (thou'zandth), *adj.* next in order after 999th: the ordinal of 1,000.

thraldom (thrawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.

thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.

thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.

thrasher (thrash'ēr), *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark, the sea-fox; a thrashing machine.

thrashing (thrash'ing), *n.* the operation of separating grain from the husk; a sound flogging.

thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through.

threadbare (thred'bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.

threat (thret), *n.* a menace: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.

threaten (thret'n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.

threatening (thret'n-ing), *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.

three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* a number the sum of 2 and 1.

threefold (thrē'fōld), same as thrice.

threepence (thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents.

threnody (thren'ō-di), *n.* a dirge.

thresh, same as thrash.

threshold (thresh'ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.

threw (thrōō), *p.t.* of throw.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* three times; repeatedly.

thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; a plant.

thriftily (thrift'i-li), *adv.* in a thrifty manner. [Icelandic.]

thriftiness (thrift'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thrifty.

thriftless (thrift'les), *adj.* without business sense; neglectful of one's affairs.

thrifty (thrift'i), *adj.* [*comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest], characterized by economy and good management; frugal.

thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a thrilling sensation; quiver.

thriller (thril'ēr), *n.* a cheap novel that excites the reader. [Slang.]

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving], to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.

thriving (thrīv'ing), *p.adj.* increasing in wealth; prosperous or successful; growing.

throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel. &c.

throatiness (thrōt'i-ness), *n.* gutteral utterance.

throaty (thrōt'i), *adj.* guttural.

throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.

throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

thrombosis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood. [Greek.]

throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt. [Latin.]

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

throstle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

throstling (thros'ling), *n.* a disease in cattle, characterized by a swelling in the throat.

throttle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the windpipe; a throttle-valve.

throttle-valve (throt'l-valv), *n.* a valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

throughout (thrōō-out'), *adv.* in every part.

throve (thrōv), *p.t.* of thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing], to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shape or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming], to fringe or put tufts on; play idly or unskillfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to strum; drum.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Merula; a disease of infants characterized by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses. [Danish.]

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thrusting (thrust'ing), *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder, as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali; a ruffian. [Hindu.]

thuggee (thug-ē'), *n.* the practice of murder by the thugs. Also thuggism, thuggery.

Thule (thū'le), *n.* the name given by the ancient geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known. [Latin.]

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumbscrew (thum'skrōō), *n.* a screw to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also thumbikins.

thummim (thum'im), *n.pl.* a mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest signifying perfection. [Hebrew.]

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with a dull heavy blow.

thumper (thump'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, thumps; something huge; barefaced lie.

thunder (thun'dĕr), *n.* the noise ac-

companying a flash of lightning; loud noise; an alarming denunciation or threat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thunderbolt (thun'dẽr-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thundering (thun'dẽr-ing), *adj.* emitting, or producing, a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

thunderstruck (thun'dẽr-struk), *p. adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

thundery (thun'dẽr-i), *adj.* produced by, or accompanied with, thunder. Also thunderous.

thurible (thū'ri-bl), *n.* a censer.

thurifer (thū'ri-fẽr), *n.* one who attends the priest at mass, &c., and carries the thurible.

Thursday (thẽrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*th*us), *adv.* in this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus) the resin of the spruce fir.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; thump.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep.* & *adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side: *v.t.* oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*th*ī), *pron. poss. case* of thou.

thyine (thī'in), *adj.* noting a kind of wood of the cedar family yielding a resin called sandarach.

thylacine (thil'a-sin), *n.* the zebra wolf of New Zealand. [Greek.]

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus. [Greek.]

thyroid (thī'roid), *adj.* shield-shaped: noting one of the cartilages of the larynx. [Greek.]

thyrsoid (thẽr'soid), *adj.* thyrsus-shaped.

thyrsus (thẽr'sus), *n.* [*pl.* thyrsi (thẽr'sī)], a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees.

thyself (thī-self'), emphatic for thy. [Greek.]

tiara (tī-ā'ra), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem. [French.]

tibia (tib'i-a), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; shin-bone.

tibial (tib'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to the tibia. [Latin.]

tic (tik), *n.* neuralgia. Also tic-douloureux.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c.; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

ticket (tik'et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, &c., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket. [French.]

ticking (tik'ing), *n.* cloth used for bed-ticks.

tickle (tik'l), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter; gratify and amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

tickler (tik'ler), *n.* one who, or that which, tickles; something puzzling or difficult.

ticklish (tik'lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tickseed (tik'sēd), *n.* a common name for plants of the genera Corispermum and Coreopsis.

tidal (tīd'al), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c.; stream; time; season; turning point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tidily (tīd'i-li), *adv.* in a tidy manner.

tidiness (tīd'i-nes), *n.* neatness.

tidings (tīd'ingz), *n.pl.* news.

tidology (tīd-ol′ō-ji), *n.* the science of tides.

tidy (tīd′i), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one [Music]: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes [Music]: *v.i.* to make an equal score.

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other. [Old French.]

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third [Music]. [Old French.]

tiercel (tēr′sel), *n.* a male hawk.

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tiffany (tif′a-ni), *n.* a thin gauze of silk.

tiffin (tif′in), *n.* a light luncheon. [Anglo-Indian.]

tige (tēzh), *n.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

tiger (tī′gēr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery. [Latin.]

tiger-flower (tī′gēr-flou-ēr), *n.* a flower of the Iris order, spotted yellow and orange.

tiger-lily (tī′gēr-lil-i), *n.* a handsome lily having flowers spotted with orange.

tiger-wood (tī′gēr-wood), *n.* a valuable wood yielded by a tree of British Guiana.

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tighten (tīt′n), *v.t.* to make tight.

tigress (tī′gres), *n.* the female of the tiger.

tigrine (tī′grin), *adj.* tiger-like.

tigrish (tī′grish), *adj.* resembling a tiger; fierce.

tilbury (til′bri), *n.* an old-fashioned gig. [English.]

tilde (til′de), *n.* a mark (~) placed over *n* in Spanish words to indicate that between the *n* and the following vowel a *y* sound is to be introduced.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a Masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

tiler (tīl′ēr), *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; door-keeper of a Masonic lodge. Tyler.

tiliaceous (til-i-ā′shus), *adj.* allied to, or like, the limetree. [Latin.]

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, &c.; cultivate.

tillage (til′āj), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

tiller (til′ēr), *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer: upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

tilt-hammer (tilt′ham-ēr), *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

tilting (tilt′ing), *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

timber (tim′bēr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.;

piece of wood for building or already framed; wooded land; *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

timbre (tim'ber), *n.* tone or character of musical sound. [French.]

timbrel (tim'brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tabret. [French.]

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper time; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

timeliness (tīm'li-nes), *n.* seasonableness.

timelock (tīm'lok), *n.* a lock capable of being set by a clockwork attachment, so that it will not open except at the expiration of a certain time.

timely (tīm'li), *adj.* [*comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest], being or occurring in time; opportune.

time-piece (tīm'pēs), *n.* any instrument for recording time.

timid (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

timidity (tim-id'i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

timist (tīm'ist), *n.* one who keeps time. [Music.]

timorous (tim'ēr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

timothy grass (tim'ō-thi gras), *n.* a valuable grass used for fodder.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tinned, *p.pr.* tinning], to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tinamou (tin'a-mōō), *n.* a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tincal (ting'kal), *n.* crude borax.

tinctorial (tingk-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or imparting, a color. [Latin.]

tincture (tingk'tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge. [Latin.]

tinder (tin'dēr), *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

tinfoil (tin'foil), *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tingle (ting'gl), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain.

tinker (ting'kēr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c.: *v.t.* to patch up: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner.

tinkle (ting'kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinned (tind), *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

tin-plate (tin'plāt), *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

tinsel (tin'sel), *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tintinnabulation (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells. [Latin.]

tinto (tin'tō), *n.* a red Madeira wine.

tintometer (tin-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of color by comparison with standard shades or tints.

tintype (tin'tīp), same as ferrotype.

tiny (tī'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest], very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of any-

thing small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting; tilt: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping], to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

tipcat (tip'kat), *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

tipper (tip'ẽr), *n.* a kind of ale.

tippet (tip'et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

tipping (tip'ing), *n.* the peculiar articulation given to the flute by the player's tongue striking the roof of the mouth.

tipple (tip'l), *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor. [Norwegian.]

tipsily (tip'si-li), *adv.* in a tipsy manner.

tipsiness (tip'si-nes), *n.* the state of being tipsy.

tipstaff (tip'staf), *n.* a constable.

tipster (tip'stẽr), *n.* one who supplies private information about race-horses, &c.

tipsy (tip'si), *adj.* intoxicated.

tipsy-cake (tip'si-kāk), *n.* sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

tiptoe (tip'tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tiptop (tip'top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

tirade (ti-rād'), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes. [Italian.]

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor; weary or fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

tireless (tīr'les), *adj.* incapable of fatigue; unwearied; lacking a tire (for a wheel).

tiresome (tīr'sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

tiresomely (tīr'sum-li), *adv.* in a tiresome manner.

tiresomeness (tīr'sum-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tiresome.

tirwit (tẽr'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

Tisri (tiz'ri), *n.* the seventh month of the ecclesiastical, and first month of the Jewish civil year, corresponding to part of September and October. Also Tishri.

tissue (tish'ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization of parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave. [French.]

tissued (tish'ōōd), *adj.* variegated.

tissue-paper (tish'ōō-pā-pẽr), *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.

tit (tit), *n.* morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.

Titanic (tī-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like the Titans, the fabled giants of classic mythology: hence, huge; of enormous strength. [Latin.]

titanium (tī-tā'ni-um), *n.* a rare, and extremely hard metal, allied to tin: found in combination.

titbit (tit'bit), or **tid-bit** (tid'bit), *n.* a choice morsel.

tit-for-tat (tit-fôr-tat'), *n.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.

tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

tithing (tīth'ing), *n.* the taking or levying of tithes.

titillate (tit'i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.

titillation (tit-i-lā'shun), *n.* a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling.

titivate (tit'i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.

titlark (tit'lärk), *n.* any small singing bird of the genus Anthus.

title (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appella-

tion of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle. Latin.]

title-deed (tī'tl-dēd), *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.

titmouse (tit'mous), *n.* [*pl.* titmice (tit'mīs)], a small, active, perching bird. Also tit.

titrate (tīt'rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.

titration (ti-trā'shun), *n.* volumetric analysis.

titter (tit'ẽr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.

tittle (tit'l), *n.* a small particle; iota.

tittle-tattle (tit'l-tat'l), *n.* idle, trifling talk.

titular (tit'ū-lar), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal; having the title without the duties of an office.

tmesis (tmē'sis), *n.* the separation of a compound word by the insertion of one or more words between its parts. [Greek.]

to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion towards; in accordance with.

toad (tōd), *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.

toadeater (tōd'ēt-ẽr), *n.* a sycophant.

toadfish (tōd'fish), *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth, of the genus Batrachus.

toadstone (tōd'stōn), *n.* a local name for a kind of basaltic or igneous rock; bufonite.

toadstool (tōd'stōōl), *n.* a name of numerous species of non-edible fungi of the genus Agaricus.

toady (tōd'i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying], to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.

toadyism (tōd'i-izm), *n.* sycophancy.

toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk. [Old French.]

tobacco (tō-bak'ō), *n.* an American plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.

tobacconist (tō-bak'ō-nist), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c. [W. Indian.]

tobine (tō'bin), *n.* a stout, twilled, dress silk.

toboggan (tō-bog'an), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.

toby (tō'bi), *n.* a large stone mug for beer and ale.

tocsin (tok'sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.

to-day (tōō-dā'), *n.* the present day: *adv.* on the present day.

toddle (tod'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.

toddler (tod'lẽr), *n.* one who toddles; a young child.

toddy (tod'i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

to-do (tōō-dōō'), *n.* stir; commotion; bustle.

toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.

toffy (tof'i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.

toga (tō'ga), *n.* [*pl.* togas (tō'gaz), togæ (tō'jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

toga virilis (vi-rī'lis), *n.* the toga assumed by Roman youths at the age of fourteen.

together (too-ge*th*'ẽr), *adv.* in company or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.

toggery (tog'ẽr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.

toggle (tog'l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.

toggle-joint (tog'l-joint), *n.* an elbow or knee joint.

toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue.

toilet (toi'let), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table; dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire.

toilinette (toi-li-net'), *n.* a cloth the

weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk. [French.]

toilsome (toil'sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.

toilsomely (toil'sum-li), *adv.* in a toilsome manner.

toilsomeness (toil'sum-nes), *n.* laboriousness.

Tokay (tō-kā'), *n.* a rich Hungarian wine.

token (tō'kn), a mark or sign; memorial of affection, &c.; symbol of good faith or authenticity; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.

tola (tō'la), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.

told (tōld), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of tell.

Toledo (tō-lē'dō), *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper, made originally at Toledo, Spain.

tolerable (tol'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.

tolerableness (tol'ēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.

tolerably (tol'ēr-a-bli), *adv.* passably.

tolerance (tol'ēr-ans), *n.* endurance; toleration.

tolerant (tol'ēr-ant), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration. [Latin.]

tolerate (tol'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.

toleration (tol-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.

toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell; annul: *v.t.* to draw or lead.

tolu (tō'lū), *n.* a balsam produced by a South American tree (*Myroxylon toluifera*).

tomahawk (tom'a-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill with a tomahawk.

toman (tō'män), *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about $1.76.

tomato (tō-mā' or tō-mä'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes (tō-mā' or -mä'tōz)], a plant and its well-known fleshy fruit. Formerly called love-apple. [Spanish.]

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tombac (tom'bak), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

tomboy (tom'boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tom-cat (tom'kat), *n.* a full-grown male cat.

tomcod (tom'kod), *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

tomentose (tō-men'tōs), *adj.* covered so closely with hairs as to be scarcely discernible; nappy. Also tomentous.

tomentum (tō-men'tum), *n.* the closely matted down on the leaves or stems of certain plants. [Latin.]

tomfool (tom'fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler.

tomfoolery (tom-fool'ēr-i), *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

tomin (tō'min), *n.* a jeweler's weight of 12 grains.

Tommy Atkins (tom'i at'kinz), *n.* the generic name for the British private soldier.

to-morrow (tōō-mor'ō), *n.* the day following the present day: *adv.* on the day following to-day.

tompion (tom'pi-on), *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron button to which a charge of grape-shot is affixed. Also tampion.

tomtit (tom'tit), *n.* the titmouse.

tom-tom (tom'tom), *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies. Also tam-tam.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40 cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tông).

tonality (tōn-al'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch. [French.]

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; quality of the voice; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the col-

ors of a painting; interval of sound; chant [Music]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade of color; mitigate.

tone-deaf (tōn-def′), *adj.* unable to distinguish between different tones.

tongs (tôngs), *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

tongue (tung), *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* talk; prate.

tonic (ton′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

to-night (tōō-nīt′), *n.* the present night: *adv.* on the present night.

tonite (tō′nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

Tonka bean (tong′ka bēn), *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, &c.

tonnage (tun′āj), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

tonneau (tun′ō), *n.* the body of an automobile, behind the chauffeur.

tonsilitis (ton-sil-ī′tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

tonsils (ton′silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.

tonsorial (ton-sō′ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

tonsure (ton′shūr), *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Roman Catholic clerics: *v.i.* to give the tonsure to.

tontine (ton-tēn′), *n.* a loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.

too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

took, *p.t.* of take.

tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.

tooling (tōōl′ing), *n.* workmanship performed with a tool: *v.i.* to drive rapidly. [English colloq.]

toon (tōōn), *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the East Indies and Australia.

toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn. [Dutch.]

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.

toothache (tōōth′āk), *n.* pain in the teeth.

toothless (tōōth′les), *adj.* without teeth.

toothsome (tōōth′sum), *adj.* palatable.

toothsomely (tōōth′sum-li), *adv.* palatably.

toothsomeness (tōōth′sum-nes), *n.* the quality of being toothsome.

toothwort (tōōth′wērt), *n.* a plant of various genera having indented leaves.

top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping], to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.

topaz (tō′paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors used as a gem.

topazolite (tō-paz′ō-līt), *n.* a variety of garnet. [French.]

top-boots (top′bōōtz), *n.pl.* high boots with light-colored tops, used for riding, &c.

tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees. [Hindu.]

topee (tō-pē′), *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also topi.

toper (tō′pēr), *n.* a drunkard.

topgallant (top′gal-ant), *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.

tophamper (top′ham-pēr), *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, &c.

Tophet (tō′fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Val-

ley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch; subsequently made a burial place: hence hell.

topic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument; theme. [French.]

topical (top'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.

topically (top'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a topical manner; locally.

top-knot (top'not), *n.* a crest of hair or feathers on the top of the head.

toplofty (top'lôf-ti), *adj.* overbearing; arrogant.

topmast (top'mast), *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.

topographer (tō-pog'ra-fēr), *n.* one who describes particular places in writing. [French from Greek.]

topographic (top-ō-graf'ik), *adj.* descriptive of a particular place. Topographical.

topographically (top-ō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a topographic manner.

topography (tō-pog'ra-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.; the features of a region or locality.

topping (top'ing), *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.

topple (top'l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.

topsail (top'sāl), *n.* the sail second from the deck.

topsy-turvy (top'si-tēr'vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.

toque (tōk), *n.* a close-fitting bonnet.

tor (tôr), *n.* high-pointed hill; jutting rock.

Torah (tō'rä), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.

torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.

tore (tōr), *p.t.* of tear.

toreador (tor-e-a-dōr'), *n.* a bull fighter. [Spanish.]

toreutic (tō-rōō'tik), *adj.* pertaining to carved or sculptured work, especially to metallic work in basso-relievo.

torment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish: *v.t.* (tôr-ment') to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass. [French.]

tormentil (tôr'men-til), *n.* an astringent root.

torn (tōrn), *p.t.* of tear.

tornado (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes (tôr-nā'dōz)], a violent tempest or whirlwind. [Spanish.]

torose (tō'rōs), *adj.* swelling in knobs; uneven.

torpedo (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes (tôr-pē'dōz)], a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo. [Latin.]

torpedo-boat (tôr-pē'dō-bōt), *n.* a boat constructed to navigate under water and launch torpedoes at the enemy's ships or ram them.

torpescent (tôr-pes'ent), *adj.* becoming torpid.

torpid (tôr'pid), *adj.* numb; inactive.

torpidity (tôr-pid'i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility. [Latin.]

torpify (tôr'pi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torpified, *p.pr.* torpifying], to make torpid; benumb.

torpor (tôr'pēr), *n.* a numbness; inactivity.

torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations. [Latin.]

torrefy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying], to dry by fire; roast (ores).

torrent (tor'ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along. [Latin.]

torrid (tor'id), *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.

torsion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turning or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

torso (tôr'sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos, torsi (tôr'sōz, tôr'sē)], the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated. [Italian.]

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage. [French.]

tortile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.

tortilla (tôr-tēl'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate. [Spanish.]

tortoise (tôr'tis), *n.* a reptile of the

family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo. [French.]

tortuous (tôr'tū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.

torture (tôr'tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.

torus (tō'rus), *n.* a large semi-circular molding in the base of a column; that part of a flower on which the carpels are seated. [Latin.]

Tory (tō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* Tories (tō'riz)], in English politics, a Conservative: *adj.* pertaining to Conservatives.

Toryism (tō'ri-izm), *n.* the principles of the Tories or Conservatives.

toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.

tossing (tos'ing), *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.

toss-up (tos'up), *n.* the common practice of throwing a coin into the air to decide a wager; hence, an equal chance.

tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment: *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting], to add; count up.

total (tō'tal), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.

totality (tō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum. [Latin.]

totally (tō'tal-i), *adv.* entirely; fully.

tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry.

totem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of a tribe or clan.

totter (tot'ẽr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel.

tottery (tot'ẽr-i), *adj.* shaking as if about to fall; unsteady.

toucan (tōō-kän'), *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with a long curved beak.

touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; to ask for a loan; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.

touchily (tuch'i-li), *adv.* peevishly.

touchiness (tuch'i-nes), *n.* irritability.

touching (tuch'ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

touchstone (tuch'stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver; hence a criterion.

touchwood (tuch'wood), *n.* dried fungus or decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly.

touchy (tuch'i), *adj.* irritable; peevish.

tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough.

toughen (tuf'n), *v.i.* to grow or become tough: *v.t.* to make tough.

toughish (tuf'ish), *adj.* somewhat tough.

toupee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl. [French.]

tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* the country. [French.]

tourbillion (tōōr-bil'yun), *n.* an ornamental rotating firework. [French.]

tourist (tōōr'ist), *n.* excursionist.

tourmaline (tōōr'ma-lin), *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems. [French.]

tournament (tōōr'na-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also tourney.

tourniquet (tōōr'ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

tousle or **touzle** (touz'l), *v.t.* to pull about roughly; put in disorder.

tout (tout), *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches

racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.

tout-ensemble (tōō-täng-säm'bl), *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, &c., regarded as a whole.

touter (tout'ẽr), *n.* one who hangs about to secure custom for his employer, as of a hotel, a gambling house, &c.

tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, as a vessel, through the water by means of a rope.

towage (tō'āj), *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.

toward (tō'ẽrd), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near; at hand. Also towards.

towel (tou'el) *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.

toweling (tou'el-ing), *n.* cloth for towels.

tower (tou'ẽr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high headdress worn by women in the seventeenth century: *v.i.* to rise to a great height; to be lofty.

towering (tou'ẽr-ing), *adj.* very high; elevated; violent; outrageous.

town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village, and not being a city.

town-hall (toun'hawl), *n.* a public hall for the official business of a town.

township (toun'ship), *n.* the district or territory into which many of the States are divided and subordinate to the county.

toxemia, toxæmia (toks-ē'mi-a), *n.* blood poisoning. [Greek.]

toxic (toks'ik), *adj.* poisonous.

toxicant (toks'i-kant), *n.* a poisonous substance of any kind.

toxicologist (toks-i-kol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in toxicology.

toxicology (toks-i-kol'ō-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c.

toxicomania (toks-i-kō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.

toxin (toks'in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.

toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toyed, *p.pr.* toying], to dally amorously; trifle.

trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly. [French.]

traceable (trās'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.

tracery (trās'ẽr-i), *n.* an architectural ornamentation in Gothic structures.

trachea (trā'ke-a), *n.* the windpipe: *pl.* the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ). [Greek.]

tracheal (trā'ke-al), *adj.* pertaining to the trachea.

tracheotomy (trā-ke-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

trachitis (trā-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the trachea. Also tracheitis.

trachyte (trak'īt), *n.* a term applied to the feldspathic class of igneous rocks.

trachytic (trā-kit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, trachyte.

tracing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind. [Dutch.]

trackage (trak'āj), *n.* towage.

trackless (trak'les), *adj.* pathless; untrodden and unmarked by human feet.

tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.

tractability (trakt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* docility. [Latin.]

tractable (trakt'a-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

Tractarian (trak-tā'ri-an), *n.* a movement in the Anglican Church about 1840–45 toward Roman Catholicism. The greatest of the Tractarians was J. H. Newman, afterwards Cardinal Newman.

tractate (trak'tāt), *n.* a small book or treatise.
tractile (trak'til), *adj.* ductile.
traction (trak'shun), *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.
tractive (trak'tiv), *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.
tractor (trak'tēr), *n.* that which draws or is used in drawing.
tractrix (trak'triks), *n.* a curve, the tangent of which is always equal to a given line. Also tractatrix, tractory.
trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell; traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.
trade-mark (trād'märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods, to show his exclusive right.
trade-price (trād'prīs), *n.* the price of an article as charged to a retailer.
trader (trād'ēr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; a dealer in buying and selling or barter.
trade-sale (trād'sāl), *n.* an auction by and for booksellers.
tradesman (trādz-man), *n.* a shopkeeper. A merchant is called a trader, but not a tradesman.
trades-union (trādz'ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for protection of their interests in any particular trade or industry.
trades-unionism (trādz-ūn'yun-ism), *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.
trades-unionist (trādz-ūn'yun-ist), *n.* a member of a trades-union.
trade-wind (trād'wind), *n.* a name given to winds in the torrid zone, and often a little beyond it, which blow from the same quarter throughout the year, unless when affected by local causes. Their general direction is from N. E. to S. W. on the north side of the equator, and from S. E. to N. W. on the south side of the equator.
trading (trā'ding), *p.pr.* trafficking; exchanging commodities by barter, or buying and selling them; carrying on commerce; as, a trading company.
tradition (tra-dish'un), *n.* the delivery of opinions, doctrines, practices, rites, and customs, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions or practice from forefathers to descendants by oral communication, without written memorials. Thus, children derive their vernacular language chiefly from tradition. Most of our early notions are received by tradition from our parents. [Latin.]
traditional (tra-dish'un-al), *adj.* delivered orally from father to son; communicated from ancestors to descendants by word only; transmitted from age to age without writing. [Latin.]
traditionally (tra-dish'un-a-li), *adv.* by transmission from father to son, or from age to age. [Latin.]
traduce (tra-dūs'), *v.t.* to slander [Latin.]
traffic (traf'ik), *n.* trade; commerce, either by barter or by buying and selling. This word, like trade, comprehends every species of dealing in the exchange or passing of goods or merchandise from hand to hand for an equivalent, unless the business of retailing be excepted.
traffic, *v.i.* to trade; to pass goods and commodities from one person to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to barter; to buy and sell wares; to carry on commerce: *v.t.* to exchange in traffic.
tragacanth (trag'a-kanth), *n.* a gum obtained from the tragacanthus or goat's horn; it is used in coughs and catarrhs. [Latin.]
tragedian (tra-gē'di-an), *n.* a writer or actor of tragedy. [Latin.] *Fem.* **tragedienne** (tra-gē-di-en'). [French.]
tragedy (traj'e-di), *n.* a dramatic poem representing some signal action performed by illustrious persons, and generally having a fatal issue. A fatal and mournful event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence. [Latin.]

tragic (traj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy; fatal to life; mournful; sorrowful; calamitous.

tragically (traj'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a tragical manner; with fatal issue; mournfully; sorrowfully.

tragi-comedy (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* a kind of dramatic piece in which serious and comic scenes are blended.

tragi-comic (traj'i-kom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragi-comedy; partaking of a mixture of grave and comic scenes.

trail (trāl), *n.* the track or scent left by a hunter: *v.t.* to drag along the ground; to follow the scent of a hunter, or of game: *v.i.* to be drawn out at length. [Celtic-Latin.]

train (trān), *v.t.* to draw along; to educate; to exercise; to discipline; to teach and form by practice; to form to a proper shape; to trace a lode to its head: *n.* something drawn along behind; the end of a robe, &c.; an artifice; the after part of a gun-carriage; a retinue; a company of soldiers in order; a line of gunpowder prepared for discharging a much larger mass; a continuous line of cars on a railway; a number of cannon brought into the field. [French.]

trainbearer (trān'bār-er), *n.* one who holds up a train.

trainer (trān'er), *n.* one who trains up; an instructor; one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for athletic exercises.

training (trān'ing), *n.* the act or process of drawing or educating; education.

train-oil (trān'oil), *n.* the oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales by boiling.

traipse (trāps), *v.i.* to walk sluttishly or carelessly. [A low word.]

trait (trāt), *n.* a stroke; a touch; a line; a feature. [French.]

traitor (trā'tēr), *n.* one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place intrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; or one who takes arms and levies war against his country; or one who aids an enemy in conquering his country. *Fem.* traitress. See treason. [Old French.]

traitorous (trā'tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of treason; treacherous; perfidious; faithless; as, a *traitorous* officer or subject.

trajectory (tra-jek'to-ri), *n.* the curve which a body describes in space, as a planet or comet in its orbit, or a stone thrown upward obliquely in the air. [Latin.]

tram (tram), *n.* one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway: *v.i.* to travel by tram-car.

trammel (tram'ml), *n.* a net used for hunting or fishing; a shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action or freedom: *v.t.* to impede, hinder, shackle.

tramontana (trā-mon-tä'na), *n.* a chilly north wind peculiar to the Mediterranean. [Italian.]

tramontane (trä-mon-tān'), *adj.* literally, lying or being beyond the mountain; foreign; barbarous. The Italians sometimes use this epithet for ultramontane, and apply it to the countries north of the Alps, as France and Germany, and particularly to their ecclesiastics, jurists, painters, &c.; the French lawyers call certain Italian canonists tramontane or ultramontane doctors; considering them as favoring too much the court of Rome. See ultramontane.

tramp (tramp), *v.i.* to wander about; to stroll. [Dutch.]

tramp or **tramper** (tramp'ēr), *n.* a stroller; a vagrant or vagabond.

trample (tram'pl), *v.t.* to tread under foot; to tread with pride, contempt, and insult. [Swedish.]

trampoose (tram-pōōs'), *v.t.* to walk with labor, or heavily.

tramway (tram'wā), *n.* a street railway; an electric street railway running on steel rails.

trance (trans), *n.* an ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into celestial regions; in medicine, catalepsy, i. e., total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion; pulsation and

breathing continuing; muscles flexible; body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation.

traneen (trä-nēn′), *n.* crested dog's tail grass. [Irish.]

tranquil (tran′kwil), *adj.* quiet; calm; undisturbed; peaceful, not agitated.

tranquillity (tran-kwil′i-ti), *n.* quietness; a calm state; freedom from disturbance or agitation. [French.]

tranquillize (tran′kwi-līz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or calm.

tranquilly (tran′kwi-li), *adv.* quietly; peacefully.

trans, a Latin *prefix* meaning *over, across, beyond, on the other side.*

transact (trans-akt′), *v.i.* to conduct matters; to treat; to manage.

transaction (trans-ak′shun), *n.* the doing or performing of any business; management of any affair.

transactor (trans-ak′tẽr), *n.* one who performs or conducts any business.

transalpine (trans-al′pin), *adj.* lying or being beyond the Alps in regard to Rome, that is, on the north or west of the Alps.

transatlantic (trans-at-lan′tik), *adj.* beyond or across the Atlantic Ocean.

transcend (tran-send′), *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed. [Latin.]

transcendency (tran-send′en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence.

transcendent (tran-send′ent), *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience.

transcendental (tran-sen-dent′al), *adj.* noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience or external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.

transcendentalism (tran-sen-dent′-al-izm), *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori,* or independent of experience; a religious movement in the United States (1839) associated with Emerson and Channing.

transcribe (tran-skrīb′), *v.t.* to copy.

transcript (tran′skript), *n.* a written copy from an original.

transcription (tran-skrip′shun), *n.* a copy.

transept (tran′sept), *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.

transfer (trans-fẽr′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transferred, *p.pr.* transferring], to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, &c.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *n.* (trans′fer) conveyance of a right, title, property, &c., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.

transferability (trans-fẽr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transferable.

transferable (trans-fẽr′a-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred. Also transferrible.

transferee (trans-fẽr-ē′), *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.

transference (trans-fẽr′ens), *n.* the act of transference, as thought-transference.

transferrer (trans-fẽr′ẽr), *n.* one who makes a transfer.

transfiguration (trans-fig-ū-rā′shun), *n.* a change of form or appearance, especially the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the Mount.

transfigure (trans-fig′ūr), *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.

transfix (trans-fiks′), *v.t.* to pierce through.

transfixion (trans-fik′shun), *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

transform (trans-fôrm′), *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of (an algebraic equation) into another of different form without altering its value.

transformation (trans-fôr-mā′shun), *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character; conversion.

transformer (trans-fôrm'ẽr), *n.* an induction coil for raising or lowering electric pressure.

transfuse (trans-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out of one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

transfusion (trans-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

transgress (trans-gres'), *v.i.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, &c.; sin: *v.t.* break or violate.

transgression (trans-gresh'un), *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offense; sin.

transgressor (trans-gres'ẽr), *n.* an offender.

transient (tran'shent), *adj.* fleeting; brief.

transit (tran'sit), *n.* a passage through or over; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

transition (tran-sish'un), *n.* the passage from one place or state to another; change, as of key in music or of the subject of discourse.

transitional (tran-sish'un-al), *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

transitive (tran'si-tiv), *adj.* noting an action passing from a subject to an object.

transitively (tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* in a transitive manner.

transitiveness (tran'si-tiv-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being transitive.

transitorily (tran'si-tō-ri-li), *adv.* with a short continuance.

transitoriness (tran'si-tō-ri-nes), *n.* shortness of duration.

transitory (tran'si-tō-ri), *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.

translate (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.

translation (trans-lā'shun), *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

translator (trans-lā'tẽr), *n.* one who translates.

transliteration (trans-lit-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the representation of the sounds in one language by the alphabetical signs of another; as τίθημι (Greek) may be transliterated *tithemi*.

translucent (trans-lū'sent), *adj.* semi-transparent.

transmigration (trans-mī-grā'shun), *n.* the passage from one place, state, or condition to another. Thus many have believed in the transmigration of souls, i. e., the soul, at death, entering another living body. See metempsychosis.

transmissibility (trans-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transmissible.

transmissible (trans-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or through a body or substance.

transmission (trans-mish'un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also transmittal.

transmit (trans-mit'), *v.t* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting], to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.

transmitter (trans-mit'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, transmits; a telegraphic or telephonic sending instrument.

transmutation (trans-mū-tā'shun), *n.* change from one form, nature, substance, or species, into another.

transmute (trans-mūt'), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

transom (tran'som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or cross-bar in a window.

transparency (trans-par'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* transparencies (trans-par'en-siz)], the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

transparent (trans-par'ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.

transpiration (tran-spi-rā'shun), *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.

transpire (tran-spīr′), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; be exhaled; become known; come to pass; occur: *v.t.* to perspire; exhale.

transplant (trans-plant′), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.

transplantation (trans-plan-tā′shun), *n.* the act of transplanting.

transport (trans-pōrt′), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans′port) conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another; violent manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.

transportation (trans-pōr-tā′shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.

transporting (trans-pōrt′ing), *adj.* ravishing; ecstatic.

transpose (trans-pōz′), *v.t.* to change the place or order of, by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by changing the sign.

transposition (trans-pō-zish′un), *n.* the act of transposing; state of being transposed. Also transposal.

transubstantiation (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā′shun), *n.* the doctrine that after consecration, the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.

transude (trans-ūd′), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

transverse (trans-vērs′), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.

transversely (trans-vērs′li), *adv.* in a transverse direction.

trap (trap), *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood; a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c.: *pl.* baggage; portable articles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping], to catch in, or as in a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.

trapeze (tra-pēz′), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.

trapezium (tra-pē′zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by four right lines, of which no two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

trapezoid (trap′e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with four sides, having two sides parallel to each other.

trapper (trap′ėr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.

trappings (trap′ingz), *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.

Trappist (trap′ist), *n.* a member of a Cistercian order, founded in 1140 by Rotrou at Soligny-la-Trappe. Their vow embraces silence, long prayers, and hard manual labor.

trash (trash), *n.* refuse; worthless or useless matter; rubbish; decayed leaves and stems of the sugar-cane.

trashiness (trash′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.

trashy (trash′i), *adj.* [*comp.* trashier, *superl.* trashiest], worthless, useless.

trass (tras), *n.* a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth, used as a hydraulic cement. Also terras.

traumatic (traw-mat′ik), *adj.* pertaining to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.

travado (tra-vā′dō), *n.* a sudden squall accompanied with lightning and rain. [Spanish.]

travail (trav′il or trav′āl), *n.* labor with pain; severe toil; parturition: *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.

trave (trāv), *n.* a wooden frame for confining a horse while being shod.

travel (trav′el), *v.i.* to journey, especially to foreign or distant places; proceed; move: *v.t.* to journey over: *n.* the act of journeying, especially to foreign or distant places: *pl.* an account of occurrences and things seen during a journey.

traveler (trav′el-ėr), *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercan-

tile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

traverse (tra-vĕrs'), *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece; something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; multiply; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

travesty (trav'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* travesties (trav'es-tiz)], a burlesque or parody: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* travestied, *p.pr.* travestying], to burlesque or parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

trawler (trawl'ĕr), *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

trawling (trawl'ing), *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

tray (trā), *n.* [*pl.* trays (trāz)], a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, &c.; salver.

trayful (trā'fool), *n.* [*pl.* trayfuls (trā'foolz)], as much as a tray will contain.

treacherous (trech'ĕr-us), *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

treachery (trech'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treacheries (trech'ĕr-iz)], treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

treacle (trē'kl), *n.* a syrup drained from sugar in the process of refining; molasses.

tread (tred), *v.i.* [*p.t.* trod, *p.p.* trodden, *p.pr.* treading], to step or walk, especially to walk with a more or less stately or measured step; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish.

treadle (tred'l), *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

treadmill (tred'mil), *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery.

treason (trē'zn), *n.* the offense of betraying the State or subverting the government of the State to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

treasure (trezh'ūr), *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; value highly.

treasurer (trezh'ūr-ĕr), *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, &c.; one who has charge of collected funds.

treasurership (trezh'ūr-ĕr-ship), *n.* the office of a treasurer.

treasury (trezh'ūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treasuries (trezh'ūr-iz)], a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

Treasury note (nōt), *n.* a demand note issued by the United States Treasury, and by law made a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave towards; entertain with food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; manage in the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertainment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

treating (trēt'ing), *n.* the practice in America of inviting every one present, or some one special friend, to drink at the expense of the treater. Persons thus "treated" are supposed to treat back in their turn, so that the practice is favorable to intoxication.

treatise (trēt'is), *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

treatment (trēt'ment), *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation.

treaty (trēt'i), *n.* [*pl.* treaties (trēt'iz)], the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming

an agreement; league or agreement between two states, &c.; negotiation.

treble (treb'l), *adj.* threefold; triple; pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part [Music]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

tree-calf (trē'kăf), *n.* a brown calf binding for a book, with conventional lines, suggesting trees, stained into it, so as to produce a beautiful effect.

treenail (tēr'nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail.

trefoil (trē'foil), *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

trek (trek), *v.i.* to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon. [South African Dutch.]

trellis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

trellis-work (trel'is-wĕrk), *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

tremble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; shudder; totter; quaver, as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

trembling (trem'bling), *adj.* shaking as with fear; quivering.

tremendous (trē-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific; marvelous.

tremolite (trem'ō-līt), *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

tremolo (trem'ō-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

tremor (trem'ĕr), *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

tremulous (trem'ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, or to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trenchant (trench'ant), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trencher (trench'ĕr), *n.* one who trenches; a large wooden plate; trencher-cap.

trencher-cap (trench'ĕr-kap), *n.* a college cap.

trencherman (trench'ĕr-man), *n.* one who is fond of eating. From the time when trenchers were used, and plates less known.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency: *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

trepan (tre-pan'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning], to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trepang (trē-pang'), *n.* the bêche-de-mer; the sea-slug. [Malay.]

trepanning (tre-pan'ing), *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain.

trephine (tre-fīn'), *n.* a surgical instrument for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trepidation (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

trespass (tres'pas), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression; sin.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

trestle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form

for supporting anything; frame of a table.

trestle-board (tres'l-bōrd), *n.* a draughtsman's designing board.

trestle-bridge (tres'l-brij), *n.* a frame-bridge; a bridge of trestle-work.

trestle-tree (tres'l-trē), *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

trestle-work (tres'l-wẽrk), *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with crossbeams and braces.

trevis (trev'is), *n.* a beam or cross-bar; a partition.

trey (trā), *n.* a 3-spot at cards or dice; card with three spots.

tri, a Græco-Latin *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*angled, *adj.* having three angles.

triable (trī'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

triad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of three; an element which can replace or directly unite with three atoms of hydrogen or similar monatonic element; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth [Music].

trial (trī'al), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

triandrian (trī-an'dri-an), *adj.* having three equal and distinct stamens. Also triandrous.

triangle (trī'ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by three lines, and having three angles; a frame of three halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

triangular (trī-ang'gū-lar), *adj.* having three angles; shaped like a triangle.

triangulate (trī-ang'gū-lāt), *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

triangulation (trī-ang-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district or a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

tribal (trī'bal), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

tribalism (trī'bal-izm), *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.

tribasic (trī-bā'sik), *adj.* noting an acid in which three equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.

tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

tribrach (trī-brak), *n.* a poetic foot of three short syllables.

tribulation (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

tribunal (trī-bū'nal), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

tribune (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place; raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

tribuneship (trib'ūn-ship), *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.

tributary (trib'ū-tā-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind: *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

tribute (trib'ūt), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

tricentenary (trī-sen'te-na-ri), same as tercentenary.

triceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

trichina (tri-kī'na), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ (tri-kī'nē)], a nemotoid parasitic

worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

trichinosis (tri-ki-nō'sis), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines. Also trichiniasis.

trichology (trī'kol'ō-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the hair, especially for the cure of baldness.

trichord (trī'kôrd), *n.* a three-stringed instrument; a piano having three strings to each key for the greater part of its compass.

trichroism (trī'krō-izm), *n.* the property of certain crystals of transmitting various colors in three different directions.

trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit or practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without color; decorate or set off (with *out*).

trickery (trik'ēr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trickily (trik'i-li), *adv.* in a tricky manner.

trickiness (trik'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

trickle (trik'l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

trickster (trik'stēr), *n.* a cheat; deceiver.

tricksy (trik'si), *adj.* full of tricks; pretty.

tricktrack (trik'trak), *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.

tricky (trik'i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

triclinic (trī-klin'ik), *adj.* having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

triclinium (trī-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (trī-klin'i-a)], a couch, usually accommodating three persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on three sides.

tricolor (trī'kul-ēr), *n.* a national flag of three colors arranged in equal strips.

tricontahedral (trī-kon-ta-hē'dral), *adj.* having thirty sides.

tricuspid (trī-kus'pid), *adj.* having three points (cusps), as a molar tooth or a valve of the heart.

tricycle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

trident (trī'dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with three prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune: hence sovereignty of the sea.

tridentate (trī-den'tāt), *adj.* having three teeth or prongs.

tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.

triennial (trī-en'i-al), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.

triennially (trī-en'i-a-li), *adv.* once in three years.

trier (trī'ēr), *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.

trifid (trī'fid), *adj.* three-cleft.

trifle (trī'fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.

trifling (trī'fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.

trifoliate (trī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.

triforium (trī-fō'ri-um), *n.* the open gallery or arcade above the arches of a church, separating the nave arches from the aisles.

trifurcate (trī-fēr'kāt), *adj.* three-forked.

trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging], to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.

trigamy (trig'a-mi), *n.* the state of being thrice married.

trigger (trig'ēr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.

triglyph (trī'glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.

trigonal (trig'ō-nal), *adj.* three-cornered.

trigonometric (trig-ō-nō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, trigonometry. Trigonometrical.

trigonometrically (trig-ō-nō-met'ri-ka-li), *adv.* by trigonometry.

trigonometry (trig-ō-nom'e-tri), **n.**

the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.

trihedral (trī-hē′dral), *adj.* having three sides.

trihedron (trī-hē′dron), *n.* a figure having three sides.

trilateral (trī-lat′ēr-al), *adj.* three-sided.

trilaterally (trī-lat′ēr-a-li), *adv.* with three sides.

trilinear (trī-lin′e-ar), *adj.* three-lined.

trilingual (trī-ling′gwal), *adj.* having the command of three languages.

trilith (trī′lith), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also trilithon.

trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.

trillion (tril′yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a unit with twelve ciphers annexed; in the English system, a unit with eighteen ciphers annexed.

trilobite (trī′lō-bīt), *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.

trilogy (tril′ō-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.

trim (trim), *adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming], to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.

trimeter (trim′e-tēr), *n.* a line consisting of three meters (measures).

trimmer (trim′ēr), *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed.

trimorphism (trī-môr′fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in three forms; co-existence among individuals of the same species of three distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.

Trinitarian (trin-i-tā′ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trinitarianism (trin-i-tā′ri-an-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.

Trinity (trin′i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead.

Trinity Sunday (sun′dā), *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday.

trinket (tring′ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.

trinomial (trī-nō′mi-al), *adj.* consisting of three terms, connected by the sign + or —.

trio (trē′ō), *n.* a set of three; three united; composition for three voices or instruments.

trional (trī′ō-nal), *n.* a white crystalline coal-tar product, eminently used in the form of a white powder, as a temporary remedy for insomnia.

trip (trip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping], to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a nimble, short step; stumble; mistake; journey.

tripartite (trip′är-tīt or trī-pär′tīt), *adj.* divided into three parts.

tripe (trīp), *n.* the stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for food.

triplane (trī′plān), *n.* an aëroplane with three gliding planes.

triple (trip′l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of three united; three times repeated.

Triple Alliance (trip′l al-ī-ans), *n.* a defensive alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, formed in 1883. Italy withdrew just before declaring war on Austria-Hungary in 1915 and joining the Allies in the European War.

Triple Entente (trip′l än-tänt), *n.* an understanding or informal agreement between Great Britain, France, and Russia. It was the basis for their accord in entering the European War in 1914.

triplet (trip′let), *n.* three united: *pl.* three children at one birth.

tripod (trī′pod), *n.* a three-legged stool or table.

tripoli (trip′ō-li), *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.

triptych (trip′tik), *n.* a writing-tablet in three parts; a panel, usually an

altar piece, consisting of three compartments, two of them folding over the middle one which is fixed.

trireme (trī'rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.

trisect (trī-sekt'), *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.

trisection (trī-sek'shun), *n.* division into three parts, especially an angle into three equal parts.

trisyllable (tri-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

tritagonist (tri-tag'ō-nist), *n.* the third of the three actors in a Greek tragedy, who have lines to speak. [Greek.]

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale.

tritely (trīt-li), *adv.* in a trite manner.

triteness (trīt'nes), *n.* the quality of being trite.

Tritheism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

Triton (trī'ton), *n.* in classical mythology, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Venus,—represented as a man with a dolphin's tail.

triturate (trit'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.

trituration (trit-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.

triumph (trī'umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.

triumphal (trī-um'fal), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

triumphant (trī-um'fant), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.

triumvir (trī-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri (trī-um'vi-rī)], one of three men united in office.

triumvirate (trī-um'vi-rāt), *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.

triune (trī'ūn), *adj.* three in one.

trivalent (triv'a-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, three atoms of hydrogen.

trivet (triv'et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.

trivial (triv'i-al), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.

triviality (triv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* trivialities (triv-i-al'i-tiz)], the state or quality of being trivial.

trocha (trōt'sha), *n.* a military high-road.

trochee (trō'kē), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.

trochee (trok'ē), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; the first long, the second short.

trochlear (trok'lē-ar), *adj.* pulley-like: said of certain muscles.

trod, *p.t.* of tread.

troglodyte (trog'lō-dīt), *n.* a cave dweller: said of certain tribes.

Trojan (trō'jan), *adj.* pertaining to Troy.

troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.

trolley (trol'i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.

trolley car (kär), *n.* a car propelled by means of a trolley and an electric motor.

trollop (trol'up), *n.* a slattern.

trombone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

tromometer (trō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring earth tremors. See seismograph.

troop (trōōp), *n.* a multitude; small body of cavalry, usually 60; soldiers collectively; company of performers: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds.

trooper (trōōp'ēr), *n.* a cavalryman; troopship.

trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.

trophy (trō'fi), *n.* [*pl.* trophies (trō'fiz)], a memorial of a victory; memento.

tropic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.

tropical (trop'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.

tropically (trop'i-ka-li), *adv.* figuratively.

trot (trot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace.

troth (trōth), *n.* betrothal; fidelity.

trotter (trot'ẽr), *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.

trotyl (trō'til), *n.* an explosive compound of great power used in warfare, as in the European War, 1914–1916, in bombs and mines.

troubadour (trōō'ba-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy from the eleventh to the thirteenth century.

trouble (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; give occasion of labor to.

troublesome (trub'l-sum), *adj.* causing trouble. Also troublous.

trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.

trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

trouncing (trouns'ing), *n.* a severe beating.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of performers.

trousers (trou'zẽrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.

trousseau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (trōō-sōz')], a bride's outfit.

trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.

trouvère (trōō-vār'), *n.* poets who composed minor epics in the Middle Ages, and sang or recited them at courts or in the great castles of the nobles. [Old French.]

trover (trō'vẽr), *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.

trow (trou), *v.i.* to believe; trust.

trowel (trou'el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.

troyweight (troi'wāt), *n.* a weight of twelve ounces to the pound, used by goldsmiths and jewelers.

truancy (trōō'an-si), *n.* playing truant.

truant (trōō'ant), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a truant.

truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.

truck (truk), *n.* a wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; small wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.

truckle (truk'l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.

truckle-bed (truk'l-bed), *n.* a trundle-bed.

truculence (truk'ū-lens), *n.* ferocity.

truculent (truk'ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.

trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatigue.

true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], conformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.

true-blue (trōō'blōō), *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

truffle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.

truism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.

truly (trōō'li), *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely.

trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

trumpery (trump'ẽr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

trumpet (trump'et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

trumpeter (trump'et-ẽr), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self-flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an American swan.
truncal (trung'kal), *adj.* pertaining to the trunk.
truncate (trung'kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt') to lop.
truncated (trung'kā-ted), *adj.* cut off short.
truncheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.
trundle (trun'dl), *v.t.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.
trundle-bed (trun'dl-bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.
trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column.
trunk-hose (trungk'hōz), *n.* large breeches reaching to the knees.
trunnion (trun'yun), *n.* one of the two bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.
truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; skewer.
trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.i.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.
trustee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.
trusteeship (trus-tē'ship), *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.
trustful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.
trustfully (trust'foo-li), *adv.* in a trustful manner.
trustiness (trust'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being trusty.
trusty (trust'i), *adj.* [*comp.* trustier, *superl.* trustiest], justly deserving confidence; faithful.
truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths], agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.
truthful (trōōth'fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.
truthfully (trōōth'foo-li), *adv.* in a truthful manner.
try (trī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.* trying], to exert strength; to endeavor; to make an effort; to attempt: *v.t.* to examine; to prove by experiment; to experience; to prove by a test; to examine judicially; to purify; to refine; to strain (the literal sense of the word): *n.* an attempt or experiment.
trying (trī'ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.
try-sail (trī'sāl), *n.* a sail used by a ship in a storm; literally, the strain-sail.
tryst (trist), *n.* a meeting; a promise to meet.
Tsar, another form of Czar. (Cæsar.)
Tsarina, same as Czarina.
tsetse (tset'sē), *n.* an irritating African fly whose bite is fatal to oxen, horses, &c.
T-square (tē'skwār), *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.
tuatera (tōō-a-tā'ra), *n.* a New Zealand carnivorous lizard.
tub (tub), *n.* a small cask; sponge bath: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tubbed, *p.pr.* tubbing], to plant or set in a tub; to wash.
tube (tūb), *n.* a pipe; a hollow cylinder, used for the conveyance of fluids, and for various other purposes: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.
tuber (tū'bẽr), *n.* a fleshy, rounded stem or root, usually containing starchy matter.
tubercle (tū'bẽr-kl), *n.* a small hard local tumor; little tuber.
tubercular, tuberculous (tū-bẽr'kū-lär, tū-bẽr'kū-lus), *adj.* full of knobs or tubercles.

tuberculin (tū-ber'kū-lin), *n.* a liquid prepared from attenuated cultures of the tubercle bacillus, intended for inoculation as a cure for consumption; now used in testing cattle suspected of tuberculosis.

tuberculosis (tū-bĕr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

tuberose (tūb'rōz), *n.* a plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower.

tuberous (tū'bĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of roundish, fleshy tubers.

tubing (tū'bing), *n.* material for tubes.

tubular (tū'bū-lär), *adj.* having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a pipe.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a long, narrow sword; a rapier; a kind of net; a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in or together; to fold under.

tucker (tuk'ĕr), *n.* a small piece of linen for shading the breast of women.

Tuesday (tūz'dy), *n.* the third day of the week.

tufa (tōō'fa), *n.* a soft or porous stone formed by depositions from water, usually calcareous. Also tuff.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things in a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into tufts; to adorn with tufts.

tuft-hunter (tuft'hun-tĕr), *n.* a cant term in the English universities for a hanger-on to noblemen and persons of quality, so called from the tuft in the cap of the latter. The word has now the general meaning of a sycophant.

tug (tug), *v.t.* to pull or draw with great effort: *v.i.* to labor; to strive; to struggle: *n.* a pull with the utmost effort; a steam-vessel used to tow ships; a steam-tug.

tuition (tū-ish'un), *n.* guardianship; superintending care over a young person; the particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward; instruction; the act or business of teaching the various branches of learning; the money paid for instruction.

tulip (tū'lip), *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

tulle (tūl), *n.* a kind of silk open-work or lace. [French.]

tumble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to roll; to roll about; to fall; to come down suddenly and violently: *v.t.* to turn over; to turn or throw about for examination or searching: *n.* a fall.

tumbler (tum'blĕr), *n.* one who tumbles; a large drinking glass; a variety of the domestic pigeon.

tumbrel (tum'brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also tumbril.

tumefy (tū'me-fi), *v.t.* to cause to swell: *v.i.* to swell.

tumid (tū'mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.

tumidity (tū-mid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tumid.

tumor (tū'mĕr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

tumult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.

tumultuous (tū-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.

tumulus (tū'mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (tū'mū-lī)], an artificial hillock raised over a grave. [Latin.]

tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery.

tunable (tūn'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.

tundra (tōōn'dra), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in Northern Siberia.

tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.

tuneful (tūn'fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.

tunefully (tūn'foo-li), *adv.* harmoniously.

tuneless (tūn'les), *adj.* without harmony; discordant.

tuner (tūn'ĕr), *n.* one who tunes musical instruments.

tungsten (tung'sten), *n.* a rare,

heavy, greyish-white metal. [German.]

tungstic acid (tung'stik as'id), *n.* an acid of tungsten consisting of 1 equivalent of tungsten and 3 of oxygen.

tunic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.

tunicated (tū'ni-kā-ted), *adj.* covered with a membrane.

tunicle (tū'ni-kl), *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by Roman Catholic bishops and sub-deacons.

tuning-fork (tū'ning-fôrk), *n.* a forked piece of metal whose prongs vibrate with a regular frequency when struck. It is used to detect the pitch in music; also for making experiments in acoustics.

tunnel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; not wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under. [French.]

tunny (tun'i), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies (tun'iz)], a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.

tupelo (tū'pel-ō), *n.* a North American tree with red berries and a very hard wood.

turacine (tōō'ra-sin), *n.* a red pigment.

Turanian (tū-rā'ni-an), *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Indo-European and Semitic families. Among scientific linguists, however, the name is now generally discarded.

turban (tēr'ban), *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.

turbary (tēr'ba-ri), *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.

turbid (tēr'bid), *adj.* muddy; thick.

turbine (tēr'bin), *n.* a wheel turning on a vertical axis and driven by steam or water. The principle of the turbine has been successfully applied to steam-navigation.

turbit (tēr'bit), *n.* a variety of pigeon.

turbot (tēr'bot), *n.* a large flat fish.

turbulence (tēr'bū-lens), *n.* disorder; agitation.

turbulent (tēr'bu-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.

Turco (tēr'kō), *n.* an Arab or Moorish sharpshooter in the French army.

Turcophile (tēr'kō-fīl), *n.* a supporter of the Turks in their domination over the Slavonic Christians.

tureen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.

turf (tērf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.

turfing (tērf'ing), *n.* the laying down of turf.

turfite (tērf'īt), *n.* one who makes his living by, or is devoted to, horse-racing.

turfy (tērf'i), *adj.* abounding in, or like, turf.

turgescence (tēr-jes'ens), *n.* inflation.

turgescent (tēr-jes'ent), *adj.* growing inflated. [Latin.]

turgid (tēr'jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.

turgidity (tēr-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being turgid. Also turgidness.

Turk (tērk), *n.* a native of Turkey; Mohammedan; a troublesome, mischievous boy.

turkey (tērk'i), *n.* a large edible bird of the order Gallinæ.

Turkish (tērk'ish), *n.* the language or customs of the Turks; *adj.* pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

Turkish-bath (tērk'ish-bath), *n.* a vapor bath in which sweating is induced by hot air, followed by douches, rubbing, kneading, etc.

turmeric (tēr'mer-ik), *n.* the rootstock of an East Indian plant, yielding a yellow color used in dyeing.

turmoil (tēr'moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.

turn (tērn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; make giddy; nauseate: *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of

direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope. [French.]

turncoat (tĕrn'kōt), *n.* a term of contempt for one who changes his party, or becomes a traitor to his country.

turndun (tĕrn'dun), *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish which when whirled in the air makes a roaring noise: used by certain savage races.

turner (tĕrn'ĕr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.

turnery (tĕrn'ĕr-i), *n.* articles made in the lathe.

turning (tĕrn'ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.

turnip (tĕrn'ip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

turnkey (tĕrn'kē), *n.* a prison warder.

turn-out (tĕrn'out), *n.* a showing; a display; an outfit.

turnover (tĕrn'ō-vĕr), *n.* a small pie made by using half of the crust with fruit, and then turning the other half over it.

turnpike (tĕrn'pīk), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.

turpentine (tĕr'pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

turpitude (tĕr'pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.

turquoise (tĕr'kwoiz), *n.* a precious stone.

turret (tĕr'et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary steel tower on a man-of-war.

turreted (tĕr'et-ed), *adj.* furnished with turrets.

turtle (tĕr'tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

turtle-dove (tĕr'tl-duv), *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.

tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

tussle (tus'l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.

tussock (tus'ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also tussac.

tussor (tus'sôr), *n.* an Eastern silk, heavier than pongee.

tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet!

tutelage (tū'te-lāj), *n.* guardianship.

tutelary (tū'te-la-ri), *adj.* protecting.

tutor (tū'tĕr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.

tutorial (tū-tō'ri-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.

tutorship (tū'tĕr-ship), *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.

tutti-frutti (tūt'i-frūt'i), *n.* a confection consisting of, or flavored with, several kinds of fruit.

tuxedo (tuks-ē'do), *n.* an informal dinner coat; a short sack coat used as a substitute for the full-dress coat.

twaddle (twod'l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.

twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two.

twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp, vibrating noise.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist: *n.* a sudden sharp pull or pinch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.

tweezers (twē'zĕrs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth Day (dā), *n.* Epiphany.

twelvemo (twelv'mō), *n.* duodecimo.

twentieth (twen'ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of twenty: *n.* one of twenty equal parts.

twenty (twen'ti), *adj.* twice ten: *n.* the number which is one more than nineteen; a score.

twice (twīs), *adv.* two times; doubly.

twiddle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.t.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.

twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging], to notice; understand: *v.i.* to comprehend.

twilight (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.

twilight sleep (twī'līt slēp), *n.* a condition of semi-insensibility, with freedom from pain in childbirth, attained through a method of applying the drugs morphine and scopolamine, originated at Freiburg.

twill (twil), *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics; fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave with diagonal lines.

twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; any person or thing very like another.

twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.

twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer a twinge: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.

twinkle (twing'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short, tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light.

twirl (twērl), *v.t.* to move or turn round rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.

twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the act of twisting, or thing formed by twisting, as of silk or yarn; convolution; manner of twisting.

twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting], to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.

twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk: *v.i.* to contract or move quickly or spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.

twitch-grass (twich'gras), *n.* see quitch grass.

twitter (twit'ĕr), *v.i.* to make a succession of small, tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a small, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.

two (tōō), *adj.* one and one: *n.* the number of one and one.

twopenny (tup'en-i), *adj.* of the value of twopence; trumpery.

two-step (tōō-step), *n.* a dance in two-two time, the first step of each measure, called a "slide," being longer than the second.

tycoon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly assumed by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army.

tying (tī'ing), *p.pr.* of tie.

tympan (tim'pan), *n.* the parchment-covered frame on which sheets are laid to be printed.

tympanic (tim-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a tympan or tympanum.

tympanum (tim'pa-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the drum of the ear; flat triangular part of a pediment; hollow drum-shaped wheel.

type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form or structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement, which in the United States is one-twelfth of a pica.

SIZES OF TYPE

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 or 4½ point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long primer = 10 point.
Small pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point.
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Great primer = 18 point.

type-metal (tīp'met-al), *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony and tin for casting type.

typewriter (tīp'rī-tĕr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing let-

ters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting-machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.

typhoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever occasioned by defective drains, &c.

typhoon (tī-fōōn'), *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

typhus (tī'fus), *n.* a contagious fever often occurring as an epidemic.

typical (tip'i-kal), *adj.* representative; conforming to a type.

typify (tip'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* typified, *p.pr.* typifying], to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.

typist (tī'pist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine.

typograph (tī'pō-graf), *n.* a type-bar or line-setting machine.

typographer (tī-pog'ra-fẽr), *n.* a printer.

typographia (tī-pō-graf'i-a), *n.* miscellaneous printing matter; a printer's instruction-book.

typographical (tī-pō-graf'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing. Also typographic.

typographically (tī-pō-graf'i-ka-li), *adv.* by means of type; employed in printing.

typography (tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* the art of printing.

typology (tī-pol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

typoscript (tī'pō-skript), *n.* typewritten matter.

typothetes (tī-poth'e-tēz), or more often in the plural **typothetæ** (tī-poth'e-tē), *n.* a typesetter; a printer. [Modern Latin, based on two Greek words.]

typtology (tip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* the explanation or interpretation of presumed spirit messages or rappings.

tyrannical (tī-ran'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel.

tyrannically (tī-ran'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyrannize (tir'an-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

tyrannous (tir'an-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.

tyranny (tir'an-i), *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

tyrant (tī'rant), *n.* an oppressor; despot.

tyremesis (tir-em'ē-sis), *n.* the ejection or vomit of curd-like matter.

Tyrian (tir'i-an), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple color.

tyriasis (ti-rī'a-sis), *n.* a leprous disease attended by tuberculous joints, inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, and loss of hair.

tyro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice.

tyroglyphinæ (tir-ō-gli-fī'nē), *n.* parasitic mites found in decomposed cheese and other decaying substances.

Tyrolese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol or its natives.

tyrolienne (tir-ō-lē-en'), *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing.

tyrolite (tir'ō-līte), *n.* hydrous copper arsenate.

tyroma (tī-rō'ma), *n.* localized bald patches caused by fungous growth at the roots of the hair.

tyrotoxicon (tī-rō-tok'si-kon), *n.* a ptomaine poison found in decomposed milk, cheese, ice-cream and like substances.

tysonite (tī'son-īte), *n.* a fluoride of cerium discovered by S. T. Tyson.

Tzigany (tsig'a-ni), *n.* a Hungarian gipsy.

U

U, the twenty-first letter of the English alphabet. It was developed by the Greeks to eke out the Phœnician alphabet for Hellenic use. In Latin U was the uncial and cursive form, while V was the capital. About 1450 A.D. a distinction was made, when V represented the sound that we now give it, while U was the vowel; but for a time, the letters were used almost without recognition of their phonetic values. In English the original sound of U is that in *rude, truth,* &c., but it has also the values of *yoo* (as in *educate*), *oo* (as in *rule*), short (as in *rub*), or ē (as in *Turk*). As a symbol in chemistry, U represents the element *uranium.*

ubiquitous (ū-bik′wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.

ubiquity (ū-bik′wi-ti), *n.* omnipresence.

U-boat, *n.* a German submarine [German *Unterseeboot,* under-sea-boat].

udder (ud′ẽr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes milk.

ugh (uh), *interj.* an exclamation of repugnance or disgust.

ugliness (ug′li-nes), *n.* total absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.

ugly (ug′li), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], that which is offensive to the eye; deformed; morally repellent; ill-natured.

uhlan (ū′lan), *n.* one of a type of lancers in the German army having as a distinctive feature of their uniform the "tschapka," a helmet resembling the mortar-board cap worn by students.

ukase (ū-kās′), *n.* a Russian imperial decree having the force of a law.

ulcer (ul′sẽr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

ulcerate (ul′sẽr-āt), *v.t. and i.* to affect with or be formed into an ulcer.

ulceration (ul-sẽr-ā′shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

ulcerous (ul′sẽr-us), *adj.* ulcer-like.

ulna (ul′na), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

ulnar (ul′nẽr), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.

ulster (ul′stẽr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.

ulterior (ul-tē′ri-ẽr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ultima (ul′ti-ma), *n.* the last syllable of a word. [Latin.]

ultimate (ul′ti-mat), *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.

ultimately (ul′ti-mat-li), *adv.* finally.

ultimatum (ul-ti-mā′tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, ultimatums (ul-ti-mā′ta, ul-ti-mā′tumz)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.

ultimo (ul′ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.

ultra (ul′tra), *adj.* extreme.

ultramarine (ul-tra-ma-rēn′), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.

ultramontane (ul-tra-mon′tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism.

ultramontanism (ul-tra-mon′tān-izm), *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility.

ultra-violet rays (ul′tra-vī′ō-let rās), *n.* invisible light rays lying beyond the violet of the visible spectrum more refrangible than the violet. They are applied in medicine because of their power to kill bacteria in superficial diseases.

ululation (ul-ū-lā′shun), *n.* a howling like a dog.

umbel (um′bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.

umbelliferous (um-bel-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, umbellated.

umber (um'bĕr), *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color.

umbilical (um-bil-ī'kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, the navel.

umbilicus (um-bil-ī'kus), *n.* the navel of the human body; a center. [Latin.]

umbles (um'blz), *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.

umbo (um'bō), *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge. [Latin.]

umbra (um'bra), *n.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.

umbrage (um'brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense.

umbrageous (um-brā'jus), *adj.* shady.

umbrella (um-brel'a), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.

umlaut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable. [German.]

umpire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.

unabated (un-a-bā'ted), *adj.* not diminished; not lowered.

unable (un-ā'bl), *adj.* not having sufficient strength, power or skill.

unabridged (un-a-brijd'), *adj.* not shortened; complete; full.

unacquainted (un-a-kwān'ted), *adj.* not acquainted; having no knowledge of (followed by *with*).

unadorned (un-a-dôrnd'), *adj.* not adorned; plain.

unadulterated (un-a-dul'tĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* unmixed; without alloy; pure.

unaffected (un-a-fek'ted), *adj.* simple in manner; not showy.

unalloyed (un-a-loid'), *adj.* unmixed; pure.

unanimity (ū-na-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.

unanimous (ū-nam'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

unanswerable (un-an'sĕr-a-bl), *adj.* impossible to answer; conclusive.

unapproachable (un-a-prōch' a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be approached or attained.

unarm (un-ärm'), *v.t.* to disarm.

unarrayed (un-a-rād'), *adj.* not dressed; not arranged.

unassailable (un-a-sā'la-bl), *adj.* incontestable.

unassuming (un-a-sūm'ing), *adj.* not forward or arrogant; modest.

unattached (un-a-tacht'), *n.* not attached.

unattainable (un-a-tān'a-bl), *adj.* beyond one's reach.

unau (ū'naw), *n.* the two-toed sloth.

unauthorized (un-aw'thĕr-īzd), *adj.* without authority, or lawful permission.

unavailing (un-a-vāl'ing), *adj.* of no avail; useless.

unavoidable (un-a-void' a-bl), *adj.* that may not be avoided; inevitable.

unawares (un-a-wārz'), *adv.* unmindfully.

unbalanced (un-bal'anst), *adj.* out of poise; mentally unsound.

unbar (un-bär'), *v.t.* to remove a bar or hindrance from; to unfasten.

unbearable (un-bār'a-bl), *adj.* not to be tolerated.

unbecoming (un-bē-kum'ing), *adj.* unsuited; unworthy of; not becoming.

unbelief (un-be-lēf'), *n.* skepticism.

unbend (un-bend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending], to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

unbiased (un-bī'ast), *adj.* without prejudice; with no favor to one side or the other of two conflicting parties, or opinions.

unbidden (un-bid'n), *adj.* not invited; not summoned.

unbleached (un-blēcht'), *adj.* not bleached; yellow.

unblemished (un-blem'isht), *adj.* without blemish; pure.

unblushing (un-blush'ing), *adj.* shameless; impudent.

unbolt (un-bōlt'), *v.t.* to unfasten; to open.

unbosom (un-bōōz'um), *v.t.* to relieve by telling one's hidden thoughts.
unbounded (un-bound'ed), *adj.* not limited.
unbridled (un-brī'dld), *adj.* not restrained; unruly.
unbroken (un-brō'kn), *adj.* whole; unsubdued; undisturbed.
uncalled (un-kawld'), *adj.* not called or invited.
uncanny (un-kan'i), *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious. [Scotch.]
unceasing (un-sē'sing), *adj.* continual; ceaseless.
uncertain (un-sēr'tn), *adj.* changeable; doubtful; not sure.
unchain (un-chān'), *v.t.* to free from chains or bondage.
uncharitable (un-char'i-ta-bl), *adj.* harsh; censorious.
unchaste (un-chāst'), *adj.* immodest; not chaste.
unchecked (un-chekt'), *adj.* unhindered; not restrained.
uncial (un'shal), *adj.* pertaining to a large round form of letters used in ancient manuscripts.
uncivil (un-siv'il), *adj.* rude; discourteous.
unclasp (un-klasp'), *v.t.* to loose the clasp of; to undo.
uncle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; pawnbroker.
unclean (un-klēn'), *adj.* not clean; sinful.
uncomfortable (un-kum'fôr-tā-bl), *adj.* uneasy; awkwardly situated.
uncommon (un-kom'un), *adj.* not common; unusual.
uncompromising (un-kom'prō-mī-zing), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate.
unconcerned (un-kon-sērnd'), *adj.* not anxious; unsolicitous.
unconditional (un-kon-dish' un-al), *adj.* absolute.
unconquerable (un-kong' kēr-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be conquered.
unconscionable (un-kon'shun-a-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.
unconscious (un-kon'shus), *adj.* not conscious of self; not perceiving.
unconstitutional (un-kon-sti-tū'shun-al), *adj.* not authorized or contrary to the constitution.
uncontrollable (un-kon-trōl'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being controlled.
unconventional (un-kon-ven' shun-al), *adj.* not conventional; free in one's ways.
uncouple (un-kup'l), *v.t.* to loose from being coupled; to disconnect.
uncouth (un-kōōth'), *adj.* awkward, clumsy, grotesque.
uncover (un-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to remove the cover of; to expose.
uncrowned (un-krownd'), *adj.* not crowned.
unction (ungk'shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment; anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.
unctuous (ungk'shus), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.
undaunted (un-dän'ted), *adj.* bold; intrepid.
undecagon (un-dek'a-gon), *n.* a plane figure with eleven sides or eleven angles.
undeceive (un-dē-sēv'), *v.t.* to free from deception or mistake.
undecennary (un-de-sen'a-ri), *adj.* eleventh; once in eleven years. Undecennial.
undecided (un-dē-sī'ded), *adj.* irresolute.
undefiled (un-dē-fīld'), *adj.* spotless; unpolluted.
undefined (un-dē-fīnd'), *adj.* not precisely explained.
undemonstrative (un-dē-mon' strativ), *adj.* not showing feeling openly; reserved.
undeniable (un-dē-nī'a-bl), *adj.* not to be denied; beyond a doubt.
under (un'dēr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of.
underbid (un-dēr-bid'), *v.t.* to offer less than, as at an auction.
underbred (un-dēr-bred'), *adj.* lacking refinement.
underbrush (un'dēr-brush), *n.* brushwood or shrubs growing between trees; undergrowth.
underclothes (un'dēr-klōthz), *n.pl.* clothing worn under one's outer garments.
undercurrent (un'dēr-kur-ent), *n.* a current below the surface of water; any influence or feeling not apparent on the surface.

undercut (un-dĕr-kut′), *v.t.* to cut under; to strike a heavy blow upward.
underestimate (un-dĕr-es′ti-māt), *v.t.* to set too low a value on.
underfed (un-dĕr-fed′), *adj.* not sufficiently nourished.
undergo (un-dĕr-gō′), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.
undergraduate (un-dĕr-grad′ū-āt), *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.
underground (un′dĕr-ground), *adj.* situated below the surface of the ground.
underhand (un-dĕr-hand′), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.
underlie (un-dĕr-lī′), *v.t.* to lie beneath; to be liable to.
underline (un-dĕr-līn′), *v.t.* to draw a line under.
underling (un′dĕr-ling), *n.* an inferior; a subordinate.
undermine (un-dĕr-mīn′), *v.t.* to weaken the base; to sap secretly.
underneath (un-dĕr-nēth′), *adv.* beneath; below.
underpay (un-dĕr-pā′), *v.t.* to give insufficient wages to.
underpin (un-dĕr-pin′), *v.t.* to support underneath; to prop.
underrate (un-dĕr-rāt′), *v.t.* to underestimate.
undersign (un-dĕr-sīn′), *v.t.* to write or sign one's name under or at the foot of.
understand (un-dĕr-stand′), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.
understanding (un-dĕr-stand′ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.
understudy (un′dĕr-stud-i), *n.* an actor who studies a rôle so that he may take the place of the actor playing it, if necessary.
undertake (un-dĕr-tāk′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking], to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.
undertaker (un′dĕr-tāk-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who manages funerals.
undertaking (un-dĕr-tāk′ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.
undertone (un′dĕr-tōn), *n.* a low tone or color.
undertow (un′dĕr-tō), *n.* the flow of water in a direction opposite to the surface current.
undervalue (un-dĕr-val′ū), *v.t.* to value below the real worth; to esteem lightly.
under-world (un′ dĕr - wĕrld), *n* Hades; the lower classes of society.
underwrite (un-dĕr-rīt′), *v.t.* [*p.t.* underwrote, *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting], to subscribe one's name to for insurance; to follow the calling of an underwriter.
underwriter (un′dĕr-rīt-ĕr), *n.* one who insures, as subscriptions to stocks, bonds, etc., or shipping.
underwriting (un′dĕr-rīt-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; insurance.
undesirable (un-dē-zī′ra-bl), *adj.* not to be wished for.
undignified (un-dig′ni-fīd), *adj.* not consistent with dignity.
Undine (un-dēn′), *n.* a water-nymph.
undo (un-dōō′), *v.t.* to reverse what has been done; to open.
undress (un-dres′), *v.t.* to disrobe; to strip: *n.* (un′dres), a loose dress; the dress worn by soldiers when off duty: *adj.* pertaining to ordinary dress as opposed to uniform.
undue (un-dū′), *adj.* improper; excessive; not legal.
undulate (un′dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave, or move like waves; vibrate.
undulation (un-dū-lā′shun), *n.* a waving motion or vibration.
undulatory (un′dū-la-tō-ri), *adj.* undulating; vibratory.
undulatory theory (thē′ō-ri), *n.* the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.
unduly (un-dū′li), *adv.* not according to duty or propriety nor in proper proportion; excessively.
undurable (un-dū′ra-bl), *adj.* not durable; not lasting.
undutiful (un-dū′ti-fool), *adj.* not obedient; not performing duty.
undutifully (un-dū′ti-foo-li), *adv.* not

according to duty; in a disobedient manner.

undutifulness (un-dū'ti-fool-nes), *n.* want of respect; violation of duty; disobedience.

undying (un-dī'ing), *adj.* not dying; not perishing; not subject to death; immortal.

unearned (un-ērnd'), *adj.* not merited by labor or services; thus the late Henry George spoke of "the unearned increment," meaning that value which comes to real estate from the general activity and enterprise of the neighboring population, while the owner of the real estate may have had no share in this activity or process of enrichment.

unearth (un-ērth'), *v.t.* to drive from the earth; to uncover, as a fox.

unearthly (un-ērth'li), *adj.* not terrestrial.

uneasily (un-ē'zi-li), *adv.* with uneasiness or pain; with difficulty; not readily.

uneasiness (un-ē'zi-nes), *n.* a moderate degree of pain; restlessness; want of ease; disquiet.

uneasy (un-ē'zi), *adj.* feeling some degree of pain; restless; disturbed; unquiet; giving some pain; as, an *uneasy* garment; disturbed in mind; somewhat anxious; unquiet.

uneatable (un-ē'ta-bl), *adj.* not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

uneaten (un-ē'tn), *adj.* not eaten; not devoured.

uneclipsed (un-ē-klipst'), *adj.* not eclipsed; not obscured.

unedifying (un-ed'i-fī-ing), *adj.* not edifying; not improving to the mind.

uneducated (un-ed'ū-kā-ted), *adj.* not educated; illiterate.

uneffaced (un-ef-fāst'), *adj.* not effaced; not obliterated.

unemancipated (un-ē-man'ci-pā-ted), *adj.* not emancipated or liberated from slavery.

unembarrassed (un-em-bar'rast), *adj.* not embarrassed; not perplexed in mind; not confused; free from pecuniary difficulties or encumbrances; free from perplexing connection.

unemotional (un-ē-mō'shun-al), *adj.* not emotional; not readily giving way to feeling.

unemphatic (un-em-fat'ik), *adj.* having no emphasis.

unemployed (un-em-ploid'), *adj.* not employed; not occupied; not busy; at leisure; not engaged; not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital or money.

unended (un-end'ed), *adj.* not ended.

unending (un-end'ing), *adj.* not ending.

unendowed (un-en-doud'), *adj.* not endowed; not furnished; not invested; not furnished with funds.

unendurable (un-en-dū'ra-bl), *adj.* not to be endured; intolerable.

unenervated (un-en'er-va-ted), *adj.* not enervated or weakened.

unengaged (un-en-gājd'), *adj.* See disengaged.

un-English (un-ing'glish), *adj.* not English.

unenlightened (un-en-līt'nd), *adj.* not enlightened; not illuminated.

unentangled (un-en-tang'gld), *adj.* See disentangled.

unenterprising (un-en'tēr-prīz-ing), *adj.* not enterprising; indolent; sluggish.

unenumerated (un-ē-nū'mēr-ā-ted), *adj.* not numbered; not included among enumerated articles.

unenviable (un-en'vi-a-bl), *adj.* not enviable; not an object of envy.

unenvied (un-en'vid), *adj.* not envied; exempt from the envy of others.

unequal (un-ē'kwal), *adj.* not equal; not even; not of the same size, length, breadth, quantity; not equal in strength, talents, acquirements; not equal in age or station; inferior; insufficient; inadequate; not uniform; disproportionate.

unequaled (un-ē'kwald), *adj.* not to be equaled; unparalleled; unrivaled.

unequipped (un-ē-kwipt'), *adj.* not equipped.

unequivocal (un-ē-kwiv'o-kal), *adj.* not equivocal; not doubtful; clear; evident; not ambiguous nor of doubtful signification; not admitting different interpretations.

uneradicable (un-ē-rad'i-ka-bl), *adj.* not to be eradicated; that cannot be eradicated.

unerring (un-ēr'ing), *adj.* committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible.

unessential (un-es-sen'shal), *adj.* not

essential; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance; not constituting the essence.

unevaporated (un-ē-vap'or-ā-ted), *adj.* not evaporated.

uneven (un-ē'vn), *adj.* not even; not level; not equal; not of equal length.

unevenness (un-ē'vn-nes), *n.* surface not level; inequality of surface.

uneventful (un-ē-vent'fool), *adj.* not eventful.

unexaggerated (un-egz-aj'ĕr-ā-ted), *adj.* not exaggerated.

unexampled (un-egz-am'pld), *adj.* having no example or similar case; having no precedent; unprecedented; unparalleled.

unexceptionable (un-ek-sep'shun-a-bl), *adj.* not liable to any exception or objection; unobjectionable.

unexecuted (un-eks'e-kū-ted), *adj.* not performed; not done; as, a task, business, or project *unexecuted*.

unexemplary (un-egz'em-plā-ri), *adj.* not exemplary; not according to example.

unexercised (un-eks'ĕr-sīzd), *adj.* not exercised; not practiced; not disciplined; not experienced.

unexpected (un-ek-spek'ted), *adj.* not expected; not looked for sudden; not provided against.

unexpectedly (un-ek-spek'ted-li), *adv.* at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for; suddenly.

unexpended (un-ek-spen'ded), *adj.* not expended; not laid out.

unexpired (un-ek-spīrd'), *adj.* not expired; not ended.

unexplained (un-ek-splānd'), *adj.* not explained; not interpreted; not illustrated.

unexplored (un-ek-splōrd'), *adj.* not explored; not searched or examined by the eye; unknown.

unexplosive (un-ek-splō'siv), *adj.* not explosive.

unexpressed (un-ek-sprest'), *adj.* not expressed; not mentioned or named; not exhibited.

unfading (un-fād'ing), *adj.* not liable to lose strength or freshness of coloring.

unfailing (un-fāl'ing), *adj.* not liable to fail; not capable of being exhausted.

unfair (un-fār'), *adj.* not honest; not impartial; disingenuous; using trick or artifice.

unfairly (un-fār'li), *adv.* not in a just or equitable manner.

unfairness (un-fār'nes), *n.* dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practice; use of trick or artifice.

unfaithful (un-fāth'fool), *adj.* not observant of promises, vows, allegiance, or duty; violating trust or confidence; treacherous; perfidious; negligent of duty.

unfaithfulness (un-fāth'fool-nes), *n.* neglect or violation of vows, promises, allegiance, or other duty; breach of confidence or trust reposed; perfidiousness; treachery.

unfaltering (un-fawl'tĕr-ing), *adj.* not faltering; not failing; not hesitating.

unfamiliar (un-fa-mil'yär), *adj.* not accustomed; not common; not rendered agreeable by frequent use.

unfamiliarity (un-fa-mil-yar'i-ti), *n.* want of familiarity.

unfashionable (un-fash'un-a-bl), *adj.* not fashionable; not according to the prevailing mode.

unfashionably (un-fash'un-a-bli), *adv.* not according to the fashion.

unfasten (un-fas'tn), *v.t.* to loose; to unfix; to unbind; to untie.

unfatherly (un-fä'*th*ĕr-li), *adj.* not becoming a father; unkind.

unfathomable (un-fa*th*'um-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be sounded by a line.

unfathomed (un-fa*th*'umd), *adj.* not sounded; not to be sounded.

unfavorable (un-fā'vĕr-a-bl), *adj.* not favorable; not propitious; not disposed or adapted to countenance or support; not propitious; not adapted to promote any object; not kind; not obliging; discouraging.

unfavorableness (un-fā'vĕr-a-bl-nes), *n.* unpropitiousness; unkindness; want of disposition to countenance or promote.

unfearing (un-fēr'ing), *adj.* not fearing.

unfeatured (un-fē'tūrd), *adj.* wanting regular features; deformed.

unfed (un-fed'), *adj.* not fed; not supplied with food.

unfeeling (un-fēl'ing), *adj.* insensible; void of sensibility; cruel; hard.

unfeigned (un-fānd'), *adj.* not feigned;

not counterfeit; not hypocritical; real; sincere.

unfelt (un-felt′), *adj.* not felt; not perceived.

unfenced (un-fenst′), *adj.* deprived of a fence; not fenced; not inclosed; defenseless.

unfermented (un-fẽr-men′ted), *adj.* not fermented; not having undergone the process of fermentation; as liquor; not leavened; as bread.

unfertile (un-fẽr′til), *adj.* not fertile; not rich; not having the qualities necessary to the production of good crops ; barren ; unfruitful ; bare ; waste.

unfetter (un-fet′ẽr), *v.t.* to loose from fetters; to unchain; to unshackle; to free from restraint; to set at liberty.

unfettered (un-fet′ẽrd), *adj.* unchained; unshackled; freed from restraint; not restrained.

unfilial (un-fil′yal), *adj.* unsuitable to a son or child; undutiful; not becoming a child.

unfilled (un-fild′), *adj.* not filled; not fully supplied.

unfinished (un-fin′isht), *adj.* not finished; not complete; not brought to an end; imperfect; wanting the last hand or touch.

unfit (un-fit′), *adj.* not fit; improper; unsuitable; unqualified.

unfit (un-fit′), *v.t.* to disable; to make unsuitable; to deprive of the strength, skill, or proper qualities for anything.

unfitly (un-fit′li), *adv.* not properly; unsuitably.

unfitness (un-fit′nes), *n.* want of suitable powers or qualifications, physical or moral; as, the *unfitness* of a sick man for labor, or of an ignorant man for office.

unfitted (un-fit′ed), *p.p.* rendered unsuitable; disqualified.

unfitting (un-fit′ing), *p.pr.* rendering unsuitable; disqualifying; improper; unbecoming.

unfix (un-fiks′), *v.t.* to loosen from any fastening; to detach from anything that holds; to unsettle; to unhinge.

unflagging (un-flag′ing), *adj.* not flagging or drooping ; retaining strength.

unflattering (un-flat′tẽr-ing), *adj.* not flattering; not gratifying with obsequious behavior; not coloring the truth to please; not affording a favorable prospect; as, the weather is *unflattering*.

unflinching (un-flinsh′ing), *adj.* not flinching; not shrinking; determined.

unfold (un-fōld′), *v.t.* to open folds; to expand; to spread out; to open anything covered or close; to lay open to view or contemplation; to disclose; to reveal; to declare; to tell; to disclose; to display.

unforbidden (un-fôr-bid′n), *adj.* not forbid; not prohibited; allowed; permitted; legal.

unforced (un-fôrst′), *adj.* not forced; not compelled; not constrained; not urged or impelled; not feigned; not heightened; natural; easy.

unforcible (un-fôr′si-bl), *adj.* wanting force or strength.

unfordable (un-fôrd′a-bl), *adj.* not fordable; that cannot be forded, or passed by wading.

unforeseeing (un-fôr-sē′ing), *adj.* not foreseeing.

unforeseen (un-fôr-sēn′), *adj.* not foreseen; not foreknown.

unforgetful (un-fôr-get′fool), *adj.* not forgetful.

unforgivable (un-fôr-giv′a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being forgiven.

unforgotten (un-fôr-got′n), *adj.* not forgot; not lost to memory.

unformed (un-fôrmd′), *adj.* decomposed or resolved into parts; not molded into regular shape.

unforsaken (un-fôr-sāk′n), *adj.* not forsaken; not deserted; not entirely neglected.

unfortified (un-fôr′ti-fīd), *adj.* not fortified; not secured from attack by walls or mounds; not guarded; not strengthened against temptations or trials.

unfortunate (un-fôr′tū-nāt), *adj.* not successful; not prosperous.

unfought (un-fawt′), *adj.* not fought.

unfounded (un-foun′ded), *adj.* not founded; not built or established; having no foundation; vain; idle.

unframed (un-frāmd′), *adj.* not formed; not constructed; not fashioned.

unfrequented (un-frē-kwen′ted), *adj.* rarely visited; seldom resorted to by human beings.

unfriendliness (un-frend'li-nes), *n.* want of kindness; disfavor.
unfriendly (un-frend'li), *adj.* not friendly; not kind or benevolent; not favorable; not adapted to promote or support any object.
unfrock (un-frok'), *v.t.* to divest of a gown; to silence a priest.
unfruitful (un-frōōt'fool), *adj.* not producing fruit; barren; not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; not producing good effects or works; unproductive; not fertile.
unfulfilled (un-fool-fild'), *adj.* not fulfilled; not accomplished; as, a prophecy or prediction.
unfurl (un-fērl'), *adj.* to loose and unfold; to expand; to open or spread.
unfurnish (un-fēr'nish), *v.t.* to strip of furniture; to divest; to strip; to leave naked.
unfurnished (un-fēr'nisht), *adj.* stripped of furniture; degarnished; unsupplied with necessaries or ornaments.
ungainly (un-gān'li), *adj.* not expert or dextrous; clumsy; awkward; uncouth.
ungalled (un-gawld'), *adj.* unhurt; not galled.
ungarrisoned (un-gar'i-sund), *adj.* not garrisoned; not furnished with troops for defense.
ungear (un-gēr'), *v.t.* to unharness; to strip of gear.
ungenerous (un-jen'ēr-us), *adj.* not of a noble mind; not liberal; ignominious.
ungenerously (un-jen'ēr-us-li), *adv.* unkindly; dishonorably.
ungentlemanly (un-jen'tl-man-li), *adj.* not becoming a gentleman.
ungently (un-jent'li), *adv.* harshly; with severity; rudely.
ungifted (un-gift'ed), *adj.* not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties.
ungilded (un-gild'ed), *adj.* not gilt; not overlaid with gold.
ungird (un-gērd'), *v.t.* to loose from a girdle or band; to unbind.
ungirt (un-gērt'), *adj.* unbound; loosely dressed.
unglaze (un-glāz'), *v.t.* to strip of glass; to remove the glass from windows.
unglazed (un-glāzd'), *adj.* destitute of glass; not furnished with glass; wanting glass windows; not covered with vitreous matter.
ungloved (un-gluvd'), *adj.* without glove or gloves.
ungodliness (un-god'li-nes), *n.* impiety; wickedness; disregard of God and his commands, and neglect of his worship; or any positive act of disobedience or irreverence.
ungodly (un-god'li), *adj.* wicked; impious; neglecting the fear and worship of God, or violating his commands.
ungovernable (un-guv'ērn-a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be governed; that cannot be ruled or restrained.
ungoverned (un-guv'ērnd), *adj.* not being governed; not subjected to laws or principles; not restrained or regulated; unbridled; licentious.
ungowned (un-gound'), *adj.* not having or not wearing a gown.
ungraceful (un-grās'fool), *adj.* not graceful; not marked with ease and dignity; wanting beauty and elegance.
ungracious (un-grā'shus), *adj.* wicked; odious; hateful; offensive; unpleasing.
ungrammatical (un-gram-at'i-kal), *adj.* not according to the established and correct rules of grammar.
ungrateful (un-grāt'fool), *adj.* not grateful; not feeling thankful for favors; not making returns, or making ill returns for kindness; making no returns for culture; unpleasing; unacceptable.
ungratefulness (un-grāt'fool-nes), *adj.* ingratitude; want of due feelings of kindness for favors received; ill return for good; disagreeableness; unpleasing quality.
ungratified (un-grat'i-fīd), *adj.* not gratified; not compensated; not pleased; not indulged.
ungrounded (un-ground'ed), *adj.* without ground or basis; unreal; false.
ungrudged (un-grujd'), *adj.* not grudged.
ungrudging (un-gruj'ing), *adj.* not grudging; freely giving.
ungual (ung'gwal), *adj.* a term applied to such bones of the feet as have attached to them a nail, claw, or hoof. [Latin.]

unguarded (un-gärd'ed), *adj.* not guarded; not watched; not defended; having no guard; careless; negligent; not attentive to danger; not cautious; negligently said or done; not done or spoken with caution.

unguent (un'gwent), *n.* ointment; a soft composition used as a topical remedy, as for sores, burns, and the like. An unguent is stiffer than a liniment, but softer than a cerate. [Latin.]

unguided (un-gīd'ed), *adj.* not guided; not led or conducted; not regulated.

unhallowed (un-hal'ōd), *adj.* profaned; deprived of its sacred character; profane; unholy; impure; wicked.

unhand (un-hand'), *v.t.* to loose from the hand; to let go.

unhandled (un-han'dld), *adj.* not handled; not treated; not touched.

unhanged (un-hangd'), *adj.* not hung or hanged; not punished by hanging.

unhappiness (un-hap'i-nes), *n.* misfortune; ill luck; infelicity; misery.

unhappy (un-hap'i), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; not happy; in a degree miserable or wretched.

unharassed (un-har'ast), *adj.* not harassed; not vexed or troubled.

unhardened (un-härd'nd), *adj.* not hardened; not indurated; as metal; not hardened; not made obdurate.

unharmed (un-härmd'), *adj.* unhurt; uninjured; unimpaired.

unharmful (un-härm'fool), *adj.* not doing harm; harmless; innoxious.

unharness (un-här'nes), *v.t.* to strip of harness; to loose from harness or gear; to disarm; to divest of armor.

unhatched (un-hatcht'), *adj.* not hatched; not having left the egg; not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

unhealthful (un-helth'fool), *adj.* not healthful; injurious to health; insalubrious; unwholesome; noxious; abounding with sickness or disease; sickly.

unhealthiness (un-helth'i-nes), *n.* want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition; unsoundness; want of vigor; unfavorableness to health.

unhealthy (un-helth'i), *adj.* wanting health; wanting a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; unsound; wanting vigor of growth; sickly; abounding with disease; insalubrious; unwholesome; adapted to generate diseases; morbid; not indicating health.

unheard (un-hērd'), *adj.* not heard; not perceived by the ear; not admitted to audience; not known in fame; not celebrated.

unheated (un-hēt'ed), *adj.* not heated; not made hot.

unheeded (un-hēd'ed), *adj.* not heeded; disregarded; neglected.

unheedful (un-hēd'fool), *adj.* not cautious; inattentive; careless.

unhelmed (un-helmd'), *adj.* deprived of a helm; having no helm.

unhelmeted (un-hel'met-ed), *adj.* deprived or destitute of a helmet.

unhelpful (un-help'fool), *adj.* affording no aid.

unheroic (un-hē-rō'ik), *adj.* not heroic; not brave.

unhesitating (un-hez'i-tāt-ing), *adj.* not hesitating; not remaining in doubt; prompt; ready.

unhewn (un-hūn'), *adj.* not hewn; rough.

unhindered (un-hin'dērd), *adj.* not hindered; not opposed; exerting itself freely.

unhinge (un-hinj'), *v.t.* to take from the hinges; to displace; to unfix by violence; to loosen; to render unstable or wavering.

unhistorical (un-his-tôr'i-kal), *adj.* not historical.

unholiness (un-hō'li-nes), *n.* want of holiness; an unsanctified state of the heart; impiety; wickedness; profaneness.

unholy (un-hō'li), *adj.* not holy; not renewed and sanctified; profane; not hallowed; not consecrated; common; impious; wicked; not ceremonially purified.

unhook (un-hook'), *v.t.* to loose from a hook.

unhoped (un-hōpt'), *adj.* not hoped for; not so probable as to excite hope.

unhopeful (un-hōp'fool), *adj.* such as leaves no room to hope.

unhorse (un-hôrs'), *v.t.* to throw from horse; to cause to dismount.

unhurt (un-hērt'), *adj.* not hurt; not harmed; free from wound or injury.

unicorn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* an animal with

one horn; the unicorn, in heraldry, is the fabulous unicorn, represented with the figure of a horse and a single horn issuing from its forehead.

unicycle (ū-ni-sī′kl), *n.* an acrobat's cycle having but one wheel.

uniform (ū′ni-fôrm), *adj.* having always the same form or manner; not variable; of the same form with others; consonant; agreeing with each other; conforming to one rule or mode; having the same degree or state.

uniform, *n.* a dress of the same kind, by which persons are purposely assimilated who belong to the same body, whether military, naval, or any other.

uniformitarian (ū-ni-fôrm-i-tā′ri-an), *n.* a term applied to theorists in geology, who believe that existing causes, acting in the same manner as at the present time, are sufficient to account for all geological changes.

uniformity (ū-ni-fôrm′i-ti), *n.* conformity to a pattern or rule; resemblance.

uniformly (ū′ni-fôrm-li), *adv.* with even tenor; without variation.

unify (ū′ni-fī), *v.t.* to make into one.

unigeniture (ū-ni-jen′i-tūr), *n.* the state of being the only begotten.

unilateral (ū-ni-lat′ēr-al), *adj.* being on one side or party only; having one side.

unimaginable (un-i-maj′i-na-bl), *adj.* not to be imagined; not to be conceived.

unimaginative (un-i-maj′ i-na-tiv), *adj.* not imaginative.

unimagined (un-i-maj′ind), *adj.* not imagined; not conceived.

unimpaired (un-im-pārd′), *adj.* not impaired; not diminished; not enfeebled by time or injury.

unimpassioned (un-im-pash′und), *adj.* not endowed with passions; calm; not violent.

unimpeachable (un-im-pēch′a-bl), *adj.* that cannot be impeached; that cannot be accused; free from stain, guilt, or fault.

unimpeached (un-im-pēcht′), *adj.* not impeached; not charged or accused; fair.

unimpeded (un-im-pēd′ed), *adj.* not impeded; not hindered.

unimportance (un-im-pôr′tans), *n.* want of importance.

unimportant (un-im-pôr′tant), *adj.* not important; not of great moment.

unimposing (un-im-pōz′ing), *adj.* not imposing; not commanding respect.

unimpressive (un-im-pres′iv), *adj.* not impressive; not forcible; not adapted to affect or awaken the passions.

unimproved (un-im-prōōvd′), *adj.* not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in knowledge, manners, or excellence.

unincumbered (un-in-kum′bērd), *adj.* not encumbered; not burdened.

uninfluenced (un-in′flū-ensd), *adj.* not influenced; not persuaded or moved by others, or by foreign considerations; not biased; acting freely.

uninfluential (un-in-flū-en′shal), *adj.* not having influence.

uninformed (un-in-fôrmd′), *adj.* not informed; not instructed; untaught.

uninhabitable (un-in-hab′ it-a-bl), *adj.* not inhabitable; that in which men cannot live; unfit to be the residence of men.

uninhabited (un-in-hab′i-ted), *adj.* not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

uninjured (un-in′jōōrd), *adj.* not injured; not hurt; suffering no harm.

uninspired (un-in-spīrd′), *adj.* not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

uninsured (un-in-shūrd′), *adj.* not insured; not assured against loss.

unintellectual (un-in-tel-ekt′ū-al), *adj.* not intellectual.

unintelligent (un-in-tel′i-jent), *adj.* not having reason or consciousness; not possessing understanding.

unintelligible (un-in-tel′i-ji-bl), *adj.* not intelligible; that cannot be understood.

unintended (un-in-tend′ed), *adj.* not intended; not designed.

unintentional (un-in-ten′shun-al), *adj.* not intentional; not designed; done or happening without design.

uninterested (un-in′tēr-est-ed), *adj.* not interested; not having any interest or property in; having nothing at stake.

uninteresting (un-in′tēr-est-ing), *adj.*

not capable of exciting an interest, or of engaging the mind or passions.

uninterrupted (un-in-tẽr-rupt'ed), *adj.* not interrupted; not broken; not disturbed by intrusion or avocation.

uninured (un-in-ūrd'), *adj.* not inured; not hardened by use or practice.

uninvested (un-in-vest'ed), *adj.* not invested; not converted into some species of property less fleeting than money.

uninvited (un-in-vīt'ed), *adj.* not invited; not requested; not solicited.

uninviting (un-in-vīt'ing), *adj.* not inviting.

union (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of joining two or more things into one, or the junction or coalition of things thus united; a trades-union. See trades-union. The junction or united existence of spirit and matter; among painters, a symmetry and agreement between the several parts of a painting; in architecture, harmony between the colors in the materials of a building; States united, as the United States of America are called the Union. In the flag of the United States, a square portion at the upper left-hand corner, in which the stars are united on a blue ground, denoting the union of the States.

unionism (ūn'yun-izm), *n.* see trades-unionism.

Union-jack (ūn'yun-jak), *n.* the device emblematic of union, which in a complete national flag occupies the upper left-hand corner, used alone as a flag.

uniparous (ū-nip'a-rus), *adj.* producing one at a birth.

unique (ū-nēk'), *adj.* sole; unequaled; single in its kind or excellence. [French.]

unison (ū'ni-sn), *n.* in music, an accordance of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body. Sounds of very different qualities and force may be in unison: as the sound of a bell may be in unison with a sound of a flute. Unison then consists in sameness of degree, or similarity in respect to gravity or acuteness, and is applicable to any sound, whether of instruments or of the human organs. "In unison;" in agreement; in harmony.

unit (ū'nit), *n.* one; a word which denotes a single thing or person; the least whole number; in mathematics, any known determinate quantity, by the constant repetition of which, any other quantity of the same kind is measured.

Unitarian (ū-ni-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Trinity, and ascribes divinity to God the Father only.

Unitarianism (ū-ni-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Unitarians, who deny the divinity of Christ.

unite (ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to put together or join two or more things, which make one compound or mixture; to join; to connect in a near relation or alliance.

unite, *v.i.* to join in an act; to concur; to act in concert; to coalesce; to be cemented or consolidated; to combine; to grow together, as the parts of a wound.

united (ū-nīt'ed), *adj.* joined; made to agree; cemented; mixed; attached by growth.

unity (ū'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; oneness. Unity may consist of a simple substance or existing being, as the soul; but usually it consists in a close junction of particles or parts, constituting a body detached from other bodies. Unity is a thing undivided itself, but separate from every other thing; concord; conjunction; agreement; uniformity.

univalve (ū'ni-valv), *adj.* having only one valve or shell: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of a single piece.

universal (ū-ni-vẽr'sal), *adj.* in logic, a universal is complex or incomplex. A complex universal is either a universal proposition, as "every whole is greater than its parts," or whatever raises a manifold conception in the mind, as the definition of a reasonable animal. An incomplex universal is what produces one conception only in the mind, and is a simple thing respecting many.

Universalist (ū-ni-vẽr'sal-ist), *n.* one

who holds the doctrine that all men will be saved.

universe (ū'ni-vērs), *n.* the collective name of heaven and earth and all that belongs to them; the whole system of created things.

university (ū-ni-vēr'si-ti), *n.* an assemblage of colleges established in any place, with professors for instructing students in the sciences and other branches of learning, and where degrees are conferred. A university is properly a universal school, in which are taught all branches of learning in the various faculties of theology, medicine, law, political science, engineering, and the arts.

unjust (un-just'), *adj.* not just; partial.

unkempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.

unkind (un-kīnd'), *adj.* not kind; harsh; severe.

unlawful (un-law'fool), *adj.* not according to law.

unlearned (un-lērnd'), *adj.* ignorant; illiterate.

unless (un-les'), *conj.* except; if not.

unlike (un-līk'), *adj.* not like; having no resemblance.

unlikelihood (un-līk'li-hood), *n.* improbability.

unlikely (un-līk'li), *adj.* not likely; improbable.

unlimited (un-lim'i-ted), *adj.* not limited; boundless.

unlock (un-lok'), *v.t.* to unfasten what is locked; to open.

unloose (un-lōōs'), *v.t.* to make loose; to set free.

unlucky (un-luk'i), *adj.* not fortunate; ill-omened.

unman (un-man'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning], to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.

unmanageable (un-man'āj-a-bl), *adj.* not easily controlled or directed.

unmannerly (un-man'ēr-li), *adj.* ill-bred.

unmarried (un-mar'id), *adj.* not married; single.

unmeaning (un-mēn'ing), *adj.* having no meaning; senseless.

unmentionable (un-men'shun-a-bl), *adj.* unworthy of mention.

unmitigated (un-mit'i-gā-ted), *adj.* not abated; having full force.

unmoved (un-mōōvd'), *adj.* not moved; firm; calm.

unnatural (un-nat'ū-ral), *adj.* not according to nature.

unnecessary (un-nes'e-sa-ri), *adj.* not essential; useless.

unnerve (un-nērv'), *v.t.* to deprive of strength or power; weaken.

unobjectionable (un-ob-jek'shun-a-bl), *adj.* not liable to objection.

unobservant (un-ob-zēr'vant), *adj.* inattentive.

unobtrusive (un-ob-trōō'siv), *adj.* not obtrusive or forward.

unparalleled (un-par'a-leld), *adj.* without parallel or precedent.

unplaced (un-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not holding a governmental office; not among the first three at the end of a race.

unpleasant (un-plez'ant), *adj.* not pleasant; disagreeable.

unpopular (un-pop'ū-lar), *adj.* disliked by the people.

unprecedented (un-pre'sē-den-ted), *adj.* without precedent; unparalleled in the past.

unprejudiced (un-prej'ū-dist), *adj.* not prejudiced; impartial.

unpremeditated (un-prē-med'i-tā-ted), *adj.* not planned beforehand.

unprepared (un-prē-pārd'), *adj.* without preparation.

unprepossessing (un-prē-po-zes'ing), *adj.* not pleasing; not winning.

unpretentious (un-prē-ten'shus), *adj.* not making pretense; modest.

unprincipled (un-prin'si-pld), *adj.* without settled principles; unscrupulous.

unproductive (un-prō-duk'tiv), *adj.* not productive; inefficient.

unprofessional (un-prō-fesh' un-al), *adj.* having no profession; exceeding professional limits; contrary to the rules or ethics of a particular profession.

unprofitable (un-prof'i-ta-bl), *adj.* not profitable; serving no purpose.

unpropitious (un-prō-pish'us), *adj.* not propitious; inauspicious.

unprovoked (un-prō-vōkt'), *adj.* not having received provocation; uncalled for.

unpublished (un-pub'lisht), *adj.* not made public; secret.
unqualified (un-kwol'i-fīd), *adj.* incompetent; unrestricted.
unquenchable (un-kwen'sha-bl), *adj.* that cannot be quenched or extinguished.
unquestionable (un-kwes'chun-a-bl), *adj.* not to be questioned.
unravel (un-rav'l), *v.t.* to separate; to unfold or explain.
unreadable (un-rēd'a-bl), *adj.* not to be deciphered; too dull to be read.
unready (un-red'i), *adj.* not prepared; slow; awkward.
unreal (un-rē'al), *adj.* not real; illusive.
unreasonable (un-rē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* not agreeable to reason; exceeding the bounds of reason.
unreconciled (un-rek'n-sīld), *adj.* not reconciled; not made consistent.
unredeemable (un-rē-dēm'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being redeemed.
unregenerate (un-rē-jen'ēr-at), *adj.* not renewed in heart through rejeneration.
unrelenting (un-rē-lent'ing), *adj.* not relenting; inflexible; cruel.
unreliable (un-rē-lī'a-bl), *adj.* not to be relied on; untrustworthy.
unremitting (un-rē-mit'ing), *adj.* not remitting; continued; incessant.
unreserved (un-rē-zērvd'), *adj.* not restrained; withholding nothing.
unrest (un-rest'), *n.* want of rest; disquiet of mind or body.
unrestrained (un-rē-strānd'), *adj.* not restrained; licentious.
unrighteous (un-rīt'yus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.
unrivalled (un-rī'vald), *adj.* without a rival or competitor; unique.
unroll (un-rōl'), *v.t.* to roll down; to open out: *v.i.* to become uncoiled or opened out.
unruffled (un-ruf'ld), *adj.* not ruffled; calm.
unruliness (un-rū'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.
unruly (un-rū'li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
unsaddle (un-sad'l), *v.t.* to take the saddle off; to throw from the saddle.
unsafe (un-sāf'), *adj.* not safe.
unsaid (un-sed'), *adj.* not said.
unsatisfactory (un-sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *adj.* not satisfying.
unsavory (un-sā'vor-i), *adj.* tasteless; unpleasing.
unscathed (un-skā*th*d'), *adj.* not harmed or injured.
unschooled (un-skōōld'), *adj.* not taught or trained.
unscrupulous (un-skrōō'pū-lus), *adj.* unprincipled.
unseal (un-sēl'), *v.t.* to remove the seal of; to open anything that is sealed.
unseasonable (un-sē'zn-a-bl), *adj.* not in the proper season; untimely.
unseemly (un-sēm'li), *adj.* not seemly; not becoming; indecent.
unseen (un-sēn'), *adj.* not seen; invisible.
unsettle (un-set'l), *v.t.* to make uncertain: *v.i.* to become unfixed.
unsex (un-seks'), *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.
unshackle (un-shak'l), *v.t.* to set free.
unshaken (un-shā'kn), *adj.* not shaken; firm; steady.
unsheathe (un-shē*th*'), *v.t.* to draw from the scabbard, as a sword.
unshod (un-shod'), *adj.* without shoes; barefoot.
unshorn (un-shôrn'), *adj.* unshaven; unclipped.
unsightly (un-sīt'li), *adj.* not pleasing to the eye; ugly.
unskilful (un-skil'fool), *adj.* wanting skill or experience; awkward.
unsophisticated (un-sō-fis'ti-kā-ted), *adj.* genuine; simple; inexperienced; unworldly.
unsought (un-sawt'), *adj.* not sought; not solicited.
unsound (un-sound'), *adj.* not sound; dishonest; erroneous.
unsparing (un-spār'ing), *adj.* not sparing; liberal; unmerciful.
unspeakable (un-spēk'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being spoken, uttered or described.
unstable (un-stā'bl), *adj.* not stable; infirm; unreliable.
unsteady (un-sted'i), *adj.* not steady; changeable.
unstudied (un-stud'id), *adj.* done without premeditation; natural; easy.
unsuitable (un-sū'ta-bl), *adj.* not adequate; not fitting; unbeccming.

unsuspected (un-sus-pek'ted), *adj.* not suspected; not known.
untamable (un-tām'a-bl), *adj.* not capable of being tamed.
untamed (un-tāmd'), *adj.* not tamed; not domesticated.
untarnished (un-tär'nisht), *adj.* not tarnished or soiled.
untaught (un-tawt'), *adj.* not taught; illiterate.
untenable (un-ten'a-bl), *adj.* not tenable; not defensible.
untidy (un-tī'di), *adj.* not tidy or neat.
until (un-til'), *prep.* till; to; as far as.
untimely (un-tīm'li), *adj.* not timely; unseasonable.
untiring (un-tīr'ing), *adj.* unwearied.
unto (un'tōō), *prep.* to.
untold (un-tōld'), *adj.* not told.
untoward (un-tō'ērd), *adj.* not easily guided; froward; awkward.
untried (un-trīd'), *adj.* not yet having stood trial; not tested.
untrimmed (un-trimd'), *adj.* not adorned with trimmings.
untrodden (un-trod'n), *adj.* not trodden; unfrequented.
untruth (un'trōōth'), *n.* a falsehood.
untutored (un-tū'tērd), *adj.* uninstructed; raw; inexperienced.
unusual (un-ū'zhū-al), *adj.* strange; out of the ordinary; exceptional.
unutterable (un-ut'ēr-a-bl), *adj.* incapable of being uttered or expressed.
unvarnished (un-vär'nisht), *adj.* not varnished; not embellished; plain.
unveil (un-vāl'), *v.t.* to remove a veil from; to disclose; to reveal.
unwarranted (un-wor'an-ted), *adj.* without warrant; not guaranteed.
unwary (un-wā'ri), *adj.* not wary; not cautious.
unwearied (un-wē'rid), *adj.* not becoming wearied; indefatigable.
unwelcome (un-wel'kum), *adj.* not welcome; causing unhappiness.
unwell (un-wel'), *adj.* not well; not in good health.
unwholesome (un-hōl'sum), *adj.* not wholesome; repulsive.
unwieldy (un-wēl'di), *adj.* not easily moved or handled.
unwilling (un-wil'ing), *adj.* not willing; reluctant.
unwise (un-wīz'), *adj.* not wise; injudicious; foolish.
unwitting (un-wit'ing), *adj.* not knowing; unaware.
unwomanly (un-woom'an-li), *adj.* not befitting or becoming a woman.
unwonted (un-wun'ted), *adj.* not accustomed; uncommon.
unworldly (un-wērld'li), *adj.* above worldly or selfish considerations.
unworthy (un-wēr'thi), *adj.* not worthy; unbecoming.
unwritten (un-rit'n), *n.* not written; not formally recognized; formally accepted as "the unwritten law."
unyielding (un-yēld'ing), *adj.* not yielding or bending; stiff; obstinate.
unyoke (un-yōk'), *v.t.* to loose from a yoke; to disjoin.
up (up), *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.
upas (ū'pas), *n.* a tree, common in Java, with a poisonous juice.
upbraid (up-brād'), *v.t.* to reproach.
upbringing (up'bring-ing), *n.* the process of nourishing and training.
upbuilding (up-bild'ing), *n.* the act of building up; edification.
upcast (up'kast), *adj.* directed upwards: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine through which the air passes after circulating below.
upheaval (up-hēv'al), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.
upheave (up-hēv'), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.
uphold (up-hōld'), *v.t.* to support; maintain.
upholster (up-hōl'stēr), *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.
upholsterer (up-hōl'stēr-ēr), *n.* one who supplies upholstery.
upholstery (up-hōl'stēr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.
upland-cotton (up'land-kot'un), *n.* cotton with a short fiber.
uplift (up-lift'), *v.t.* to lift up or raise aloft: *n.* (up'lift), the act of lifting up.
upon (up-on'), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.
upper (up'ēr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.
uppish (up'ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.

upright (up′rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable; elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.
uprising (up-rīz′ing), *n.* the act of rising up; ascent; any strong outburst of popular feeling.
uproar (up′rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.
uproarious (up-rōr′i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.
uproot (up-rōōt′), *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; to destroy.
upset (up-set′), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up′set) the act of upsetting.
upshot (up′shot), *n.* final result.
upstart (up′stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence.
up-to-date (up-tōō-dāt′), *adj.* or *adv.* according to the latest dictates of fashion and conventionality. [Vulgar.]
uptown (up′toun), *adj.* situated in, or living in, the upper part of a town.
upturn (up-tėrn′), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.
upwards (up′wėrdz), *adv.* towards a higher place or source. Also upward.
uræmia, same as uremia.
uræmic, same as uremic.
uranin (ū′ra-nin), *n.* a brownish-red dye.
uranium (ū-rā′ni-um), *n.* a metallic element.
uranography (ū-ra-nog′ra-fi), *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, &c.
urao (ōō-rä′ō), *n.* a name for natron found in South America.
urate (ū′rāt), *n.* a salt or uric acid.
urban (ėr′ban), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.
urbane (ėr-bān′), *adj.* polite; refined.
urbanity (ėr-ban′i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.
urceolate (ėr′se-ō-lāt), *adj.* urn-shaped.
urceolus (ėr-sē′ō-lus), *n.* a small graceful urn with oval body. [Latin.]
urchin (ėr′chin), *n.* originally a hedgehog; a small boy.
urea (ū′rē-a), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.
uremia (ū-rē′mi-a), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.
uremic (ū-rē′mik), *adj.* pertaining to uremia.
urge (ėrj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.
urgency (ėrj′en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.
urgent (ėrj′ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.
uric acid (ū′rik as′id), *n.* a peculiar and characteristic substance found in urine.
urim (ū′rim), *n.pl.* a mystic ornament worn by the Jewish high priest, constituting, with the thummim, the oracle by which Jehovah declared his will.
urinal (ū′ri-nal), *n.* a place of convenience.
urinary (ū′ri-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, urine.
urine (ū′rin), *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.
urinoscopy (ū-ri-nos′kō-pi), *n.* the diagnosis of disease by examination of the patient's urine.
urn (ėrn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.
ursiform (ėr′si-fôrm), *adj.* bear-like.
ursine (ėr′sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.
urubu (ōō′rōō-bōō), *n.* the black vulture of Central America.
us (us), *pron.* objective of we.
usable (ū′za-bl), *adj.* that can be used.
usage (ū′zāj), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.
usance (ū′zans), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.
use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz) to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
useful (ūs′fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.

usefully (ūs'foo-li), *adv.* in a useful manner.
useless (ūs'les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.
usher (ush'ĕr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master [English]: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).
usual (ū'zhū-al), *adj.* habitual; customary.
usually (ū'zhū-a-li), *adv.* ordinarily.
usufruct (ū'sū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.
usurer (ū'zhūr-ĕr), *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.
usurious (ū-zhū'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.
usurp (ū-sĕrp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right; applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, &c.
usurpation (ū-sĕr-pā'shun), *n.* the act of usurping, especially the unlawful seizure of regal power.
usurper (ū-sĕrp'ĕr), *n.* one who usurps.
usury (ū'zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.
utensil (ū-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.
uterine (ū'tĕr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.
uterus (ū'tĕr-us), *n.* the womb.
utilitarian (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.
Utilitarianism (ū-til-i-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* the doctrine that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.
utility (ū-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.
utilize (ū'til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.
utmost (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.
Utopian (ū-tō'pi-an), *n.* pertaining to the imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed: hence ideal; visionary.
Utopianism (ū-tō'pi-an-izm), *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.
utter (ut'ĕr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.
utterance (ut'ĕr-ans), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.
uttermost (ut'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.
uvea (ū'vē-a), *n.* the posterior, dark colored layer of the iris.
uvula (ū'vū-la), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.
uvular (ū'vū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to the uvula.
uxorious (uk-sō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

V

V, the twenty-second letter of the English alphabet. As to its history see U. It may be noted that most words in English commencing with *v* have a foreign source. As a symbol, *V* in chemistry denotes the rare chemical element, vanadium.

vacancy (vā′kan-si), *n.* [*pl.* vacancies (vā′kan-siz)], state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

vacant (vā′kant), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection; not occupied.

vacate (vā′kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

vacation (vā-kā′shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vaccinate (vak′si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vaccination (vak-si-nā′shun), *n.* act of vaccinating.

vaccinator (vak′si-nā-tẽr), *n.* one who vaccinates.

vaccine (vak′sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, cows; pertaining to cowpox or vaccination: *n.* a liquid taken from the udder of a cow affected with cow-pox; any anti-serum.

vaccine therapy (vak′sin-ther′a-pi), *n.* cure or prevention of disease by the use of vaccines.

vacillate (vas′i-lāt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver. [Latin.]

vacillation (vas-i-lā′shun), *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

vacuity (va-kū′i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vacuole (vak′ū-ōl), *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

vacuous (vak′ū-us), *adj.* empty; vacant.

vacuum (vak′ū-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

vade mecum (vā′dē mē′kum), *n.* a manual for ready reference. [Latin.]

vagabond (vag′a-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp. [Latin.]

vagary (vā′ga-ry or va-gā′ri), *n.* [*pl.* vagaries (vā′ga- or va-gā′riz)], a wild freak; whim.

vagina (va-jī′na), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath. [Latin.]

vaginal (va-jī′nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a vagina or sheath.

vaginate (vaj′i-nāt), *adj.* invested with a sheath.

vagrancy (vā′gran-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

vagrant (vā′grant), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.

vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.

vaguely (vāg′li), *adv.* in a vague manner.

vagueness (vāg′nes), *n.* the state or quality of being vague.

vails (vālz), *n.pl.* gratuities given to servants.

vain (vān), *adj.* [*comp.* vainer, *superl.* vainest], empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious. [Latin.]

vainglorious (vān-glō′ri-us), *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.

valance (val′ans), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.

vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills; valley.

valedictorian (val-e-dik-tō′ri-an), *n.* one who pronounces a farewell address; especially a student in a higher institution of learning who is chosen, either for high scholarship or popularity, to address his class at graduation. [Latin.]

valedictory (val-e-dik′tō-ri), *n.* a parting address: *adj.* bidding farewell.

valence (vā'lens), *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.

Valenciennes (va-long-si-en'), *n.* a delicate lace made with a bobbin, and having the design of the same thread with the ground. [French.]

valentia (va-len'shi-a), *n.* a waistcoat material. Also valencia.

valentine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.

valerian (va-lē'ri-an), *n.* a plant of the genus Valeriana, with a valuable medicinal root. [Latin.]

valet (val'ā or val'et), *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to act as valet to.

valetudinarian (val-e-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid. [Latin.]

Valhalla (val-hal'a), *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell. [Icelandic.]

valiant (val'yant), *adj.* brave; heroic.

valid (val'id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.

validity (va-lid'i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.

valise (va-lēs'), *n.* small portmanteau. [French.]

vallation (val-lā'shun), *n.* a rampart.

valley (val'i), *n.* [*pl.* valleys (val'iz)], a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.

vallisneria (val-is-nē'ri-a), *n.* a freshwater plant. [Italian.]

valor (val'ẽr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.

valorous (val'ẽr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.

valuable (val'ū-a-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value. [Old French.]

valuation (val-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.

value (val'ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.

valued (val'ūd), *adj.* highly esteemed or prized.

valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.

vamose (va-mōs'e), *v.i.* to decamp. [Spanish.]

vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to.

vampire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.

van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods, &c.

vanadium (va-nā'di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

vanadium steel (van-ād'i-um stēl), *n.* steel containing vanadium. The effect of adding vanadium to low-carbon steel is to raise its tensile strength.

Vandal (van'dal), *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art.

vandal (van'dal), *n.* one who is hostile to art or literature; one who ruthlessly destroys what is artistic or venerable.

vandalism (van'dal-izm), *n.* hostility to works of art or literature; wanton destruction of what is artistic.

vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock.

vang (vang), *n.* a rope for steadying the extremity of the peak of a gaff to the side of a ship.

vanguard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.

vanilla (va-nil'a), *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavoring.

vanish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear.

vanity (van'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (van'i-tiz)], love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.

vanquish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.

vantage (van'tāj), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.

vapid (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid.
vapidity (va-pid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.
vapor (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* hysteria; melancholia: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; bully.
vaporize (vā'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to convert into vapor.
vaporous (vā'pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal.
vapory (vā'pēr-i), *adj.* full of vapors.
vaquero (vä-kā'rō), *n.* a herdsman. [Spanish.]
variability (vā-ri-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being variable; changeableness. Also variableness.
variable (vā'ri-a-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.
variably (vā'ri-a-bli), *adv.* in a variable manner.
variance (vā'ri-ans), *n.* difference; quarrel.
variant (vā'ri-ant), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing.
variate (vā'ri-āt), *v.t.* to diversify.
variation (vā-ri-ā'shun), *n.* partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north; tendency in organisms produced by the same parents to vary slightly.
varicella (var-i-sel'a), *n.* chickenpox.
varicocele (var'i-kō-sēl), *n.* a swelling of the veins of the scrotum or of the spermatic cord.
varicose (var'i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged; said of veins.
varied (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.
variegate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.
variegation (vā-ri-e-gā'shun), *n.* diversity of colors.
variety (vā-rī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (vā-rī'e-tiz)], intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.
variola (vā-rī'ō-la), *n.* smallpox.
variorum (vā-ri-ō'rum), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.
various (vā'ri-us), *adj.* different; several.
varlet (vär'let), *n.* formerly a servant, footman, or page; a scoundrel.
varnish (vär'nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate. [French.]
vary (vā'ri), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying], to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.
vas (vās), *n.* a vessel or duct.
vascular (vas'kū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels as part of a structure of animal and vegetable organisms.
vase (vās or väz), *n.* a vessel for various purposes, especially one of antique or ornamental pattern.
vasectomy (va-sek'to-mi), *n.* cutting of the spermatic duct to render sterile, applied by law in certain states to defectives.
vaseline (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.
vaso-motor (va-sō-mō'tēr), *adj.* producing movement in the walls of vessels; vaso-motor nerves are those that pass from the vaso-motor nerves to the greater blood vessels.
vassal (vas'al), *n.* a feudal tenant; bondman: *adj.* servile. [French.]
vassalage (vas'al-āj), *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage. Also vassalry.
vast (vast), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.
vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing or leather making.
Vatican (vat'i-kan), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal authority. [Latin.]
Vaticanism (vat'i-kan-izm), *n.* ultramontanism.
vaudeville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs. [French.]
vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as

a vault; arch : *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.

vaulted (vawlt'ed), *adj.* arched; concave.

vaunt (vänt or vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.

vaunting (vawnt'ing), *n.* vainglorious boasting.

Veadar (vē'a-där), *n.* the thirteenth or intercalary month of the Jewish calendar.

veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.

vector (vek'tēr), *n.* a directive quantity, as a straight line, force, or velocity.

Veda (vā'da), *n.* [*pl.* vedas (vā'daz)], one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.

Vedanta (vā-dän'ta), *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.

vedette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also vidette.

veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.

vegetable ((vej'e-ta-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of, plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c. [Old French.]

vegetarian (vej-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.

vegetarianism (vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.

vegetate (vej'e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.

vegetation (vej-e-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.

vegetative (vej'e-ta-tiv), *adj.* growing or having the power of growing, as plants.

vehemence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor. Also vehemency.

vehement (vē'he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.

vehicle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium.

vehicular (vē-hik'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.

vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.

veinous (vān'us), *adj.* full of or provided with veins.

velar (vē'lär), *adj.* sounds that are made by contact of the tongue with the soft palate, or velum.

velarium (ve-lā'ri-um), *n.* the great awning stretched over open theaters in ancient Rome. Also velum.

veldt (velt), *n.* open country [South Africa]. Also veld.

vellum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.

velocipede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet: the original form of the bicycle.

velocity (ve-los'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (ve-los'i-tiz)], speed; rate of movement of a body.

velouté (ve-lōō'tā), *n.* a rich white sauce. [French.]

velum (vel'um), *n.* the soft palate.

velutinous (ve-lū'ti-nus), *adj.* velvety; soft.

velvet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.

velveteen (vel-ve-tēn'), *n.* imitation velvet.

venal (vē'nal), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of or pertaining to the veins.

venality (vē-nal'i-ti), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

venation (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.

vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.

vendace (ven'dās), *n.* a small salmonoid fish.

vendee (ven-dē'), *n.* the buyer.

Vendémiaire (väng-dā-miār'), *n.* a

month of the French Revolutionary Calendar; from Sept. 22 to Oct. 31.

vendetta (ven-det'a), *n.* a kind of blood-feud.

vendible (ven'di-bl), *adj.* salable.

vendor (ven'dēr), *n.* the seller. Also vender.

vendue (ven-dū'), *n.* a public sale or auction. [Old French.]

veneer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood: hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretense. [French.]

venerable (ven'ĕr-a-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.

venerate (ven'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere. [Latin.]

veneration (ven-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.

venereal (ve-nē'rē-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse; aphrodisiac. [Latin.]

venery (ven'ĕr-i), *n.* sexual intercourse; hunting.

venesection (ven-e-sek'shun), *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Venetian (ve-nē'shan), *adj.* pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants.

Venetian-blind (ve-nē'shan-blind'), *n.* a window-blind formed of long thin slats of wood.

venetian-door (ve-nē'shan-dōr'), *n.* a door with long narrow side-lights.

vengeance (venj'ans), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

vengeful (venj'fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.

vengefully (venj'foo-li), *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.

venial (vē'ni-al), *adj.* pardonable.

venially (vē'ni-a-li), *adv.* pardonably.

venison (ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.

venom (ven'um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite. [Old French.]

venomous (ven'um-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.

venous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.

vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.

ventilate (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion. [Latin.]

ventilation (ven-ti-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.

ventilator (ven'ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.

Ventose (vang-tōs'), *n.* a month of the French Revolutionary calendar; from Feb. 19th to March 20th.

ventral (ven'tral), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.

ventricle (ven'tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.

ventriloquism (ven-tril'ō-kwizm), *n.* the act or art of speaking as from another source than the voice.

ventriloquist (ven-tril'ō-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.

venture (ven'tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.

venturesome (ven'tūr-sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also venturous.

venturesomeness (ven'tūr-sum-nes), *n.* intrepidity; rashness.

venturine (vent'ūr-in), *n.* a powder made of fine gold wire: used for japanning.

venue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid. [French.]

Venus (vē'nus), *n.* the daughter of Jupiter and Juno; the goddess of Beauty and Love.

veracious (ve-rā'shus), *adj.* truthful; true.

veracity (ve-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; truth.

veranda (ve-ran'da), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also verandah.

verb (vĕrb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

verbal (vĕrb'al), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.

verbalism (vĕrb'al-izm), *n.* something expressed verbally.
verbally (vĕrb'a-li), *adv.* orally; verbatim.
verbatim (vĕr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.
Verbena (vĕr-bē'na), *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants.
verbiage (vĕr'bi-āj), *n.* verbosity.
verbose (vĕr-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.
verbosely (vĕr-bōs'li), *adv.* with verbosity.
verbosity (vĕr-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also verboseness.
verdancy (vĕr'dan-si), *n.* greenness; inexperience.
verdant (vĕr'dant), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.
verd-antique (vĕrd-an-tēk'), *n.* a green incrustation on ancient copper and brass coins; a beautiful mottled marble. [French.]
verderer (vĕr'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* an English official who has charge of the royal forests.
verdict (vĕr'dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial; judgment; decision.
verdigris (vĕr'di-grēs), *n.* the blue-greeen substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.
verditer (vĕr'di-tĕr), *n.* a blue or green pigment.
verdure (vĕr'dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.
verge (vĕrj), *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.
verger (vĕrj'er), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; in England, an official who takes care of the interior of a church.
verifiable (ver'i-fī-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being verified.
verification (ver-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.
verify (ver'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying], to prove to be true; fulfil.
verily (ver'i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.
verisimilitude (ver-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.
veritable (ver'i-ta-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.
verity (ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* verities (ver'i-tiz)], agreement with fact; truth reality.
verjuice (vĕr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.
vermicelli (vĕr-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.
vermicular (vĕr-mik'ū-lĕr), *adj.* worm-like. Also vermiform.
vermifuge (vĕr'mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. Also vermicide.
vermilion (vĕr-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.
vermin (vĕr'min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.
vermuth (vĕr'mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.
vernacular (vĕr-nak'ū-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.
vernal (vĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.
vernier (vĕr'ni-ĕr), *n.* a graduated scale that sub-divides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.
veronal (ver'ō-nal), *n.* a coal-tar product, commercially used in the form of a white crystalline powder, as a sedative or for cephalalgia.
versatile (vĕr'sa-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.
versatility (vĕr-sa-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.
verse (vĕrs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for performance by a single voice to each part.
versed (vĕrst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.
versicle (vĕr'si-kl), *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by priest and people alternately.
versification (vĕr-si-fi-kā'shun), ***n.***

the art or practice of composing metrical verses.

versifier (vēr'si-fī-ēr), *n.* a composer of verses.

version (vēr'shun), *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.

verst (vērst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.

versus (vēr'sus), *prep.* against. [Latin].

vertebra (vēr'te-bra), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (vēr'te-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.

vertebral (vēr'te-bral), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.

Vertebrata (vēr-te-brā'ta), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.

vertebrate (vēr'te-brāt), *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.

vertex (vēr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices (vēr'ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.

vertical (vēr'ti-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

vertically (vēr'ti-ka-li), *adv.* perpendicularly.

verticil (vēr'ti-sil), *n.* a whorl. Also verticel.

vertigo (vēr'ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.

vertu (vēr'tōō), *n.* artistic skill; hence works of art, curios, &c. [Italian.]

vervain (vēr'vān), *n.* a plant of the genus Verbena; formerly supposed to possess magical properties and used in medicine.

verve (verv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy. [French.]

very (ver'i), *adj.* [*comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest], real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.

vesication (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.

vesicatory (ves'i-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* raising blisters.

vesicle (ves'i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

vesicular (ves-ik'ū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of vesicles; full of interstices.

Vesper (ves'pēr), *n.* the evening star; Venus when appearing after sunset; evening.

vespers (ves'pērz), *n.pl.* the sixth hour of the Roman Breviary; evening songs.

vessel (ves'el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; tube or canal in which the fluids of a body are contained; instrument; recipient.

vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

vesta (ves'ta), *n.* a wax match.

Vestal (ves'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

Vestal Virgins (vēr'jinz), *n.pl.* the six virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.

vested (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed.

vestibule (ves'ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.

vestige (ves'tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.

vestment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.

vestry (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* vestries (ves'triz)], a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.

vestryman (ves'tri-man), *n.* [*pl.* vestrymen (ves'tri-men)], a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.

vesture (ves'tūr), *n.* clothing; covering.

vetch (vech), *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares. [English.]

veteran (vet'ēr-an), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced.

veteranize (vet'ēr-an-īz), *v.i.* to re-enlist.

veterinarian (vet-ēr-i-nā'ri-an), *n.* one who practices the art of healing

diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

veterinary (vet'ẽr-i-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.

veto (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes (vē'tōz)], the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.

vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.

vexation (veks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.

vexatious (veks-ā'shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.

vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

vexing (veks'ing), *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.

via (vī'a), *adv.* by way of. [Latin.]

viable (vī'a-bl), *adj.* able to maintain life.

viaduct (vī'a-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.

vial (vī'al), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also phial.

viands (vī'andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.

viaticum (vī-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Roman Catholic Church to a person in danger of death.

vibrant (vī'brant), *adj.* vibrating; resonant.

vibrate (vī'brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.

vibration (vī-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.

vibratory (vī'bra-tō-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.

vicar (vik'ẽr), *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.

vicarage (vik'ẽr-āj), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.

vicar-apostolic (vik'ẽr-ap-o-stol'ik), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a missionary bishop with powers direct from the Pope.

vicar-general (vik'ẽr-jen'ẽr-al), *n.* the assistant of a bishop, who assists him in ecclesiastical suits and visitations.

vicarious (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.

vice (vīs), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise.

vice, *prefix* meaning *in place of, second in rank.*

vicegerent (vīs-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.

Vice-President (vīs-prez'i-dent), *n.* the officer to succeed the President of the United States in case of death or incapacity; he is also President of the Senate.

viceregal (vīs-rē'gal), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

viceroy (vīs'roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.

viceroyalty (vīs-roi'al-ti), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

vice versa (vī'se vẽr'sa), a Latin phrase meaning in the reverse order.

Vichy water (vē'shi waw'tẽr), *n.* a mineral effervescent water.

vicinage (vis'i-nāj), *n.* a neighborhood.

vicinity (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity.

vicious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.

vicissitude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change.

victim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; some person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident; dupe.

victimize (vik'tim-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.

victor (vik'tẽr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage: *Feminine* victoress.

victoria (vik-tō'ri-a), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons.

victorine (vik-tō-rēn'), *n.* a small fur tippet.

victorium (vik-tō'ri-um), *n.* a recently discovered element.

victorious (vik-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having

conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

victory (vik'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* victories (vik'to-riz)], the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

victual (vit'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* victualed, *p.pr.* victualing], to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.

victualer (vit'l-ẽr), *n.* one who provides food; the keeper of a house of entertainment.

vicuña (vi-kōōn'ya), *n.* an animal of Mexico and Chili, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine, long, reddish wool.

vide (vī'dē), *v.t.* see. [Latin.]

videlicet (vi-del'i-set), *adv.* to wit; namely. [Latin.]

vidette, same as vedette.

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.

Viennese (vē-en-ēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Vienna or to its inhabitants.

view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.* the act of seeing; prospect; survey; purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vigil (vij'il), *n.* a watching; devotion in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vigilance (vij'i-lans), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vigilance committee (kom-it'ē), *n.* a body of men who, in order to check lawlessness in a new community, unite to put it down by the strong hand and without regular process of law. See lynch-law.

vigilant (vij'i-lant), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.

vignette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vigor (vig'ẽr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vigorous (vig'ẽr-us), *adj.* full of physical or mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.

vihara (vi-hä'ra), *n.* a Buddhist temple or monastery.

viking (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (eighth to tenth centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure; wicked.

vilely (vīl'li), *adv.* in a vile manner.

vileness (vīl'nes), *n.* baseness.

vilifier (vil'i-fī-ẽr), *n.* a defamer.

vilify (vil'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying], to defame; debase by slander.

villa (vil'a), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.

village (vil'āj), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet.

villager (vil'āj-ẽr), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

villain (vil'in or vil'ān), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; scoundrel.

villainous (vil'an-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.

villainy (vil'an-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

villanage (vil'an-āj), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also villeinage.

villein, same as villain.

villi (vil'ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.

villous (vil'us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.

vim (vim), *n.* energy; swift use of power. [Latin.]

vinaceous (vī-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, grapes or wine; wine-colored.

vinaigrette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts. [French.]

vincible (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.

vinculum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.

vindicate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.

vindication (vin-di-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.

vindicator (vin'di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who vindicates.
vindicatory (vin'di-ka-tō-ri), *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.
vindictive (vin-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by, revenge.
vindictively (vin-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* in a vindictive manner.
vine (vīn), *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, especially the common grape.
vinegar (vin'e-gēr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c.: hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.
vinery (vīn'ēr-i), *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially.
vineyard (vin'yärd), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.
vinic (vī'nik), *adj.* pertaining to wine.
vin-ordinaire (vang-ōr-dē-nār'), *n.* a kind of claret; the common wine of France. [French.]
vinous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.
vintage (vin'tāj), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.
vintner (vint'nēr), *n.* wine merchant.
viol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.
viola (vē-ō'la), *n.* the tenor violin.
violable (vī'ō-la-bl), *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.
violate (vī'ō-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; outrage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.
violation (vī-ō-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring; rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.
violator (vī'ō-lā-tēr), *n.* one who violates.
violence (vī'ō-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power; applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.
violent (vī'ō-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; vehement; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.
violet (vī'ō-let), *n.* a plant of the genus Viola; a color like that of the violet.
violin (vī-ō-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.
violinist (vī-ō-lin'ist), *n.* a performer on the violin.
violoncellist (vē-ō-lon-chel'ist), *n.* a performer on the violoncello.
violoncello (vē-ō-lon-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class.
violone (vē-ō-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol. [Music.]
viper (vī'pēr), *n.* a venomous serpent of various species; a crafty, malignant person.
viperous (vī'pēr-us), *adj.* viper-like; malignant.
virago (vī-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.
virgin (vēr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden; the Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.
virginal (vēr'jin-al), *adj.* maidenly; chaste: *n.* a sixteenth century musical instrument.
virginity (vēr-jin'i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.
virile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.
virility (vir-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.
virtu, same as vertu.
virtual (vēr'tū-al), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.
virtually (vēr'tū-a-li), *adv.* practically.
virtue (vēr'tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.
virtuoso (vēr-tū-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi (vēr-tū-ō'sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument.
virtuous (vēr'tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.
virulence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.
virulent (vir'ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.
virus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the

system; something that acts as a moral poison.

vis (vis), *n.* power; force. [Latin.]

visage (viz'āj), *n.* the countenance.

vis-à-vis (vē-za-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another: *adv.* face to face. [French.]

viscera (vis'ēr-a), *n.pl.* the intestines.

visceral (vis'ēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to the viscera.

viscid (vis'id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.

viscidity (vis-id'i-ti), *n.* stickiness; glutinousness. Also viscosity.

viscount (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Feminine* viscountess. [French.]

viscous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous. [Latin.]

viscus (vis'kus), *n.* an entrail.

vise (vīs), *n.* a two-jawed instrument for holding work.

Vishnu (vish'nū), *n.* one of the gods of the Hindu triad. In later times, the supreme god, the creator.

visibility (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility. Also visibleness.

visible (viz'i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye, in view; obvious; apparent.

Visigothic (viz-i-goth'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Visigoths, a branch of the Goths that settled in Southern France and Spain.

vis inertiæ (in-ēr'shi-ē), *n.* the resistance in a body either to change its state of rest or state of motion.

vision (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination. [French.]

visional (vizh'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to vision.

visionary (vizh'un-a-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.

visit (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another; brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.

visitant (viz'i-tant), *n.* a visitor.

visitation (viz-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.

visite (vē-zēt'), *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear. [French.]

visitor (viz'i-tēr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.

visor, see vizor.

vista (vis'ta), *n.* [*pl.* vistas (vis'taz)], a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue.

visual (vizh'ū-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight. [Old French.]

visualize (vizh'ū-al-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.

vital (vī'tal), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential. [Latin.]

vitalism (vī'tal-izm), *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, force.

vitality (vi-tal'i-ti), *n.* vital force.

vitalize (vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.

vitally (vī'tal-i), *adv.* essentially.

vitals (vī'talz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.

vitamine (vit'am-in), *n.* a substance that occurs in various food-products, especially in the outer coats of cereals, which apparently is an essential element in rendering these foods healthy. Its absence from polished rice is ascribed as the cause of the disease beri-beri.

vitascope (vī'ta-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for projecting kinetographic pictures in life size upon a canvas.

vitellin (vī-tel'in), *n.* the albumenoidal substance in the yolk of eggs.

vitellus (vī-tel'us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.

vitiate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.

viticulture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* vine culture.

vitreous (vit're-us), *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.

vitrescent (vi-tres'ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.

vitric (vit'rik), *adj.* glass-like.

vitrifaction (vit-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.

vitriform (vit'ri-fôrm), *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.

vitrify (vit'ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying], to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.

vitriol (vit'ri-ol), *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.
vituperate (vī-tū'per-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.
vituperation (vī-tū-pēr-ā'shun), *n.* abusive censure.
vituperative (vī-tū'pēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.
viva (vē'vä), *interj.* hurrah! [Italian.]
vivacious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.
vivacity (vī-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.
vivarium (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state. [Latin.]
viva voce (vī'va vō'sē), orally. [Latin.]
vive (vēv), *interj.* long life or success to! [French.]
vivid (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.
vivify (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying], to endue with life; quicken.
viviparous (vī-vip'a-rus), *adj.* producing young alive.
vivisect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.
vivisection (viv-i-sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.
vivisectionist (viv-i-sek'shun-ist), *n.* one who practices or upholds vivisection. Also vivisector.
vixen (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.
viz. (viz), *adv.* namely. [From the Latin *videlicet*.]
vizier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.
vizor (vī'zēr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.
vocable (vō'ka-bl), *n.* a word; term.
vocabulary (vō-kab'ū-la-ri), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (vō-kab'ū-la-riz)], a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained; words used.
vocal (vō'kal), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character; produced in the larynx.
vocalist (vō'kal-ist), *n.* a singer.
vocalize (vō'kal-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.
vocally (vō'kal-i), *adv.* with the voice.
vocation (vō-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.
vocative (vok'a-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case. [In Latin, the fifth case of the noun.]
vociferate (vō-sif'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.
vociferation (vō-sif-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* violent outcry.
vociferous (vō-sif'ēr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.
vodka (vod'ka), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.
voe (vō), *n.* a fiord; creek.
vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion.
voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance: faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.
voiceless (vois'les), *adj.* without voice; speechless.
void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.
volant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.
Volapük (vō-la-pūk'), *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.
volatile (vol'a-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.
volatility (vol-a-til'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.
volatilize (vol'a-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.
volcanic (vol-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano. [Italian.]
volcanize (vol'kan-īz), *v.t.* to subject to volcanic action.
volcano (vol-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes (vol-kā'nōz)], a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.
volition (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.
volitive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.
volley (vol'i), *n.* [*pl.* volleys (vol'iz)], the simultaneous discharge of a number of small-arms; explosive burst;

return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying], to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once; return a ball before it touches the ground. [French.]

volt (vōlt), *n.* the sudden wheeling of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electromotive force.

voltaic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.

voltameter (vol-tam'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.

volubility (vol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

voluble (vol'ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.

volume (vol'ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quantity or fullness of voice or tone: *pl.* a great deal.

volumetric (vol-ū-met'rik), *adj.* measured by volume.

voluminous (vol-ū'mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

voluntarily (vol'un-ta-ri-li), *adv.* spontaneously.

voluntary (vol'un-ta-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.

volunteer (vol-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.

voluptuary (vō'lup-tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure. [Latin.]

voluptuous (vō-lup'tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.

volute (vō-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

voluted (vō-lūt'ed), *adj.* having a spiral scroll.

vomit (vom'it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

vomiting (vom'it-ing), *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.

vomito (vō'me-to), *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form. [Spanish.]

voodoo (vōō-dōō'), *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannibalism and human sacrifices, prevalent among certain negro races.

voracious (vō-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

voracity (vō-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.

vortex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices (vôr'ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.

votary (vō'ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* votaries (vō'ta-riz)], one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow.

vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, &c., by ballot or other method of suffrage; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterize: *v.i.* to give a vote. [Latin.]

voter (vōt'ēr), *n.* an elector.

voting (vōt'ing), *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.

voting-machine (vōt'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* a machine, related in principle of operation to the cash-register and counting machines, for recording and counting automatically the votes at an election. It usually has a vertical key-board and the voter records his choice by pressing a key opposite the name of his candidate or party.

votive (vōt'iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee. [Old French.]

voucher (vouch'ēr), *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts.

vouchsafe (vouch-sāf′), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.
voussoir (vōō-swär′), *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge.
vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection; *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.
vowel (vou′el), *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.
voyage (voi′āj), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.
voyager (voi′āj-ēr), *n.* a traveler by water.
voyageur (vwä-ya-zhēr′), *n.* a Canadian boatman.
vraisemblance (vrā-säng-blängs′), *n.* an appearance of truth.
vulcanite (vul′kan-īt), *n* vulcanized india-rubber.
vulcanize (vul′kan-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.
vulgar (vul′gēr), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude of common people; common; general vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.
vulgar fractions (frak′shunz), *n.pl.* common fractions; expressed by placing the numerator above the denominator, with a horizontal or oblique line between.
vulgarian (vul-gā′ri-an), *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas.
vulgarism (vul′gēr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.
vulgarity (vul-gar′i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.
Vulgate (vul′gāt), *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Roman Catholic Church, made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, the Vulgate.
vulgus (vul′gus), *n.* the vulgar or common people; a short Latin verse composed as a daily exercise in English classical schools. [Latin.]
vulnerability (vul-nēr-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* the quality of being vulnerable. Also vulnerableness. [Latin.]
vulernable (vul′nēr-a-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.
vulpecide or **vulpicide** (vul′pe-sīd), *n.* a killer of foxes contrary to sporting ethics.
vulpine (vul′pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.
vulpinite (vul′pin-īt), *n.* a variety of gypsum susceptible of a fine polish.
vulture (vul′tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.
vulturine (vul′tūr-in), *adj.* vulture-like.
vulva (vul′va), *n.* an entrance or opening; the female generative organ. [Latin.]
vulviform (vul′vi-fôrm), *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.
vying (vī′ing), *p.adj.* competing; emulating; practicing in rivalry; striving for superiority.

W

W, the twenty-third letter in the English alphabet, formed by writing two *v*'s or *u*'s, to transliterate the vocalic *v* in Latin (sounded like our *w*). Traces of the character are found as early as the seventh century; and it was generally adopted in the thirteenth century. As a chemical symbol it stands for *tungsten*, the German name of which is *Wolframium*.

wabble, same as wobble.

wacke (wak'e), *n.* a German miner's name for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder, &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago; a slang term for money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

waddie (wod'i), *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines. Also waddy.

wadding (wod'ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, etc.

waddle (wod'l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

waddler (wod'lẽr), *n.* one who waddles.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, etc.: *v.t.* to ford.

wady (wōd'i), *n.* the channel of a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season. Also wadi.

wafer (wā'fẽr), *n.* a small colored paste disk for securing letters, etc.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

waffle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil over a flame or coals.

waft (waft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float.

wag (wag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.* wagging], to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

wage-earner (wāj'ẽrn-ẽr), *n.* a man or woman that works for a wage, without any definite period of employment.

wagen-boom (vä'gen-bōōm), *n.* a South African tree yielding a tough wood, used for wagon wheels. Also wagon-tree.

wager (wāj'ẽr), *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

waggery (wag'ẽr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

waggish (wag'ish), *adj.* humorous; sportive.

waggle (wag'l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

Wagnerism (väg'nẽr-izm), *n.* the theory of Richard Wagner (1813–1883) regarding music, which makes of equal importance the orchestra, the vocal interpretations and the words.

wagon (wag'un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c. [Dutch.]

wagoner (wag'un-ẽr), *n.* the driver of a wagon.

wagonette (wag-un-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

wagtail (wag'tāl), *n.* a small bird.

waif (wāf), *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also wailing.
wain (wān), *n.* a wagon.
wainscot (wān'skut), *n.* paneled wooden lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.
wainscoting (wān'skut-ing), *n.* material used to wainscot a house.
wainwright (wān'rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.
waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; middle part.
waistcoat (wes'kut), *n.* a short, sleeveless garment for men covering the chest and waist.
wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.
waiter (wāt'ĕr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Feminine* waitress.
waiting (wāt'ing), *adj.* serving; attendant.
waits (wāts), *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets of an English town at Christmastide.
waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.
wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waked or woke, *p.pr.* waking], to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.
wakeful (wāk'fool), *adj.* watchful.
waken (wāk'n), same as wake.
Waldenses (wal-den'sēs), *n.pl.* a religious movement, beginning in the eleventh century and headed by Peter Waldo (Pedro Valdez) which has flourished in the Cottian Alps until the present time.
wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left by the stroke of a whip, &c.; *v.t.* to mark with a wale.
walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; go restlessly about; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise; course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.
walker (wawk'ĕr), *n.* a professional pedestrian.
walk out (wawk'out), *n.* the beginning of a strike, when the artisans leave their places and go into the street.
wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall; defend or protect.
wallaba (wawl'a-ba), *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable deep-red timber.
wallet (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.
wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white: said of horses.
wallflower (wawl'flou-ĕr), *n.* a plant of the genus Cheiranthus with sweet-scented flowers; one who, at a ball or party, takes no part.
Walloon (wal-ōōn'), *n.* one of a mixed Italic-Teutonic-Celtic people inhabiting the South-eastern part of Belgium.
wallop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop. [Scotch.]
wallow (wol'ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.
walnut (wawl'nut), *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.
Walpurgis Night (väl-pōōr'gis nīt), *n.* the eve of May Day, when witches are supposed to hold high revelry.
walrus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks; called by sailors, "sea-hog."
waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.
wampee (wom-pē'), *n.* a fruit much esteemed by the Chinese.
wampum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.
wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.
wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.

wander (won'dĕr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.
wanderer (won'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who strays; a nomad.
wanderoo (won-dĕr-ōō'), *n.* a large bearded monkey of Southern India.
wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the illuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.
wanghee (wang-hē'), *n.* a bamboo imported from Japan and China, used for walking-sticks, &c.
wanness (won'nes), *n.* wan condition.
want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.
wanting (wawnt'ing), *adj.* deficient; absent.
wanton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sportive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman.
wapiti (wop'i-ti), *n.* the American elk. [Indian.]
war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring], to make war; fight; strive violently.
warble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a trilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.
warbler (wawr'blĕr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.
warbling (wawr'bling), *adj.* singing; quavering.
war-cry (wawr'crī), *n.* a summons to battle; in politics, some catching phrase that is shouted by the partisans who approve its sentiments.
ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.
warden (wawrd'en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; churchwarden.
warder (wawrd'ĕr), *n.* keeper; guard.
wardrobe (wawrd'rōb), *n.* portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.
wardroom (wawrd'rōōm), *n.* a cabin for naval lieutenants.
warehouse (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.
wares (wārz), *n.* merchandise; goods.
warfare (wawr'fār), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.
warily (wār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously.
wariness (wār'i-nes), *n.* caution.
warlock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard.
warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite: *v.i.* to become warm.
warm-blooded (wawrm'blud-ed), *adj.* denoting animals whose temperature ranges 98° to 112° Fahr.
warm colors (kul'ĕrz), *n.pl.* colors having yellow or red for their basis.
warmth (wawrmth), *n.* moderate heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.
warn (wawrn), *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.
warning (wawrn'ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.
warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.
warping (wawrp'ing), *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilization of estuary land by flooding it with water.
warrant (wor'ant), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.
warranty (wor'an-ti), *n.* guarantee; security. [Old French.]
warren (wor'en), *n.* an enclosure for

protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve.

warrior (wawr'i-ẽr), *n.* a soldier; fighter. [Old French.]

wart (wawrt), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and certain animals.

warty (wawrt'i), *adj.* having warts.

wary (wā'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], cautious; circumspect.

was (waz), *p.t.* of be.

wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.

washable (wosh'a-bl), *adj.* that can be washed without injury.

washer (wosh'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, washes; ring of metal, leather, &c., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, &c.

washerwoman (wosh'ẽr-wōō-man), *n.* a woman who washes garments for others and for pay.

washing (wosh'ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.

wash-out (wosh'out), *n.* a chasm or deep groove made by the rushing of water.

wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

waspish (wosp'ish), *adj.* petulant and irritable; slender-waisted.

wassail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.

wasteful (wāst'fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly. [Old French.]

wastefully (wāst'foo-li), *adv.* in a wasteful manner.

wastrel (wos'trel), *n.* a waif; a profligate.

watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.

watchful (woch'fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.

watchfully (woch'foo-li), *adv.* in a watchful manner.

watchmaker (woch'māk-ẽr), *n.* one who makes clocks and watches, or who repairs them.

watchman (woch'man), *n.* a man employed either by a community or by private individuals to watch over public or private property.

watchword (woch'wẽrd), *n.* a password.

water (waw'tẽr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid, consisting of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; wet with water; dilute: *v.i.* to get or take in water; have a longing desire.

watercourse (waw'tẽr-kōrs), *n.* a course or channel for water.

watercress (waw'tẽr-kres), *n.* a creeping herb of the mustard family, growing in streams and clear, cool water; used for making salads.

water-cure (waw'tẽr-kūr), *n.* see under hydr-, and hydropathy.

watered (waw'tẽrd), *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled; having a wavy appearance.

watered stocks (stoks), *n.pl.* securities whose nominal amount has been increased without any corresponding payment of cash.

waterfall (waw'tẽr-fawl), *n.* a body of water falling over a precipice; a cataract; a cascade.

water-gauge (waw'tẽr-gāj), *n.* an instrument for measuring the quantity or height of water.

wateriness (waw'tẽr-i-nes), *n.* watery condition.

watering-place (waw'tẽr-ing-plās), *n.* a pleasure resort for bathing, &c.

water-level (waw'tẽr-lev-el), *n.* the

level formed by the surface of still water; a leveling instrument in which water is used.

water-line (waw'tēr-līn), *n.* the line on a ship to which the water rises; a water-mark.

water-logged (waw'tēr-logd), *adj.* saturated or filled with water so as to be unmanageable: said of a ship.

watermain (waw'tēr-mān), *n.* a great underground pipe supplying water in cities.

water-mark (waw'tēr-märk), *n.* a mark showing the height to which water has risen; a number of translucent lines running through paper, usually as the trade mark of the manufacturer, and produced by shaking the gauze into cylinders while the paper is still in a pulpy state.

water-power (waw'tēr-pou-ēr), *n.* the weight or momentum of water used to drive machinery.

waterproof (waw'tēr-prōōf), *adj.* permitting no water to enter: *n.* a storm-coat.

water-shed (waw'tēr-shed), *n.* in physical geography, the line of separation between two basins or valleys.

waterspout (waw'tēr-spout), *n.* a great column of moving spray or mist with considerable masses of water in the lower parts, forming a whirlwind over the sea.

watery (waw'tēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

watt (wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

Watteau (wat-tō'), *adj.* referring to Antoine Watteau (1684–1721), the French painter, or the costume shown in his famous pictures in miniatures, on fans, &c.

wattle (wot'l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c.; kind of acacia: *v.t.* to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) one with another: *n.* bird with wattles.

wattlebird (wot'l-bērd), *n.* an Australian honey-eating bird.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; *v.i.* to move like a wave; undulate; *v.t.* to brandish; beckon.

wavelite (wā'vl-līt), *n.* a mineral, hydrous phosphate of alumina.

waver (wāv'ēr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wavering (wāv'ēr-ing), *adj.* hesitating; undecided.

waviness (wāv'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wavy (wāv'i), *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear; rage: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

waxbill (waks'bil), *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling wax.

waxen (waks'en), *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

waxiness (waks'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

waxwing (waks'wing), *n.* a small bird the secondary quills of whose wings are tipped with small horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

wax-works (waks'wērks), *n.* works made of wax, especially figures representing men and women.

waxy (waks'i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive; angry.

way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan.

wayfarer (wā'fār-ēr), *n.* one who travels on foot.

waylay (wā'lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying], to beset by the road or in ambush.

wayward (wā'wērd), *adj.* perverse; froward.

we (wē), *pron., pl.* of I.

weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.

weaken (wēk'n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.

weakfish (wēk'fish), *n.* an edible

American fish, silvery, with streaks that undulate across the body.

weakling (wēk'ling), *n.* a person of no physical or moral force.

weak verb (vērb), *n.* a verb the *p.t.* & *p.p.* of which are formed by adding *ed* or *d*.

weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.

weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.

wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence.

wealthily (welth'i-li), *adv.* richly.

wealthiness (welth'i-nes), *n.* opulence.

wealthy (welth'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest], rich; affluent.

wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.

weapon (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.

wear (wār), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore, *p.p.* worn, *p.pr.* wearing], to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.

wearily (wēr'i-li), *adv.* in a weary manner.

weariness (wēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.

wearisome (wēr'i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.

weary (wēr'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest], worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying], to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired or fatigued; become impatient.

weasand (wē'zand), *n.* the windpipe.

weasel (wē'zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.

weather (we*th*'ĕr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.

weather-cock (we*th*'ĕr-kok), *n.* a vane.

weather-gage (we*th*'ĕr-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.

weather-helm (we*th*'ĕr-helm), *n.* a term applied to a vessel when she is inclined to come near to the wind.

weather-side (we*th*'ĕr-sīd), *n.* that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.

weaver (wēv'ĕr), *n.* one who weaves.

weazen (wē'zn), *n.* sharp and thin; withered.

web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

webbing (web'ing), *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax.

Websterian (web-stē'ri-an), *adj.* pertaining to Daniel Webster, in politics or oratory; otherwise, pertaining to Noah Webster; resembling him.

wed (wed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.

wedding (wed'ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.* to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

Wedgewood ware (wej'wood wār), *n.* a superior kind of semi-vitrified pottery, invented by Josiah Wedgewood (1730–95).

wedlock (wed'lok), *n.* matrimony.

Wednesday (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small.

weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

weediness (wēd'i-nes), *n.* the state of being weedy.

weedy (wēd'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.

week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.

weekday (wēk'dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

weekly (wēk'li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* [*pl.* weeklies (wēk'liz)], a periodical issued once a week.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

weeping (wēp'ing), *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.

weever (wē'vēr), *n.* a kind of fish.

weevil (wē'vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.

weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.

weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.

weightily (wāt'i-li), *adv.* in a weighty manner; heavily; impressively.

weightiness (wāt'i-nes), *n.* heaviness; importance; force.

weighty (wāt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest], having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.

weir (wēr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

welcome (wel'kum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

welfare (wel'fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.

welkin (wel'kin), *n.* the sky.

well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.

well-bred (wel-bred'), *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.

Wellingtonia (wel-ing-tō'ni-a), *n.* a name for the big trees of California.

Wellingtons (wel'ing-tunz), *n.pl.* long-legged boots.

well-spring (wel'spring), *n.* a source of water that does not fail.

Welsh (welsh), *adj.* pertaining to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Wales collectively; the language of Wales.

Welsh-rabbit (welsh-rab'it), *n.* melted cheese spread upon toast.

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

welter (welt'ēr), *v.t.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters: *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

welwitschia (wel-wich'i-a), *n.* an African plant producing only two large leaves.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or

maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

went, *p.t.* of go.

wept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of weep.

were (wēr), *p.t. pl.* of be.

werewolf (wer'woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods. Also werwolf.

wert (wērt), 2 *per. sing.* of were.

Wesleyan (wes'li-an), *adj.* pertaining to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wesleyanism (wes'li-an-izm), *n.* the doctrines and church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists, founded by John Wesley, 1739; Methodism.

west (west), *n.* one of the four cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* towards the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

western (west'ern), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

westward (west'wērd), *adv.* towards the west. Also westwards.

wet (wet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty.

wether (we*th*'ēr), *n.* a castrated ram.

wetness (wet'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wet; humidity; moisture.

wet-nurse (wet'nērs), *n.* a nurse who suckles the child of another.

wey (wā), *n.* a unit of weight or measure, varying with different articles.

whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart resounding blow.

whacker (hwak'ēr), *n.* one who whacks; something very large, especially a lie.

whale (hwāl), *n.* a large mammal of the Cetacea, many species of which yield oil and whalebone; a fish of great size.

wharf (hwawrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz)], a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

wharfinger (hwawrf'in-jēr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.

what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

whatnot (hwot'not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured.

wheatear (hwēt'ēr), *n.* a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail.

wheaten (hwēt'n), *adj.* made of wheat.

wheedle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.

wheelbarrow (hwēl'bar-ō), *n.* a barrow with one or more wheels.

wheeler (hwēl'ēr), *n.* one who wheels; the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

wheelman (hwēl'man), *n.* [*pl.* wheelmen (hwēl'men)], a cyclist; a steersman.

wheelwright (hwēl'rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing.

wheezing (hwēz'ing), *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.

wheezy (hwēz'i), *adj.* affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk), *n.* a large marine gasteropod.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; although.
whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.
where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.
whereabouts (hwār'a-bouts), *adv.* about where, *interj.* or *conj.*: *n.* an indefinite place.
whereas (hwār-az'), *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.
wherefore (hwār'fōr), *adv.* for which or what reason; why.
wherry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed.
whet (hwet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.
whether (hwe*th*'ēr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).
whetstone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.
whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.
which (hwich), *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of *who*.
whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.
whiffet (hwif'et), *n.* a useless trifler.
whiffle (hwif'l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.
whiffletree (hwif'l-trē), same as swingletree.
whiffling (hwif'ling), *n.* evasion; prevarication.
Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a political party in the United States that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; one of an English political party which originated in the seventeenth century, now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pertaining to Whigs.
while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; spend; usually followed by *away*.
whilom (hwī'lōm), *adv.* formerly; long ago.
whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.
whimper (hwim'pēr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice.
whimsical (hwim'zi-kal), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.
whimsically (hwim'zi-ka-li), *adv.* in a whimsical manner.
whimsy (hwim'zi), *n.* a freak; an odd or curious fancy.
whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.
whin-chat (hwin'chat), *n.* a small singing bird.
whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.
whining (hwīn'ing), *adj.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.
whinny (hwin'i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.
whinstone (hwin'stōn), *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.
whip (hwip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping], to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish in with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.
whipper (hwip'ēr), *n.* one who whips, especially an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging; coal-whipper.
whipper-in (hwip-ēr-in'), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

whipper-snapper (hwip'ẽr-snap-ẽr), *n.* same as whiffet.
whipping (hwip'ing), *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.
whippoorwill (hwip'pẽr-wil), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry.
whir (hwẽr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring], to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.
whirl (hwẽrl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.
whirligig (hwẽrl'i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.
whirlpool (hwẽrl'pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.
whirlwind (hwẽrl'wind), *n.* a violent wind moving spirally; sudden violent rush.
whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.
whiskers (hwisk'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.
whisky (hwis'ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also whiskey.
whisper (hwis'pẽr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.
whist (hwist), *n.* a card game: *interj.* hush!
whistle (hwis'l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; small wind-instrument; throat.
whistler (hwis'lẽr), *n.* one who whistles; broken-winded horse; one who keeps an unlicensed dram-shop.
whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle.
white (hwīt), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow; hence pure; innocent; having silvery hair; hoary: *n.* a white man; albumen of an egg: *v.t.* to whitewash.
whitebait (hwīt'bāt), *n.* a small, delicate fish.
white book (hwīt book), *n.* a collection of state-papers, so-called from the color of the covers, issued by a government, as England or Germany. Those containing the diplomatic correspondence by these two countries relating to the outbreak of the European War in 1914 are especially notable.
whitecap (hwīt'kap), *n.* a foam-crested wave; one of a self-constituted tribunal of persons who visit the houses of offenders against morality and punish them by whipping; one of various birds.
white-feather (hwīt-fe*th*'ẽr), *n.* cowardice.
white friar (frī'ẽr), *n.* a Carmelite monk.
White House (hous), *n.* the official residence at Washington of the President of the United States.
white-lie (hwīt'lī), *n.* pious fraud.
white-livered (hwīt'liv-ẽrd), *adj.* cowardly.
whiten (hwīt'en), *v.t.* to make white.
white-smith (hwīt'smith), *n.* a tinsmith.
white-squall (hwīt'skwawl), *n.* a squall not preceded by clouds.
white-throat (hwīt'thrōt), *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.
white-vitriol (hwīt-vit'ri-ol), *n.* sulphate of zinc.
whitewash (hwīt'wosh), *n.* a composition of lime, whiting, size, water, &c., for whitening ceilings, &c.: *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash; clear from imputation or disgrace; clear (a bankrupt) from his obligations by judicial process.
white-wine (hwīt'wīn), *n.* a name for wines of a clear, transparent color.
whitewood (hwīt'wood), *n.* tulip-tree wood.
whither (hwi*th*'ẽr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.
whiting (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities; an edible fish.
whitlow (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about

the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

Whitsun (hwit'sun), *adj.* pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whitsunday (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost.

whittle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing], to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* referring to one or more persons; used relatively and interrogatively.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* a word of command addressed to horses or cattle, meaning "stop!"

whoever (hōō-ev'ĕr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.

wholesale (hōl'sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

wholesome (hōl'sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

wholesomely (hōl'sum-li), *adv.* in a wholesome manner.

wholesomeness (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wholesome.

wholly (hōl'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of who.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whooping-cough (hōōp'ing-kôf), *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping], to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whopper (hwop'ĕr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practice idolatry.

whoredom (hōr'dum), *n.* fornication; idolatry.

whorl (hwĕrl or hwôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwĕrld), *adj.* furnished with whorls.

whortleberry (hwĕr'tl-ber-i), *n.* a small shrub and its edible blue fruit.

whose (hōōz), *pron. poss.* of who or which.

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame.

wicked (wik'ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

wickedness (wik'ed-nes), *n.* sin; crime; vice; moral depravity.

wicker (wik'ĕr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wicket (wik'et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

wick-i-up (wik'i-up), *n.* a rough Indian hut; a wigwam. Also tepee.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease.

widely (wīd'li), *adv.* extensively.

widen (wīd'en), *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

wideness (wīd'nes), *n.* width; breadth.

widgeon (wij'un), *n.* a river-duck.

widow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

widower (wid'ō-ĕr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width), *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; woman in some humble employment.

wifeless (wīf'les), *n.* without a wife; unmarried or a widower.

wifely (wīf'li), *adv.* like, or becoming, a wife.
wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head.
wigan (wig'an), *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.
wigged (wigd), *adj.* wearing a wig.
wigging (wig'ing), *n.* a scolding.
wiggle, same as wriggle.
wight (wīt), *n.* a person, usually male. The word commonly conveys a shade of mirth or contempt.
wigwag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by means of a wigwag; to wave to and fro.
wigwam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian hut.
wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable: *n.* a desert.
wildcat (wīld'kat), *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control: *n.* a small feline carnivorous animal somewhat resembling the domestic cat.
wilderness (wil'dēr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.
wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole. [Scotch.]
will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling towards; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.i.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.
willet (wil'et), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.
willful (wil'fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.
willfully (wil'foo-li), *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.
willing (wil'ing), *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying; spontaneous; voluntary.
will-o'-the-wisp (wil-o-*the*-wisp'), *n.* the ignis fatuus; any deceiving person or thing.
willow (wil'ō), *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.
wilt (wilt), *v. i.* to fade; wither.
wily (wī-li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.
wimple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.
win (win), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning], to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.
wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.
wincey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.
winch (winch), *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.
Winchester (win'ches-tēr), *n.* a light repeating rifle.
wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; lungs; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose as hounds; render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath: *v.i.* (wīnd) to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle.
windage (wind'āj), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.
windfall (wind'fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.
windflower (wind'flou-ēr), *n.* the anemone.
windhover (wind'hōv-ēr), *n.* the kestrel.
windiness (wind'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.
winding (wīnd'ing), *n.* turning; twisting.
winding sheet (shēt), *n.* a cerecloth.
windlass (wind'las), *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.
windmill (wind'mil), *n.* a sort of tower containing a grinding apparatus or an arrangement for raising water, the motive power being furnished by the wind which drives enormous sails at the top of the tower.
window (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usu-

ally glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

windpipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea.

wind-shield (wind'shēld), *n.* the sheet of glass across the front of an automobile to break the force of the wind.

windward (wind'wērd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

windy (wind'i), *adj.* [*comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest], pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grapes; liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication; wine party.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.; care or protection: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

winking (wingk'ing), *n.* the act of shutting and opening the eyes rapidly; act of conniving.

winner (win'ẽr), *n.* one who wins.

winning (win'ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

winnow (win'ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

winsome (win'sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

winter (win'tẽr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

wintergreen (win'tẽr-grēn), *n.* any herb of the genus Pyrola, bearing red berries which have a delicate taste like birch. It is also called checkerberry, and teaberry.

winter-solstice (win'tẽr-sol'stis), *n.* the solstice when the sun enters Capricorn, about Dec. 21.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; blow or crushing repartee; the lapwing.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph.

wireglass (wīr'glas), *n.* glass strengthened by a network of wires in its interior.

wireless (wīr'les), *n.* a wireless telegram; a message sent without wires.

wireless telegraphy (te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* electric telegraphy without the aid of wires to conduct the current.

wireless telephony (te-lef'o-ni), *n.* the art of telephoning without wires.

wire-pulling (wīr'pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wire-tapper (wīr-tap'ẽr), *n.* one who taps a telegraph or telephone wire unlawfully to obtain knowledge of messages going over it; one who by pretending to have such secret access to information as to the results of horse-races defrauds those whom he induces to place bets on the strength of this information.

wiry (wīr'i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wisdom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

wisdom-tooth (wiz'dom-tōōth), *n.* the name popularly given to the third molar of the human jaw, appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting.*

wiseacre (wīz'ā-kẽr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wisely (wīz'li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; ex-

press desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wishing-bone (wish'ing-bōn), *n.* the merry-thought. Also wishbone.

wishy-washy (wish'i-wosh'i), *adj.* feeble; slovenly; weak (as of tea).

wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

wistful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wit (wit), *v.i.* to know: *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit.

witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possessed supernatural powers; sorceress: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

witchcraft (wich'kraft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.

witchery (wich'ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

witch-hazel (wich'hā-zel), *n.* a shrub or small tree of the genus Hamamelis.

with (wi*th*), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.

withal (wi*th*-al'), *adv.* likewise. See also.

withdraw (wi*th*-draw'), *v.t.* to take away, or apart: *v.i.* to retire.

withe (with), *n.* a tough flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.

wither (wi*th*'ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.

withers (wi*th*'ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.

withhold (wi*th*-hōld'), *v.t.* to keep back; restrain from action.

within (wi*th*-in'), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.

without (wi*th*-out'), *prep.* outside (*of*): not having: *adv.* on the outside.

withstand (wi*th*-stand'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* withstood, *p.pr.* withstanding], to stand against; to oppose; to resist.

witless (wit'les), *adj.* devoid of wit; stupid; dull.

witness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence: *n.* one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.

witted (wit'ed), *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.

witticism (wit'i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.

wittiness (wit'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being witty.

wittingly (wit'ing-li), *adv.* with knowledge.

witty (wit'i), *adj.* [*comp.* wittier, *superl.* wittiest], smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by, or possessed of, wit; satirical.

wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.

wizard (wiz'ĕrd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.

wizen (wiz'en), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.

woad (wōd), *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye.

wobble (wob'l), *v.i.* to sway unsteadily from side to side; to rock; to vacillate: *n.* an unsteady motion.

wobbly (wob'li), *adj.* shaky; moving unsteadily.

Woden (wō'den), *n.* a god of the Anglo-Saxons. The name is retained in Wednesday ("Woden's day").

woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.

woebegone (wō'be-gôn), *adj.* dolorous; doleful; dreary looking. Also wobegone.

woeful (wō'fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean. Also woful.

woefully (wō'foo-li), *adv.* in a woful manner. Also wofully.

wold (wōld), *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.

wolf (woolf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (woolvz)], a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.

wolfish (woolf'ish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.

wolf's-bane (woolfs'bān), *n.* aconite.

wolf's-foot (woolfs'foot), *n.* club-moss.

wolverine (wool-vĕr-ēn′), *n.* a carnivorous quadruped; the glutton.
Wolverine State (wool-ver-ēn′stāt), *n.* a popular name for the State of Michigan.
woman (woom′an), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim′en)], an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.
womanhood (woom′an-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.
womanish (woom′an-ish), *adj.* suitable to, characteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.
womankind (woom′an-kīnd), *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.
womanly (woom′an-li), *adj.* having the best quality possessed by woman; not masculine.
woman suffrage (woom′an-suf′raj), *n.* the legalized right of women to cast a vote.
womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.
wombat (wom′bat), *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Australian marsupial.
won (wun), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of win.
wonder (wun′dĕr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.
wonderful (wun′dĕr-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also wondrous.
wonderfully (wun′dĕr-foo-li), *adv.* in a wonderful manner.
wonderland (wun′dĕr-land), *n.* a land of wonders.
wont (wunt), *adj.* used or accustomed: *n.* habit or custom.
wonted (wunt′ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.
woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.
wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trees sawn for use.
woodbine (wood′bīn), *n.* a woody creeper, indigenous in Europe, now common in the U. S. where it is called (incorrectly) honeysuckle.
Woodburytype (wood′bĕr-i-tīp), *n.* a photo-mechanical process for printing pictures from blocks.
woodchuck (wood′chuk), *n.* the marmot or ground-hog.
woodcock (wood′kok), *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.
woodcut (wood′kut), *n.* a block of finely grained wood, engraved with a picture or design.
wooden (wood′n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.
woodenness (wood′n-nes), *n.* the state of being wooden; lack of spirit or expression; clumsiness.
woodiness (wood′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woody.
woodman (wood′man), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.
woodpecker (wood′pek-ĕr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.
woodruff (wood′ruf), *n.* an herb.
woody (wood′i), *adj.* abounding in woods; consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.
wooer (wōō′ĕr), *n.* one who woos.
woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.
wooing (wōō′ing), *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.
wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.
woolen (wool′en), *adj.* made of wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woolen goods. Also woollen.
wool-gathering (wool′ga*th*-ĕr-ing), *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.
woolliness (wool′i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.
woolly (wool′i), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool.
woolpack (wool′pak), *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.
woolsack (wool′sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.
wool-staple (wool′stā-pl), *n.* the city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple to be sold.
wool-stapler (wool′stā-plĕr), *n.* a dealer in wool.

wootz (wōōtz), *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India, used for edged tools.

word (wĕrd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase.

Word, *n.* the Son of God; Holy Scripture.

word-book (wĕrd'book), *n.* a vocabulary.

word-building (wĕrd'bil-ding), *n.* the formation or composition of words.

worded (wĕrd'ed), *adj.* expressed in words.

wording (wĕrd'ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.

wordless (wĕrd'les), *adj.* lacking words.

word-painting (wĕrd'pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.

wordy (wĕrd'i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, many words; verbose.

wore (wōr), *p.t.* of wear.

work (wĕrk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.

workhouse (wĕrk'hous), *n.* a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor.

workman (wĕrk'man), *n.* one who is engaged in manual labor; a worker; in a higher sense, an artist.

workmanship (wĕrk'man-ship), *n.* the quality of a workman's labor; the result of it.

world (wĕrld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created things; universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.

worldliness (wĕrld'li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.

worldling (wĕrld'ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.

worldly (wĕrld'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.

worm (wĕrm), *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.

worm-wheel (wĕrm'hwēl), *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

wormwood (wĕrm'wood), *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.

worn (wôrn), *p.p.* of wear.

worried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.

worrier (wur'i-ĕr), *n.* one who worries.

worriment (wur'i-ment), *n.* anxiety; trouble.

worrisome (wur'i-sum), *adj.* causing worry.

worry (wur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying], to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.

worse (wĕrs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad]: *n.* loss; defeat; inferior state or condition: *adv.* bad in a greater degree.

worship (wĕr'ship), *n.* in England, a title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, especially mayors; act of paying divine honor to God: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.

worshipful (wĕr'ship-fool), *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honor; a term of respect in England.

worshipper (wĕr'ship-ĕr), *n.* one who worships.

worst (wĕrst), *adj. superl.* of bad; bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.

worsted (woor'sted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.

wort (wĕrt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; an herb.

worth (wĕrth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.

worthily (wĕr'*thi*-li), *adv.* in a worthy manner; justly.

worthiness (wĕr'*thi*-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; excellence.

worthless (wĕrth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.

worthy (wĕr'*thi*), *adj.* [*comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest], having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth.

would (wood), *p.t.* of will.

would-be (wood'bē), *adj.* pretending, or desirous of being thought to be: *n.* a vain pretender.

wound (wōōnd), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wind (wound).

wove (wōv), *p.t.* of weave.

woven (wōv'n), *p.p.* of weave.

wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* a Javanese ape.

wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.

wraith (rāth), *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of, his death. [Scotch.]

wrangle (rang'gl), *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wrangler (rang'glĕr), *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant; a term used at Cambridge University to denote one who has taken mathematics. The first of these was formerly called Senior Wrangler.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrapped (wrapt), *p.pr.* wrapping], to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrapper (rap'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

wrath (räth), *n.* violent anger; indignation.

wrathful (räth'fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wrathfully (räth'foo-li), *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rē*th*), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wreckage (rek'āj), *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

wrecker (rek'ĕr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* a small perching bird.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrester (rest'ĕr), *n.* one who wrests.

wrestle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *v.t.* to contend against in wrest-

ling: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also wrestling.

wrestler (res'lēr), *n.* one who wrestles.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

wretched (rech'ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality.

wriggle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion. [Dutch.]

wriggler (rig'ler), *n.* one who wriggles.

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer; carpenter.

wring (ring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrung, *v.pr.* wringing], to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wringer (ring'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wrings.

wrinkle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

writ (rit), *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing], to form with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writer (rīt'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist.

writhe (rīth), *v.t.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.

writing (rīt'ing), *n.* the act of forming letters with a pen, &c.; composition, manuscript, or book; legal instrument.

written (writ'n), *adj.* reduced to writing.

written law (law), *n.* statute law.

wrong (rông), *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also wrongly.

wrongful (rông'fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.

wrongfully (rông'foo-li), *adv.* in a wrongful manner.

wrote (rōt), *p.t.* of write.

wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated.

wrought (rawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of work.

wrought-iron (rawt-ī'ern), *n.* malleable iron; iron capable of being welded.

wrung (rung), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wring.

wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted; false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.

wrybill (rī'bil), *n.* the crookbill plover.

wryly (rī'li), *adv.* in a wry manner.

wrymouth (rī'mouth), *n.* an eel-shaped North Atlantic fish with a vertical mouth.

wryneck (rī'nek), *n.* a migratory bird, allied to the woodpecker; a distorted neck.

wryness (rī'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.

Wulfenite (wūl'fen-īte), *n.* a resinous lead molybdate, named after the Austrian mineralogist, F. X. v. Wulfen.

wurbagool (wur'ba-gūl), *n.* an East Indian flying fox.

wurraluh (wur'a-lū), *n.* the Australian white-quilled honey-eating bird.

wurrus (wur'us), *n.* a vermifugal red powder obtained from Arabian spurge trees.

wurtzite (wurts'īte), *n.* zinc sulphide of a brownish-black resinous nature, named after the French chemist, C. A. Wurtz.

wych (wich), *n.* a brine pit.

wych-elm (wich'elm), *n.* a species of elm.

Wyclifite or **Wiclifite** (wī'klif-īt), *n.* a follower of John Wicklif (d. 1384), a reformer who first translated the entire Bible into English. See Lollard.

wynkernel (wink'ēr-nel), *n.* the water-hen.

X

X, the twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, derived in form from a Greek variant of T, which had two sounds. That of the Western Greek alphabet had the phonetic value of *ks*, and this was taken into the Latin alphabet and ultimately into English. It is now of varied sound, equivalent to *ks*, *gs*, *gz* (*exact*). As an algebraic symbol, *x* is the unknown variable quantity. In wireless telegraphy, *x* represents a local disturbance causing a false signal. In chemistry, x or xi stands for xenon (a newly discovered element).

xanthein (zan'the-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also xanthin.

xanthic (zan'thik), *adj.* tending to a yellow color.

xanthic acid (as'id), *n.* a heavy, colorless, oily liquid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water, and an oxide of ethyl.

Xanthippe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* a scolding woman; from the termagant wife of Socrates.

xantho, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *yellow*, as *xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

xanthophyll (zan'thō-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xanthous (zan'thus), *adj.* yellow; noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

xebec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

xenium (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno, a Greek *prefix* meaning a *stranger*, as *xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

xenomania (zen-ō-mā'ni-a), *n.* a mania for foreign persons or things.

xenon (zen'on), *n.* the heaviest of the five recently discovered elementary substances present in gaseous form in the atmosphere.

xerasia (zē-rā'si-a), *n.* a morbid dryness of the hair.

xeres (sher'i), *n.* sherry, so-called from the time of Xeres in Spain, whence it was first exported. [Sp. hā'ris.]

xeroderma (zē-rō-dēr'ma), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

xerophthalmia (zē-rof-thal'mi-a), *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

xiphoid (zī'foid), *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-rays (eks'rāz), *n.* the Roentgen rays which have the peculiarity of not being refractive when passed through water.

xylene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid found in coal and wood tar. Also xylol.

xylite (zī'līt), *n.* a kind of asbestos.

xylo, a Greek *prefix*, meaning *wood*.

xylobalsamum (zī-lō-bal'sa-mum), *n.* a balsam obtained from the dried wood of the balsam-tree.

xylogen (zī'lō-jen), *n.* lignin.

xylograph (zī'lō-graf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xylographic (zī-lō-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to xylography or wood engraving.

xylography (zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* the art or process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xyloid (zī'loid), *adj.* like wood.

xyloidin (zī-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xylol (zī'lol), same as xylene.

xylonite (zī'lō-nīt), *n.* a kind of com-

pressed gun-cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

xylophone (zī′lō-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers.

Xyris (zī′ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants.

xyst (zist), *n.* in Classical Antiquity, a hall or covered portico used for athletic exercises, chiefly in stormy weather. Also xystos and xystus.

xyster (zis′tẽr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xystos (zis′tos), *n.* in surgery, scraped lint. Also xystus.

Y

Y, the twenty-fifth letter in the English alphabet, derived in its form from the (capital) Greek letter Υ (*ypsilon*), which in turn was the Phœnician *vau*. Y was not an original character of the Latin alphabet, but was adopted in translating Greek words that contained *ypsilon*, previously represented by V. Hence U, V, and W all come from a like source. As a symbol in chemistry, Y stands for the element *yttrium*. In algebra, *y* is the second of the two variable unknown quantities, of which *x* is the first.

yacare (yak'a-rā), *n.* a South American crocodile.

yacca-wood (yak'a-wood), *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica, used for cabinet-work.

yacht (yot), *n.* a light, and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yachting (yot'ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

yachtsman (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen (yots'men)], the owner or sailer of a yacht.

yager, same as jäger.

yahoo (yā-hōō'), *n.* a savage: from a race of brutes in "Gulliver's Travels." Any loathsome creature; man-shaped.

yak (yak), *n.* a species of ox found in Central Asia, with long silky hair fringing the shoulders, sides and tail. [Tibetan.]

yak-lace (yak'lās), *n.* a coarse lace.

yaksha (yak'sha), *n.* a Hindu gnome.

yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea.

yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yankee (yank'ē), *n.* the popular name of New England Americans: used generally for citizens of the United States: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the United States.

Yankee-Doodle (yank'ē-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the United States, derived, however, from a rustic English ditty, first sung in Yorkshire about 1625.

Yankeeism (yank'ē-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

yanking (yank'ing), *adj.* active; pushing.

yanolite (yan'ō-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss.

yap (yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping], to yelp or bark, as a dog: *n.* a yelp or bark; a foolish noisy person.

yapock (yap'uk), *n.* a South American aquatic opossum.

yapon (yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea South Sea tea.

yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on.

yard-arm (yärd'ärm), *n.* either end of a ship's yard.

yardstick (yärd'stik), *n.* a stick three feet in length, used for measuring.

yarn (yärn), *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.

yashmak (yash'mak), *n.* the double veil worn by Moslem women in public. [Arabian.]

yataghan (yat'a-gan), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber. [Turkish.]

yaup (yawp), *n.* the blue titmouse.
yaw (yaw), *v.i.* to steer wildly; deviate from the right course: said of a ship; rise in blisters or white froth.
yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat: *v.i.* to howl. [Dutch.]
yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c.: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily.
yawning (yawn'ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy.
yawp (yawp), same as a loud boisterous hoot as uttered by a vagabond or person of bad manners.
yaws (yawz), *n.* a contagious skin disease prevalent in tropical countries.
yclad (ē-klad'), *adj.* clothed.
ycleped (ē-klept'), *adj.* called. Also yclept.
ye (yē), *pron.*; *nom. pl.* of thou.
yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly.
year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun (365¼ days): *pl.* age; old age.
yearbook (yēr'book), *n.* a book which is practically an annual cyclopedia, giving information for the previous year.
yearling (yēr'ling), *n.* a young animal (colt or calf) more than one year and less than two years old.
yearly (yēr'li), *adv.* happening every year; lasting a year.
yearn (yērn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.
yeast (yēst), *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; froth; any preparation for raising dough.
yeastiness (yēst'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.
yeggman (yeg'man), *n.* a desperate burglar; a safe breaker.
yelk, same as yolk.
yell (yel), *n.* a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.t.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp, discordant cry.
yellow (yel'ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced.
yellow book (yel'ō-book), *n.* a collection of diplomatic documents issued by the French government, in particular the correspondence relating to the outbreak of the European War in 1914, so called from the color of the covers.
yellow fever (fē'vēr), *n.* an acute infective fever epidemic in countries along the temperate zone but endemic in the tropics. It is popularly called Yellow Jack.
yellowish (yel'ō-ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow.
yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.
yeoman (yō'man), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen (yō'men)], in England, a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; in the United States navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.
yeomanry (yō'man-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry.
yerba (yēr'ba), *n.* an herb of the pepper family, said to be a remedy for rheumatism. The original name of San Francisco was Yerba Buena.
yes (yes), *adv.* yea: opposed to no.
yesterday (yes'tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.
yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.
yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus: *adj.* pertaining to jew trees.
yewen (yōō'en), *adj.* made of yew.
Yiddish (yid'ish), *n.* a kind of composite language used by German and other Jews. It is a dialect made up chiefly of Hebrew and German, but often with a marked strain of Russian and Polish. It is written in Hebrew characters.
yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.
yielder (yēld'ēr), *n.* one who yields.
yielding (yēld'ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.
yl, a Greek *suffix*, meaning *basis*: used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.
Y-level (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.
yodel (yō'del), **yodle,** *v.t.* and *v.i.* to

sing, changing quickly from a natural tone to falsetto and back, as in the Tyrolese melodies: *n.* a song or refrain, sung in this manner to meaningless syllables or merely vocalized.

yogi (yō'gē), *n.* an ascetic who follows the Yoka philosophy and in India is supposed to have power of healing. [Sanskrit.]

yojan (yō'jan), *n.* in the East Indies, a measure of length = five miles.

yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.

yokel (yō'kl), *n.* a rustic.

yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus, the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

Yom Kippur (yom kip'ēr), *n.* the Great Day of Atonement or Fast of Expiation, the most solemn fast of the Jews. It falls on the 10th day of the Jewish month Tisri.

yonder (yon'dēr), *adj.* at a distance, but in view: *adj.* being at a distance, but in view. Also yon.

yore (yōr), *adv.* in old time; long ago.

you (ū), *pron. nom. & obj.pl.* of thou: now used for thou and thee.

young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.

youngish (yung'ish), *adj.* somewhat young.

youngster (yung'stēr), *n.* a young person; lad.

younker (yung'kēr), *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

your (yōōr), *pron. poss. pl.* of thou or you. Also yours.

yourself (yōōr-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (yōōr-selvz')], you in your own person.

youth (yōōth), *n.* [*pl.* youths (yōōths)], early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.

youthful (yōōth'fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.

youthfully (yōōth'foo-li), *adv.* in a youthful manner.

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl as of a dog or wolf: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

yponomeutidæ (i-pon-o-mū'ti-dē), *n. pl.* ermine moths.

ypsiliform (ip-sil'i-fôrm), *adj.* formed like the Greek capital letter upsilon, Υ.

ytterbium (i-tēr'bi-um), *n.* a rare chemical element discovered by the spectroscope.

yttria (it'ri-a), *n.* the oxide of yttrium.

yttrium (it'ri-um), *n.* the metallic base of yttria; an element discovered by Gadolin in 1794. It is a metal, usually in the form of a grayish powder.

yucca (yuk'a), *n.* a sub-tropical American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

yuck (yuk), *v.t.* to snatch forcibly; to scratch; to itch.

yucker (yuk'ēr), *n.* the flicker bird.

yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

yuga (yōō'ga), *n.* one of the Hindu ages of the world. Also yug. [Sanskrit.]

yulan (yōō'lan), *n.* a Chinese magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log (yōōl'log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide (yōōl'tīd), *n.* Christmastide.

yunx (yunx), *n.* a wryneck bird.

yurga (yur'ga), *n.* the Afghan yabu, or ambling mountain pony.

Yurucari (yū'rū-ca'ri), *n.* a linguistic stock of South American Indians.

yutu (yū'tū), *n.* the Peruvian tinamou bird.

Z

Z, the twenty-sixth and last letter of the English alphabet, sometimes called *zed* [English rustic]. It is in form, and nearly in sound, the Greek *zeta* (Z). The Romans borrowed it, as they did Υ, and in English, as an initial letter it usually indicates a foreign origin. In algebra it denotes the third unknown quantity.

zaffer (zaf'ẽr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, &c. Also zaffre.

zaïm (zä'im), *n.* a Turkish military chief.

zamang (za-mang'), *n.* a huge leguminous tree, the sweet pulpy pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

zamouse (za-mōōs'), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

zander (tsan'dẽr), *n.* the European pike-perch. [German.]

zanella (tsa-nel'a), *n.* a mixed twilled fabric for covering umbrellas.

zany (zā'ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew.

zaptiah (zap'ti-ä), *n.* a Turkish policeman.

zariba (zä-rē'ba), *n.* a stockade such as is constructed in the Soudan; a fortified camp.

zeal (zēl), *n.* intense interest; enthusiasm for a cause.

zealot (zel'ot), *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic. [Greek.]

Zealot, *n.* one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A. D.).

zealous (zel'us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

zebec, same as xebec.

zebra (zē'bra), *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

zebu (zē'bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and large prominent hump on the shoulders.

zechstein (zek'stīn), *n.* magnesium limestone.

Zeitgeist (tsīt'gīst), *n.* the spirit of the age; the drift of thought. [German.]

Zemstvo (zems'tvō), *n.* a Russian provincial assembly, elective, and composed of landed proprietors, the artisans and traders.

zemule (zē'mūl), *n.* a hybrid mammal bred by crossing a zebra and a donkey.

zenana (ze-nä'na), *n.* in India, the women's apartments; the East-Indian harem.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia. [Old Persian.]

Zend-Avesta (zend-a-ves'ta), *n.* the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians, ascribed to Zoroaster.

zendik (zen'dik), *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

zenith (zē'nith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

zeolite (zē'ō-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zephyr (zef'ẽr), *n.* the west wind; soft, gentle breeze. [Greek.]

Zeppelin (zep'pe-lin), *n.* a type of German dirigible balloon invented by Count Zeppelin.

zero (zē'rō), *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

zeugma (zūg'ma), *n.* a figure by which a part of speech relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* Jupiter. [Greek.]

zibeline (zib'e-lin), *adj.* pertaining to the sable: *n.* the fur of the sable.

Zif (zif), *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical and eighth of the civil year (part of May-June).

zigzag (zig′zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with short, sharp turns.
zillah (zil′a), *n.* a governmental district in India. [Hindu.]
zimb (zimb), *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse.
zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metal.
zincic (zin′sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc. Also zincky, zinky, zinckic.
zincode (zingk′ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a voltaic battery.
zincograph (zingk′ō-graf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.
zincography (zingk-og′ra-fi), *n.* the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.
zincoid (zingk′oid), *adj.* zinc-like.
Zingaro (thing-gä′rō), *n.* a Gipsy. [Spanish.]
zingel (zing′el), *n.* a perch found in the Danube.
zinkenite (zingk′en-īt), *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.
Zion (zī′un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God.
Zionism (zī′un-izm), *n.* a project for the reëstablishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.
zircon (zēr′kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.
zirconia (zēr-kō′ni-a), *n.* the oxide of zirconium.
zirconium (zēr-kō′ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.
zither (zith′ēr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding box and 28 to 31 strings.
zoanthropy (zō-an′thrō-pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal. [Greek.]
zobo (zō′bō), *n.* an ox-like animal of India. Also zobu.
zodiac (zō′di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing the twelve constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually.
zodiacal (zō-dī′a-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.
zodiacal light (līt), *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening at twilight, and before dawn.
zoetic (zō-et′ik), *adj.* vital.
zoetrope (zō′e-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a circular card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.
zofra (zō′fra), *n.* a Moorish carpet.
Zolaism (zō′la-izm), *n.* excessive realism in the literary treatment of the worse side of human life or nature: from Emile Zola, the French realistic novelist.
zollverein (tsol′fēr-īn), *n.* the German customs union, formed 1827 and further extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.
zonal (zō′nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, a zone or zones.
zone (zōn), *n.* one of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone.
zoned (zōnd), *n.* wearing a belt or girdle; having zones; striped.
zoö-, a Greek *prefix* meaning *animal*, as *zoö*-chemistry, animal chemistry.
zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.
zoögeographical (zō-ō-jē-ō-graf′i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to zoögeography.
zoögeography (zō-ō-jē-og′ra-fi), *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.
zoöglœa (zō-ō-glē′a), *n.* a mass of bacteria inclosed in a viscous, gelatinous substance.
zoögraphic (zō-ō-graf′ik), *adj.* pertaining to zoögraphy.
zoögraphy (zō-og′ra-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.
zoöid (zō′oid), *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization.
zoölatry (zō-ol′a-tri), *n.* animal-worship.

zoölogical (zō-ō-loj'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.
zoölogically (zō-ō-loj'i-ka-li), *adv.* according to the principles of zoölogy.
zoölogist (zō-ol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.
zoölogy (zō-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution.
zoömorphism (zō-ō-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.
zoön (zō'ōn), *n.* an animal which is the sole product of a single ovum.
zoöpathy (zō-op'a-thi), *n.* animal pathology.
zoöphilist (zō-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.
zoöphysiology (zō-ō-fiz-i-ol'ō-gi), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.
zoöphyte (zō'ō-fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.
zoösperm (zō'ō-spêrm), *n.* the male seed-cell.
zoöspore (zō'ō-spōr), *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.
zoötomist (zō-ot'ō-mist), *n.* a comparative anatomist.
zoötomy (zō-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.
zorilla (zō-ril'a), *n.* a kind of skunk.
Zoroastrian (zō-rō-as'tri-an), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.
Zoroastrianism (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster (Zarathustra), the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.
zouave (zōō-äv'), *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.
zuchetto (tsōō-ket'ō), *n.* a skull-cap covering the tonsure and worn under the biretta. Also zuchetta.
Zulu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.
zumbooruk (zum'boo-ruk), *n.* a small swivel cannon fired from the back of a camel.
Zuñi (zōō'nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.
Zweibund (tsvī-boont), *n.* a dual alliance; the sympathetic union of two nations, as of France and Russia in 1897 and later.
zygoma (zig-ō'ma), *n.* the cheek-bone.
zygomorphous (zig-ō-môr'fus), *adj.* yoke-shaped; applied chiefly to divided flowers.
zygosis (zig-ō'sis), *n.* coalescence; junction; conjugation.
zygospore (zig'ō-spôr), *n.* the conjugated spore of two gametes.
zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.
zymic (zim'ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.
zymogen (zī'mo-jen), *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment. Also zymogene.
zymologist (zī-mol'ō-jist), *n.* one skilled in zymology.
zymology (zī-mol'ō-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Also zumology.
zymometer (zī-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids. Also zymosimeter.
zymophyte (zī'mō-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.
zymoscope (zī'mō-scōp), *n.* an instrument invented by Zenneck to measure the degrees of fermenting power.
zymosis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* a fermentation.
zymotic (zī-mot'ik), *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.
zymotically (zī-mot'i-ka-li), *adv.* in a zymotic manner.
zymotic diseases (dis'ēz-ez), *n.* a class of contagious or epidemic diseases, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.
zymurgy (zī'mēr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, &c.
zythum (zī'thum), *n.* an ancient beverage resembling beer, made from malt and wheat.
zyxomma (zik-som'a), *n.* a large-headed, big-eyed, narrow-faced dragon-fly of India.

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SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Collected and Arranged

By LILIAN H. DU BOIS

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OVER TWELVE THOUSAND WORDS OF SIMILAR AND CONTRASTED MEANINGS

IN order to make use of the English Language with exactness and at the same time with variety, one should be thoroughly acquainted, not merely with words which compose its vocabulary, but also with the words in groups which show the likeness and unlikeness of both sets. Words of similar meaning, though of entirely different form, are called *Synonyms;* their direct opposites, which contain ideas contrasted with the others, are called *Antonyms*, and when used to bring out the vivid antithesis, they admit of very striking figures of speech.

No people ever studied their own language so minutely as the French. From their earliest school-days, French children are taught to speak and write with the most careful choice of words, so that when they grow older they become familiar with the most delicate shades of meaning, and the most exquisite variations between one word and another. Gustave Flaubert, the great novelist and scholar, claimed that for every thought there was some special word which exactly gave the meaning as no other word could do; and he would spend hours, when he wrote, in searching for such a word which he styled *le mot juste*, the unique expression of the idea in its relation to the rest of the sentence. This is so true, as to give weight to the French proverb: "What is not clear is not French."

The English language deserves to be studied with the same minuteness as the French, since it is a far richer language, and one to which the whole world has contributed. Therefore, a collection of Synonyms and Antonyms gives one who masters it, felicity and facility of diction, and opens up a whole vista of collateral ideas. The following collection of contrasted words, while not exhaustive, is comprehensive; and by cross-reference it will be found to answer almost all requirements.

A

abandon, leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive. (Keep, cherish.)

abandoned, deserted, forsaken, wicked, reprobate, dissolute, profligate, flagitious, corrupt, depraved, vicious. (Cherished, virtuous, upright.)

abandonment, leaving, desertion, dereliction, renunciation, defection. (Protection, maintenance, support.)

abasement, degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility. (Honor, exaltation.)

abash, bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame. (Embolden, encourage, hearten.)

abbreviate, shorten, abridge, curtail, contract, condense, reduce. (Extend, expand, enlarge, amplify.)

abdicate, give up, resign, renounce, abandon, forsaken, relinquish, quit, forego. (Persist, persevere.)

abet, help, encourage, instigate, incite, stimulate, aid, assist. (Resist, oppose, hinder.)

abettor, assistant, accessory, accomplice, promoter, instigator, particeps criminis, coadjutor, associate, companion, co-operator. (Opponent, antagonist.)

abhor, dislike intensely, view with horror, hate, detest, abominate, loathe, nauseate. (Love, like, adore.)

ability, capability, talent, faculty, capacity, qualification, aptitude, aptness, expertness, skill, efficiency, accomplishment, attainment. (Incompetency, inefficiency, helplessness.)

abject, groveling, low, mean, base, ignoble, worthless, despicable, servile, vile, contemptible. (Noble, high, worthy.)

abjure, recant, forswear, disclaim, recall, revoke, retract, renounce. (Maintain, hold.)

able, strong, powerful, muscular, stalwart, vigorous, athletic, robust, brawny, skillful, adroit, competent, efficient, capable, clever, self-qualified, telling, fitted. (Weak, feckless, futile, feeble.)

abode, residence, habitation, dwelling, domicile, home, quarters, lodging.

abolish, quash, destroy, revoke, abrogate, annul, cancel, annihilate, extinguish, vitiate, invalidate, nullify. (Establish, enforce.)

abominable, hateful, detestable, odious, vile, execrable. (Lovable, amiable, gracious, delightful, pleasing.)

abortive, fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile. (Effectual, competent.)

about, concerning, regarding, relative to, with regard to, as to, respecting, with respect to, referring to, around, nearly, approximately. (Irrelevant, not pertinent.)

abscond, run off, steal away, decamp, bolt. (Remain.)

absent, *a.*, inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy. (Present, alert, attentive.)

absolute, entire, complete, unconditional, unqualified, unrestricted, despotic, arbitrary, tyrannous, imperative, authoritative, imperious. (Limited, controlled.)

absorb, engross, swallow up, engulf, imbibe, consume, merge. (Eject.)

absurd, silly, foolish, preposterous, ridiculous, irrational, unreasonable, nonsensical, inconsistent. (Wise, dignified, weighty, impressive.)

abuse, *v.*, asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use. (Praise, eulogize.)

abuse, *n.*, scurrility, ribaldry, contumely, obloquy, opprobrium, foul invective, vituperation, ill-usage. (Praise, eulogy.)

accede, assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, agree, coincide, concur, approve. (Protest, oppose.)

accelerate, hasten, hurry, expedite, forward, quicken, despatch. (Retard, hinder, block.)

accept, receive, take, admit. (Refuse, reject.)

acceptable, agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome. (Displeasing, undesirable.)

accident, casualty, incident, contingency, adventure, chance. (Plan, design.)

accommodate, serve, oblige, adapt, adjust, fit, suit. (Disoblige, impede.)

accomplice, confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis. (Adversary, opponent, enemy.)

accomplish, do, effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate. (Baffle, defeat, destroy, frustrate, mar, ruin, spoil.)

accomplishment, attainment, qualification, acquirement. (Defect, disability.)

accord, grant, allow, admit, concede. (Deny, refuse.)

accost, salute, address, speak to, stop, greet. (Cut, snub.)

account, narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.

accountable, punishable, answerable, amenable, responsible, liable. (Irresponsible, unreliable.)

accumulate, bring together, amass, collect, gather. (Scatter, dissipate.)

accumulation, collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.

accurate, correct, exact, precise, nice, truthful. (Erroneous, careless, faulty, slip-shod.)

achieve, do, accomplish, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win. (Fail, lose.)

achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain. (Failure, fiasco.)

acknowledge, admit, confess, own, avow, grant, recognize, allow, concede. (Deny.)

acquaint, inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate. (Deceive, delude.)

acquaintance, familiarity, intimacy, cognizance, fellowship, companionship, knowledge. (Unfamiliarity, ignorance.)

acquiesce, agree, accede, assent, comply, consent, give way, coincide with. (Protest, resist, oppose.)
acquit, pardon, forgive, discharge, set free, clear, absolve. (Condemn, convict.)
act, do, operate, make, perform, play, enact.
action, deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality. (Inaction.)
active, lively, sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious. (Lazy, passive, indolent.)
actual, real, positive, genuine, certain. (Fictitious, imaginary.)
acute, shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen. (Dull, obtuse, stupid.)
adapt, accommodate, suit, fit, conform.
addicted, devoted, wedded, attached, given up to, dedicated. (Free, detached, untrammeled.)
addition, increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement. (Subtraction, separation.)
address, speech, discourse, appeal, oration, tact, skill, ability, dexterity, deportment, demeanor. (Clumsiness, *gaucherie.*)
adhesion, adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion. (Aversion, antipathy, alienation, aloofness.)
adjacent, near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring. (Distant, remote.)
adjourn, defer, prorogue, postpone. (Continue.)
adjunct, appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency. (Autonomy.)
adjust, set right, fit, accommodate, adapt, arrange, settle, regulate, organize. (Confuse, disorganize.)
admirable, striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing. (Detestable, abominable, horrible, hideous.)
admit, allow, permit, suffer, tolerate. (Deny, prohibit.)
advantageous, beneficial. (Hurtful, noxious, harmful.)
affection, love. (Aversion, distaste, hatred.)
affectionate, fond, kind. (Harsh, cold, unfeeling.)
agreeable, pleasant, pleasing, charming. (Rude, curt, gruff, unpleasant.)
alternating, intermittent, interrupted. (Continual, constant.)
ambassador, envoy, plenipotentiary, minister.
amend, improve, correct, better, mend. (Impair, injure.)
anger, ire, wrath, indignation, resentment. (Good nature, poise, self-control.)
appropriate, assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp. (Yield, render, surrender.)
argue, debate, dispute, reason upon.
arise, flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue. (Sink, fall.)
artful, disingenuous, sly, tricky, insincere. (Candid, straight-forward, frank, sincere.)
artifice, trick, stratagem, finesse.
association, combination, company, partnership, society.
attack, assail, assault, encounter. (Defend, protect.)
audacity, boldness, effrontery, hardihood. (Meekness, humility.)
austere, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern. (Dissolute, dissipated.)
avaricious, niggardly, miserly, parsimonious. (Generous, free-handed.)
aversion, antipathy, dislike, hatred, repugnance. (Affection.)
awe, dread, fear, reverence. (Familiarity.)
awkward, clumsy. (Graceful.)
axiom, adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw. (Fallacy.)

B

babble, chatter, prattle, prate.
bad, wicked, evil. (Good, excellent.)
baffle, confound, defeat, disconcert. (Aid, abet.)
base, vile, mean. (Noble, worthy.)
battle, action, combat, engagement.
bear, carry, convey, transport.
bear, endure, suffer, support.
beastly, brutal, sensual, bestial. (Humane, kindly, gentle.)
beat, defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.
beautiful, fine, handsome, pretty. (Homely, ugly, unsightly.)
becoming, decent, fit, seemly, suitable. (Incongruous, improper.)
beg, beseech, crave, entreat, implore, solicit, supplicate. (Give, confer, donate.)

behavior, carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.
belief, credit, faith, trust. (Doubt.)
beneficent, bountiful, generous, liberal, munificent. (Covetous, miserly.) See avaricious.
benefit, favor, advantage, kindness, civility. (Injury, harm.)
benevolence, beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness. (Malevolence, malignity, brutality, inhumanity.)
blame, censure, condemn, reprove, reproach, upbraid. (Praise, laud, eulogize.)
blemish, flaw, speck, spot, stain. (Ornament, adornment, embellishment.)
blind, sightless, heedless. (Far-sighted, prudent.)
blot, cancel, efface, expunge, erase, obliterate.
bold, brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted. (Timid, fearful.)
border, brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.
bound, circumscribe, confine, limit, restrict. (Free, liberated.)
brave, dare, defy. (Cringe, cower.)
bravery, courage, valor. (Cowardice.)
break, bruise, crush, pound, squeeze. (Mend, restore.)
breeze, blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.
bright, clear, radiant, shining, brilliant. (Dull, muggy, murky, stupid.)
brittle, fragile, breakable. (Solid, strong.)
burial, interment, sepulture. (Resurrection.)
business, vocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade. (Avocation.)
bustle, stir, tumult, fuss. (Quiet, repose.)

C

calamity, disaster, misfortune, mischance, mishap. (Good fortune, wind-fall, luck.)
calm, collected, composed, placid, serene. (Stormy, unsettled.)
capable, able, competent. (Incompetent, shiftless.)
captious, fretful, cross, peevish, petulant. (Equable, well-balanced.)
care, anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention. (Heedlessness, negligence, indifference.)
caress, kiss, embrace. (Spurn, buffet, rebuff.)
carnage, butchery, massacre, slaughter.
cause, motive, reason. (Effect, consequence.)
cease, discontinue, leave off, end. (Continue.)
censure, animadvert, criticise. (Praise, approve, commend.)
certain, secure, sure. (Doubtful, hesitating.)
cessation, intermission, rest, stop. (Continuance.)
chance, fate, fortune. (Design, plan.)
change, barter, exchange, substitute.
changeable, fickle, inconstant, mutable, variable. (Steadfast, dependable.)
character, reputation, repute, standing.
charm, captivate, enchant, enrapture, fascinate. (Repel, disgust.)
chastity, purity, continence, virtue. (Lewdness, immorality.)
cheap, inexpensive, inferior, common. (Dear, expensive, costly.)
cheerful, gay, merry, sprightly. (Mournful, sad, doleful.)
chief, chieftain, head, leader. (Subordinate.)
circumstance, fact, happening, incident.
class, degree, order, rank, caste.
clear, bright, lucid, vivid, transparent. (Opaque.)
clever, adroit, dexterous, expert, skillful. (Stupid, unskilled.)
clothed, clad, dressed. (Naked.)
coarse, rude, rough, unpolished. (Fine, well-bred, high-minded.)
coax, cajole, fawn, wheedle.
cold, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical. (Hot, fiery, impetuous, impulsive.)
color, dye, stain, tinge.
colorable, ostensible, plausible, specious.
combination, cabal, conspiracy, plot.
command, injunction, order, precept.
commodity, goods, merchandise, ware.
common, mean, ordinary, vulgar. (Exceptional, extraordinary.)
compassion, sympathy, pity, clemency. (Cruelty, severity.)
compel, force, oblige, necessitate. (Coax, lead, induce.)
compendium, compend, abridgment, abstract. (Enlargement.)
compensation, amends, recompense,

remuneration, requital, reward. (Injury, loss.)
complain, lament, murmur, regret, repine. (Rejoice.)
comply, accede, conform, submit, yield. (Refuse, reject, oppose.)
compound, complex. (Simple, unmixed.)
comprehend, comprise, include, embrace, grasp, understand, perceive. (Exclude, mistake.)
comprise, comprehend, contain, embrace, include. (Exclude.)
conceal, hide, secrete. (Uncover, reveal, divulge.)
conceive, comprehend, understand.
conclusion, inference, deduction.
condemn, censure, blame, disapprove. (Justify, exonerate.)
conduct, direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.
confirm, corroborate, approve, attest, (Contradict, combat.)
conflict, combat, contest, contention, struggle. (Peace, quiet.)
confute, disprove, refute, oppugn, impeach. (Approve, second.)
conquer, overcome, subdue, surmount, vanquish, defeat. (Cede, fly, resign, retire, surrender, yield.)
consequence, effect, event, issue, result. (See cause.)
consider, reflect, ponder, weigh. (Disregard, forget, ignore, neglect.)
consistent, constant, compatible. (Inconsistent, shifting, self-contradictory.)
console, comfort, solace. (Harrow, worry, harass.)
constancy, firmness, stability, steadiness. (Fickleness, flightiness.)
contaminate, corrupt, defile, pollute, taint. (Purify, ennoble.)
contemn, despise, disdain, scorn. (Esteem, honor.)
contemplate, meditate, muse.
contemptible, despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean. (Noble, worthy.)
contend, contest, dispute, strive, struggle, combat. (Succumb.)
continual, constant, continuous, perpetual, incessant. (Intermittent.)
continuance, continuation, duration, (Cessation, pause.)
continue, persist, persevere, pursue, prosecute. (Cease, stop, halt.)
contradict, deny, gainsay, oppose. (Confirm, strengthen.)
cool, collected, tranquil. (Warm, disturbed.)
correct, rectify, reform. (Muddle.)
cost, charge, expense, price.
covetousness, avarice, cupidity. (Beneficence.)
cowardice, fear, timidity, pusillanimity. (Courage, intrepidity.)
crime, sin, vice, misdemeanor. (Virtue, rectitude.)
criminal, convict, culprit, felon, malefactor. (Benefactor.)
crooked, bent, curved, oblique. (Straight, direct, upright.)
cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage. (Kind, gentle, humane.)
cultivation, culture, refinement. (Barbarism, boorishness.)
cursory, desultory, hasty, slight, (Thorough, painstaking.)
custom, fashion, manner, practice, habit. (Unconventionality.)

D

danger, hazard, peril. (Safety, security.)
dark, dismal, opaque, obscure, dim. (Light, bright, clear.)
deadly, fatal, destructive, mortal. (Life-giving, immortal.)
dear, beloved, precious, costly, expensive. (Despised, cheap.)
death, departure, decease, demise. (Life.)
decay, decline, consumption. (Growth, increase.)
deceit, cheat, imposition, trick, delusion, guile, beguilement, treachery, sham. (Truthfulness, sincerity, candor.)
deceive, delude, impose upon, overreach, gull, dupe, cheat. (Enlighten, inform.)
decide, determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve. (Vacillate, waver.)
decipher, read, spell, interpret, solve.
decision, determination, conclusion, resolution, firmness. (Vacillation.)
declamation, oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.
declaration, avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.
decrease, diminish, lessen, wane, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce. (Grow, increase, expand, wax.)
dedicate, devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.
deed, act, action, commission, achievement, instrument, document.

deem, judge, estimate, consider, think, suppose, conceive.
deep, profound, subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned. (Shallow, superficial.)
deface, mar, spoil, injure, disfigure. (Beautify, improve.)
default, lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure, neglect. (Attention, assiduity, diligence, effort.)
defect, imperfection, flaw, fault, blemish. (Beauty, perfection.)
defend, guard, protect, justify. (Betray, abandon.)
defense, excuse, plea, vindication, bulwark, rampart. (Desertion.)
defer, delay, postpone, put off, prorogue, adjourn. (Hasten, expedite.)
deficient, short, wanting, inadequate, scanty, incomplete. (Complete, adequate, sufficient.)
defile, pollute, corrupt, sully, contaminate, spoil, stain. (Purify, cleanse, hallow, sanctify.)
define, fix, settle, determine, limit, circumscribe. (Dilate, distend.)
defray, meet, liquidate, pay, discharge. (Repudiate.)
degree, grade, extent, measure.
deliberate, *v.*, consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.
deliberate, *adj.*, purposed, intentional, designed, determined. (Hasty, rash, ill-considered.)
delicacy, nicety, daintiness, refinement, tact, softness, modesty. (Boorishness, indecency.)
delicate, tender, fragile, dainty, refined. (Coarse, rough, clownish.)
delicious, sweet, palatable. (Nauseous.)
delight, enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss. (Annoyance.)
deliver, liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over. (Retain, hold.)
demonstrate, prove, show, exhibit, illustrate. (Hide, conceal, obscure.)
depart, leave, quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish, levant. (Remain, abide, stay.)
deprive, strip, bereave, despoil, rob, divest. (Endow, donate, bestow.)
depute, appoint, commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.
derision, scorn, contempt, contumely, disrespect. (Respect, deference.)
derivation, origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.
describe, delineate, portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.
desecrate, profane, secularize, misuse, abuse, pollute. (Consecrate, sanctify.) See defile.
deserve, merit, earn, justify, win.
design, delineation, sketch, drawing, cunning, artfulness, contrivance. (Chance, accident.)
desirable, expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good. (Detestable, obnoxious.)
desire, *n.*, longing, affection, craving. (Aversion.)
desist, cease, stop, discontinue, drop, abstain, forbear. (Continue, persist, persevere.)
desolate, bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely. (Contented, happy, frequented.)
desperate, wild, daring, audacious, determined, reckless. (Calm, unmoved.)
despised, degraded, worthless. (Admired.)
destiny, fate, decree, doom, end.
destructive, detrimental, hurtful, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baleful, baneful, subversive. (Creative.)
desuetude, disuse, discontinuance. (Continuance.)
desultory, rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful. (Thorough, painstaking, systematic.)
detail, *n.*, particular. specification. minutiæ. (Generalities.)
detail, *v.*, particularize, enumerate, specify. (Generalize.)
deter, warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare, dishearten. (Encourage.)
detriment, loss, harm, injury, deterioration. (Benefit, help.)
develop, unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge. (Stunt, dwarf, stultify.)
device, artifice, expedient, contrivance.
devoid, void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided. (Full, complete.)
devoted, attached, fond, absorbed, dedicated. (Indifferent.)
dictate, prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.
dictatorial, imperative, imperious, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical, overbearing. (Submissive, meek.)
die, expire, depart, perish, decline,

languish, wane, sink, fade, decay. (Live, grow, flourish.)

diet, food, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.

difference, separation, disagreement, discord, dissent, estrangement, variety. (Consonance, agreement, harmony.)

different, various, manifold, diverse, unlike, separate, distinct. (Similar, like, congruous.)

difficult, hard, intricate, involved, perplexing, obscure, unmanageable. (Easy, simple, plain, clear.)

diffuse, discursive, prolix, diluted, copious. (Concise, condensed.)

dignify, aggrandize, elevate, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor. (Degrade, dishonor.)

dilate, stretch, widen, expand, swell, distend, enlarge, descant, expatiate. (Contract, shrink.)

dilatory, tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling, lingering, slack. (Prompt, nimble, quick, precipitate, swift, headlong.)

diligence, care, assiduity, attention, heed, industry. (Negligence.)

diminish, lessen, reduce, contract, curtail, retrench. (Increase.)

disability, unfitness, incapacity. (Power, ability, fitness.)

discern, descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, separate, perceive. (Confuse, blend, mingle, confound, involve.)

discipline, order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment, organization. (Confusion, demoralization.)

discover, make known, find, invent, contrive, expose, reveal. (Conceal, cover, secrete, lose, miss.)

discreditable, shameful, disgraceful, scandalous, disreputable. (Honorable, creditable.)

discreet, cautious, prudent, wary, judicious, considerate, politic, provident. (Foolish, thoughtless, unwary.)

discrepancy, disagreement, difference, variance. (Agreement, consonance, similarity.)

discrimination, acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution. (Obtuseness, gullibility.)

disease, complaint, malady, disorder, ailment, sickness. (Health, wholesomeness.)

disgrace, *n.*, disrepute, reproach, dishonor, shame, odium. (Honor.)

disgrace, *v.*, debase, degrade, defame, discredit. (Exalt.)

disgust, dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence. (Admiration.)

dishonest, unjust, fraudulent, unfair, deceitful, cheating, deceptive, wrongful. (Honest, upright.)

dismay, *v.*, terrify, frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten. (Encourage.)

dismay, *n.*, terror, dread, fear, fright. (Assurance, confidence.)

dismiss, send off, discharge, discard, banish. (Retain, keep.)

dispel, scatter, drive away, disperse, dissipate. (Collect, gather.)

display, show, spread out, exhibit, expose. (Hide, conceal.)

dispose, arrange, array, place, order. (Confuse, disarrange.)

dispute, *v.*, argue, contest, contend, question, impugn. (Assent.)

dispute, *n.*, argument, debate, controversy, quarrel, disagreement. (Harmony, agreement.)

dissent, disagree, differ, vary. (Assent.)

distinct, clear, plain, obvious, different, separate. (Dim, obscure.)

distinguish, perceive, discern, mark out, divide, discriminate. See discern.

distinguished, famous, glorious, farfamed, noted, illustrious, eminent, celebrated. (Obscure, unknown, ordinary.)

distract, perplex, bewilder. (Calm, soothe, reassure.)

distribute, allot, share, dispense, apportion, deal. (Collect.)

disturb, derange, discompose, agitate, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry. (Pacify, quiet.)

disuse, discontinuance, abolition, desuetude. (Use.)

divide, part, separate, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder. (Unite; combine, associate.)

divine, godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred. (Fiendish, diabolical, devilish.)

do, effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact.

docile, tractable, teachable, compliant, tame. (Stubborn, mulish, unruly, intractable, pig-headed.)

doctrine, tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching. (Action, conduct, deed, performance, practice.)

doleful, dolorous, woebegone, rueful,

dismal, piteous. (Joyous, happy, cheerful, merry.)

doom, sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny. (Salvation, acquittal.)

doubt, uncertainty, suspense, hesitation, scruple, ambiguity. (Certainty, belief, faith.)

draw, pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale. (Repel, exhale.)

dread, *n.*, fear, horror, terror, alarm, dismay, awe. (Boldness, assurance, confidence.)

dreadful, fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible, horrid, terrific. (Attractive, pleasing, desirable.)

dress, *n.*, clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery. (Nakedness, nudity.)

drift, purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction, intent.

droll, funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, queer, amusing. (Solemn, grave, mirthless.)

drown, inundate, swamp, submerge, overwhelm, engulf. (Emerge, float.)

dry, *a.*, arid, parched, lifeless, dull, tedious, uninteresting, tiresome. (Wet, moist, damp, juicy.)

due, owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper. (Exorbitant, unjust.)

dull, stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace. (Bright, interesting, entertaining.)

dunce, simpleton, fool, ninny, idiot. (Sage, philosopher.)

durable, lasting, permanent, abiding, continuing. (Ephemeral, perishable.)

dwell, stay, stop, abide, sojourn, linger, tarry. (Stray, wander.)

dwindle, pine, waste, diminish, decrease, fall off. (Grow, increase, augment.)

E

eager, hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient. (Diffident, listless, indifferent, detached.)

earn, acquire, obtain, win, gain, achieve. (Lose, forfeit.)

earnest, *a.*, ardent, serious, grave, warm. (Trifling, flippant, frivolous.)

earnest, *n.*, pledge, pawn.

ease, *n.*, comfort, rest. (Worry, discomfort, unrest.)

ease, *v.*, calm, alleviate, allay, mitigate, appease, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid. (Annoy, worry, disturb, vex.)

easy, light comfortable, unconstrained. (Difficult, hard.)

eccentric, irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, meticulous, fussy, strange. (Regular, ordinary, normal.)

economical, sparing, saving, provident, thrifty, frugal, careful. (Wasteful, prodigal, lavish.)

edge, border, brink, rim, brim, margin, verge. (Middle, centre.)

efface, blot out, expunge, obliterate, wipe out, cancel, erase. (Preserve, insert.)

effect, *n.*, consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation. (Cause, origin, source.)

effect, *v.*, accomplish, fulfill, realize, achieve, execute, operate, complete. (Fail, fall short, yield.)

effective, efficient, operative, serviceable. (Vain, ineffectual, footless.)

efficacy, efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality. (Futility.)

efficient, effectual, effective, competent, capable, able, fitted. (Futile, feckless, inefficient.)

eliminate, drive out, expel, thrust out, eject, cast out, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe. (Invite, welcome.)

eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

elucidate, make plain, explain, clear up, illustrate. (Muddle, perplex, confuse.)

elude, evade, escape, avoid, shun. (Encounter, confront.)

embarrass, perplex, entangle, abash, distress, trouble. (Assist, help.)

embellish, adorn, decorate, bedeck, beautify, deck. (Disfigure, deface, mar.)

embolden, inspirit, animate, encourage, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate. (Discourage, dishearten, deter.)

eminent, distinguished, signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, elevated, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious. (Low, obscure, unknown, unimportant).

emit, give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent. (Admit, inhale.)

emotion, perturbation, agitation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict. (Poise, repose, calm.)

employ, occupy, busy, use, engross. (Dismiss, discharge.)

employment, business, vocation, engagement, office, function, trade,

profession, occupation, calling. (Leisure, idleness.)

encompass, encircle, surround, gird, beset. (Avoid, withdraw.)

encounter, attack, conflict, combat, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action. (Retreat, flight.)

encourage, countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit, embolden, animate, cheer, incite, urge, impel, stimulate. (Daunt, deject, depress.) See embolden.

end, *n.*, aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, expiration, termination extremity, sequel. (Beginning, commencement, introduction, incipiency.)

endeavor, attempt, try, essay, strive, aim. (Relax, shirk.)

endurance, fortitude, patience, resignation. (Weakness, cowardice.)

endure, *v.*, last, continue, support, bear, sustain, suffer, brook, submit to, undergo. (Perish, succumb.)

enemy, foe, antagonist, adversary, opponent. (Friend, comrade.)

energetic, industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, forcible, nervous. (Lazy, idle, indolent, passive, sluggish, slothful.)

engross, absorb, take up, occupy, engage, monopolize. (See engulf.)

engulf, swallow up, absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb, overwhelm. (Cast out, disgorge, disperse, dissipate, eject, emit, exude.)

enjoin, order, ordain, appoint, prescribe. (Accept, follow, obey, yield, submit.)

enjoyment, pleasure, gratification. (Pain, sorrow, sadness.)

enlarge, increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell. (Diminish, contract.)

enlighten, illumine, illuminate, instruct, inform. (Obscure, perplex, confuse.)

enliven, cheer, vivify, stir up, animate, inspire, exhilarate. (Deaden, benumb, dispirit.)

enmity, animosity, hostility, ill-will, maliciousness. (Friendliness, goodwill.)

enormous, gigantic, colossal, huge, vast, immense, prodigious. (Insignificant, little, small, petty.)

enough, sufficient, plenty, abundance. (Want, lack, paucity, poverty.)

enrage, infuriate, madden. (Pacify, soothe, quiet.)

enrapture, enchant, fascinate, charm, captivate, bewitch. (Repel, revolt.)

enroll, enlist, list, register, record. (Disrate, disqualify.)

enterprise, undertaking, endeavor, venture.

enthusiasm, earnestness, devotion, zeal, ardor, fervor, intensity, vehemence. (*Ennui*, indifference, caution, coldness, wariness.)

enthusiast, fanatic, visionary. (Indifferentist.)

equal, same, even, like, alike, uniform. (Disparate, dissimilar, different.)

eradicate, root out, extirpate, exterminate, annihilate. (Implant, inculcate, instil.)

erroneous, incorrect, inaccurate, faulty, inexact. (Exact, correct.)

error, blunder, mistake. (Accuracy, precision.)

especially, chiefly, particularly, principally. (Generally.)

essay, dissertation, tract, treatise.

establish, build up, confirm, strengthen. (Overthrow, demolish, destroy.)

esteem, regard, respect, deference. (Contempt, scorn.)

estimate, appraise, compute, rate.

estrangement, abstraction, alienation. (Reconciliation.)

eternal, endless, everlasting. (Finite, limited.)

evade, equivocate, prevaricate, elude, baffle. (Confront, meet, encounter.)

even, level, plane, smooth. (Uneven, rough, jagged.)

event, accident, adventure, incident, occurrence.

evil, ill, harm, mischief, misfortune. (Good.)

exact, nice, particular, punctual. (Careless, slip-shod.)

exalt, ennoble, dignify, raise. (Humble, debase, degrade.)

examination, investigation, inquiry, research, search, scrutiny.

exceed, excel, outdo, surpass, transcend. (Fall short.)

exceptional, uncommon, rare, extraordinary. (Usual, commonplace.)

excite, awaken, provoke, rouse, stir up. (Lull, quiet, soothe.)

excursion, jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.

execute, fulfill, perform. (See effect.)

exempt, free, cleared. (Subject, inculpated, incriminated.)

exercise, practice.

exhaustive, thorough, complete. (Cursory, superficial.)

exigency, emergency.
experiment, proof, trial, test.
explain, expound, interpret, illustrate, elucidate. (See elucidate.)
express, declare, signify, utter, tell.
extend, stretch, elongate. (Abridge, abbreviate, shorten.)
extravagant, lavish, profuse, prodigal. (Parsimonious, economical, niggardly.)

F

fable, apologue, novel, romance, tale.
face, visage, countenance.
facetious, pleasant, jocular, jocose, witty. (Serious, grave.)
factor, agent.
fail, to fall short, be deficient. (Succeed, accomplish.)
faint, feeble, languid. (Forcible, strong.)
fair, clear. (Stormy.)
fair, equitable, honest, reasonable. (Unfair, dishonest.)
faith, creed, orthodoxy. (Disbelief, infidelity, heterodoxy.)
faithful, true, loyal, constant. (Faithless, treacherous, perfidious.)
fall, drop, droop, sink, tumble. (Rise.)
fame, renown, reputation. (Ignominy, disgrace.)
famous, celebrated, renowned, illustrious. (Obscure, unknown, inconspicuous.)
fanciful, capricious, fantastical, whimsical. (Practical, unimaginative.)
fancy, imagination. (Common-sense.)
fast, rapid, quick, fleet, expeditious. (Slow, sluggish.)
fatigue, weariness, lassitude. (Vivacity.)
fear, timidity, timorousness. (Bravery, courage.)
feeling, sensibility, susceptibility. (Insensibility.)
ferocious, fierce, savage, wild, barbarous. (Mild, gentle, tame.)
fertile, fruitful, prolific, plenteous, productive. (Sterile, barren.)
fiction, falsehood, fabrication. (Fact, truth.)
figure, allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.
find, descry, discover, espy. (Lose, overlook.)
fine, *a.*, delicate, nice. (Coarse.)
fine, *n.*, forfeit, forfeiture, mulct, penalty. (Gift, donation.)
fire, glow, heat, warmth. (Cold.)
firm, constant, solid, steadfast, fixed, stable. (Weak, yielding.)
first, foremost, chief, earliest, paramount. (Last, subordinate.)
fit, accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.
fix, determine, establish, settle, limit.
flame, blaze, flare, flash, glare.
flat, level, even. (Hilly, rugged.)
flexible, pliant, pliable, ductile, supple. (Rigid, inelastic, stiff, unbending.)
flourish, prosper, thrive. (Decay, decline, degenerate.)
fluctuating, wavering, hesitating, oscillating, vacillating, changing. (Firm, steadfast, decided, resolute, stable.)
fluent, flowing, glib, voluble, unembarrassed, ready. (Hesitating, halting.)
folks, persons, people, individuals.
follow, succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue. (Precede, originate, create.)
follower, partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor. (Predecessor, leader, superior.)
folly, silliness, foolishness, imbecility, weakness. (Wisdom, sanity, reasonableness.)
fond, enamored, attached, affectionate, loving, tender, devoted. (Distant, irresponsive.)
fondness, affection, attachment, kindness, love. (Aversion, dislike, hate.)
foolhardy, venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous, rash. (Cautious, careful, provident.)
foolish, simple, silly, irrational, brainless, imbecile, crazy, absurd, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical. (Wise, discreet, sensible.)
fop, dandy, dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes. (Gentleman.)
forbear, abstain, refrain, withhold.
force, *n.*, strength, vigor, dint, might, energy, power, violence. (Weakness, feebleness.)
force, *v.*, compel. (Persuade.)
forecast, forethought, foresight, premeditation, prognostication. (Afterthought.)
forego, quit, relinquish, let go, waive. (Insist.)
foregoing, antecedent, anterior, preceding, previous, prior, former. (Following, succeeding, latter.)
forerunner, herald, harbinger, precursor. (Successor.)
forge, coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit.

forgive, pardon, condone, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except. (Condemn, accuse, punish.)

forlorn, forsaken, abandoned, deserted, desolate, lone, lonesome. (Cherished, beloved.)

form, *n.*, ceremony, solemnity, observance, rite, figure, shape, conformation, fashion, appearance, representation, semblance. (Vagueness.)

form, *v.*, make, create, produce, constitute, arrange, fashion, mould. (Destroy, demolish.)

formal, ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected. (Informal, natural, unconventional, careless.)

forthwith, immediately, directly, instantly, instantaneously. (Anon, bye and bye, presently.)

fortitude, endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness, strength, courage. (Weakness.)

fortunate, lucky, happy, auspicious, prosperous, successful. (Unfortunate, luckless.)

fortune, chance, fate, luck, doom, destiny, property, possession, riches. (Misfortune, poverty.)

foster, cherish, nurse, tend, harbor, nurture. (Neglect, disregard.)

foul, impure, nasty, filthy, dirty, unclean, defiled. (Pure, clean.)

fractious, cross, captious, petulant, touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic. (Tractable, gentle, submissive, pliant.)

fragile, brittle, frail, delicate, feeble. (Strong, sturdy, solid.)

fragments, pieces, scraps, chips, leavings, remains, remnants. (Entities, wholes, solids, masses.)

frailty, weakness, failing, foible, imperfection, fault, blemish. (Strength, perfection.)

frame, construct, invent, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make, compose. (Sunder, destroy, dissolve, rend.)

franchise, right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.

frank, artless, candid, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous, plain. (Tricky, insincere, wily, shifty.)

frantic, distracted, mad, furious, raving, frenzied. (Quiet, subdued, calm, peaceful, sane, normal.)

fraud, deceit, deception, duplicity, guile, cheat, imposition. (Honesty, straight-forwardness, fairness.)

freak, fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet. (Purpose, resolution, consistency.)

free, *a.*, liberal, generous, bountiful, bounteous, munificent, frank, artless, candid, familiar, open, independent, unconfined, unreserved, unrestricted, exempt, clear, loose, easy, careless. (Bound, slavish, stingy, artful.)

free, *v.*, release, set free, deliver, rescue, liberate, enfranchise, affranchise, emancipate, exempt. (Enslave, bind, imprison.)

freedom, liberty, independence, unrestraint, familiarity, license, franchise, exemption, privilege. (Slavery, bondage, serfdom.)

frequent, often, common, usual, general. (Rare, unique, exceptional.)

fret, gall, chafe, agitate, irritate, vex. (Please, appease, soothe.)

friendly, amicable, social, sociable. (Distant, reserved, cool.)

frightful, fearful, dreadful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid. (Pleasing, gentle.)

frivolous, trifling, trivial, petty. (Serious, earnest.)

frugal, provident, economical, saving. (Wasteful, extravagant, prodigal.)

fruitful, fertile, prolific, productive, abundant, plentiful, plenteous. (Barren, sterile.)

fruitless, vain, useless, idle, abortive, bootless, unavailing, without avail. (Fruitful, profitable, valuable, successful.)

frustrate, defeat, foil, balk, disappoint. (Assist, help, satisfy.)

fulfill, accomplish, effect, complete. (Bungle, fail.)

fully, completely, abundantly, perfectly. (Partially, partly.)

fulsome, coarse, gross, sickening, offensive, rank. (Moderate.)

furious, violent, boisterous, vehement, dashing, sweeping, rolling, impetuous, frantic, distracted, stormy, angry, raging, fierce. (Calm, restrained, placid, quiet.)

futile, trifling, trivial, frivolous, useless. (Effective, capable.)

G

gain, *n.*, profit, emolument, advantage, benefit, winnings, earnings. (Loss, failure.)

gain, *v.*, get, acquire, obtain, attain, procure, earn, win, achieve, reap, realize, reach. (Lose, fail.)
gallant, brave, bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic, fearless. (Cowardly, timid, shrinking, fearful, timorous.)
galling, chafing, irritating, vexing. (Soothing.)
game, play, pastime, diversion, sport, amusement. (Work, toil, drudgery.)
gang, band, horde, company, troop, crew. (Individual.)
gap, breach, chasm, hollow, cavity, cleft, crevice, rift, chink.
garnish, embellish, adorn, beautify, deck, decorate. (Pollute, deface, defile.)
gather, pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect. (Scatter, disperse.)
gaudy, showy, flashy, tawdry, gay, glittering, bespangled. (Sombre, dark, plain.)
gaunt, emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare, lean, thin. (Well-fed, plump, stout.)
gay, cheerful, merry, lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe. (Solemn, funereal, doleful, dismal.)
generate, form, make, beget, produce.
generation, formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.
generous, beneficent, noble, honorable, bountiful, liberal, free. (Niggardly, close, parsimonious, miserly.)
genial, cordial, hearty, festive, joyous. (Distant, cold.)
genius, intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept. (Dullness, stupidity, imbecility.)
genteel, refined, polished, fashionable, polite, well-bred. (Boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated.)
gentle, placid, mild, bland, meek, tame, docile. (Rough, uncouth, boisterous, obstreperous.)
genuine, real, true, unaffected, sincere. (False, deceptive.)
gesture, attitude, action, posture.
get, obtain, earn, gain, attain, procure, achieve. (Lose, fail.)
ghastly, pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking. (Florid, high-colored, hectic, radiant.)
ghost, spectre, sprite, apparition, shade, phantom.
gibe, scoff, sneer, flout, jeer, mock, taunt, deride. (Cheer, encourage, applaud, approve.)
giddy, unsteady, flighty, thoughtless. (Steady, reliable, poised, well-balanced, dependable.)
gift, donation, benefaction, grant, alms, gratuity, boon, present, faculty, talent. (Purchase.)
gigantic, colossal, huge, enormous, vast, prodigious, immense. (Diminutive, little, tiny, small, wee.)
give, grant, bestow, confer, yield, impart. (Take, absorb.)
glad, pleased, cheerful, joyful, gladsome, gratified, cheering. (Sad, despondent, melancholy, depressed.)
gleam, glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.
glee, gayety, merriment, mirth, joviality, joy, hilarity. (Sorrow, despondency, sadness.)
glide, slip, slide, run, roll on.
glimmer, *v.*, gleam, flicker, glitter.
glimpse, glance, look, glint.
glitter, gleam, shine, glisten, glister, radiate.
gloom, cloud, darkness, dimness, blackness, dullness, sadness. (Light, brightness, joy.)
gloomy, lowering, lurid, dim, dusky, sad, glum. (Bright, clear, gay, merry.)
glorify, magnify, celebrate, adore, exalt. (Debase, overthrow, ruin, dishonor, disgrace.)
glorious, famous, renowned, distinguished, noble, exalted. (Infamous.)
glory, honor, fame, renown, splendor, grandeur. (Infamy, shame, dishonor, disgrace.)
glut, gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up. (Starve, empty.)
go, depart, proceed, move, budge, stir.
God, Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Providence. (Beelzebub, Lucifer, Satan, the Devil.)
godly, righteous, devout, holy, pious, religious. (Wicked, godless, impious.)
good, benefit, weal, advantage, profit, boon. (Evil, mischief, harm, loss.)
good, *a.*, virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true. (Wicked, bad.)
gorge, glut, fill, cram, stuff, satiate. (Empty, starve.)
gorgeous, superb, grand, magnificent, splendid. (Mean, squalid.)
govern, rule, direct, manage, command, mold, rule, sway. (Comply, obey, submit, yield.)
government, rule, state, control, sway. (Anarchy.)

graceful, becoming, comely, elegant, beautiful. (Awkward, ungainly, clumsy.)
gracious, merciful, kindly, beneficent. (Haughty, disdainful, curt.)
gradual, slow, progressive. (Sudden.)
grand, majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, elevated, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb, magnificent, sublime, pompous. (Shabby, poor, mean.)
grant, bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest. (Absorb, assume, engross, take.)
grant, gift, boon, donation.
graphic, forcible, telling, picturesque, vivid, pictorial. (Vague, maundering, illusive.)
grasp, catch, seize, gripe, clasp, grapple. (Loose, let go, surrender.)
grateful, agreeable, pleasing, welcome, thankful. (Harsh, ungrateful, thankless.)
gratification, enjoyment, pleasure, delight, reward. (Disappointment.)
grave, *a.*, serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy. (Giddy, frivolous, flighty.)
grave, *n.*, tomb, sepulchre, vault.
great, big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august. (Small, petty, unimportant.)
greediness, avidity, eagerness, voracity. (Generosity.)
grief, affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation. (Joy, gladness, mirth, pleasure.)
grieve, mourn, lament, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail. (Rejoice.)
grievous, painful, afflicting, heavy, baleful, unhappy. (Pleasant, delightful, enjoyable.)
grind, crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict. (Bless, help.)
grisly, terrible, hideous, grim, ghastly, dreadful. (Pleasing, beautiful.)
gross, coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate. (Delicate, fine.)
group, assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.
grovel, crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.
grow, increase, expand, advance. (Decay, diminish, decrease, shrink.)
growl, grumble, snarl, complain, croak, find fault, murmur, repine. (Approve, applaud, rejoice.)
grudge, malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.
gruff, rough, rugged, blunt, rude, harsh, surly, bearish. (Pleasant, agreeable, amiable, polite.)
guile, deceit, fraud. (Candor.)
guiltless, harmless, innocent. (Guilty, harmful, sinful, criminal, noxious.)

H

habit, custom, practice.
hail, accost, address, greet, salute, welcome. (Cut, snub.)
happiness, beatitude, blessedness, bliss, felicity. (Unhappiness, sadness, sorrow.)
harbor, haven, port.
hard, firm, solid. (Soft, yielding.)
hard, arduous, difficult. (Easy.)
harm, injury, hurt, wrong, infliction. (Benefit, favour, kindness.)
harmless, safe, innocuous, innocent. (Hurtful, noxious, poisonous.)
harsh, rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose. (Gentle, mild.)
hasten, accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed. (Delay, hinder, impede.)
hasty, hurried, ill-advised. (Deliberate, slow.)
hateful, odious, detestable. (Lovable.)
hatred, enmity, ill-will, rancor. (Friendship, love.)
haughtiness, arrogance, pride. (Modesty, meekness, humility.)
haughty, arrogant, disdainful, supercilious, proud. (Meek, humble.)
hazard, risk, venture, chance, contingency, fortuity, peril. (Certainty, assurance, security, safety.)
healthy, salubrious, salutary, wholesome. (Unhealthy, injurious.)
heap, accumulate, amass, pile up. (Disperse, scatter.)
hearty, *a.*, cordial, sincere, warm. (Insincere, cool.)
heavy, burdensome, ponderous, weighty. (Light.)
heed, care, attention. (Heedlessness, unconcern.)
heighten, enhance, exalt, elevate, raise. (Debase, lower.)
heinous, atrocious, flagitious, flagrant. (Venial, trifling.)
help, aid, assist, relieve, succor. (Hinder, block, check, counteract, embarrass, impede, retard.)
heretic, sectary, sectarian, schismatic, dissenter, non-conformist.
hesitate, falter, stammer, stutter.
hideous, grim, ghastly, grisly, fright-

ful. (Beautiful, lovely, entrancing.)
high, lofty, tall, elevated. (Deep.)
hinder, impede, obstruct, prevent. (See help.)
hint, allude, refer, suggest, intimate, insinuate.
hold, detain, keep, retain. (Let go.)
holiness, sanctity, piety, sacredness. (Wickedness, impiety.)
holy, devout, pious, religious, saintly, blessed, sacred. (Cursed, impure, polluted, abominable, worldly.)
homely, plain, ugly, coarse. (Beautiful.)
honesty, integrity, probity, uprightness. (Dishonesty, fraud.)
honor, respect, reverence, esteem. (Dishonor, ignominy.)
hope, confidence, expectation, trust. (Despair.)
hopeless, desperate, pessimistic. (Buoyant, hopeful, optimistic.)
hot, ardent, burning, fiery. (Cold.)
however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.
humble, modest, submissive, plain, unostentatious, simple. (Haughty, overbearing, supercilious.)
humble, degrade, humiliate, mortify, abase. (Exalt, promote, raise.)
humor, mood, temper.
hunt, seek, chase.
hurtful, noxious, pernicious. (Beneficial.)
husbandry, cultivation, tillage.
hypocrite, dissembler, imposter, canter.
hypothesis, theory, supposition.

I

idea, thought, imagination.
ideal, imaginary, fancied. (Actual, real.)
idle, indolent, lazy. (Industrious, busy.)
ignominious, shameful, scandalous. infamous. (Honorable, noble.)
ignominy, shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach. (See honor.)
ignorant, unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated. (Learned, erudite, well-informed.)
ill, *n.*, evil, wickedness, misfortune, mischief, harm. (Good, blessing.)
ill, *a.*, sick, indisposed, unwell, diseased. (Well, sound, healthy.)
illegal, unlawful, illicit, contraband, illegitimate. (Legal, legitimate.)
illimitable, boundless, immeasurable, unlimited, infinite. (Limited, finite.)
illiterate, unlette ed, unlearned, untaught, uninstructed. (Learned, educated.)
ill-tempered, crabbed, sour, surly, acrimonious. (Good-natured, amiable.)
illusion, fallacy, deception, phantasm.
illusory, imaginary, chimerical, visionary. (Real, actual, tenable.)
illustrate, explain, elucidate, clear. (See elucidate.)
illustrious, celebrated, noble, eminent, famou , renowned. (Obscure, unknown.)
ill-will, enmity, hatred, antipathy. (Good-will, benevolence.)
image, likeness, picture, representation, effigy.
imaginary, ideal, fanciful, illusory. (Real, actual, tangible.)
imagine, conceive, fancy, apprehend, think, presume.
imbecility, silliness, senility, dotage.
imitate, copy, ape, mimic, mock counterfeit. (Originate, invent.)
immaculate, unspotted, spotless, unsullied, stainless. (Soiled, spotted, defiled, bedraggled.)
immediate, pressing, instant, next, proximate, contiguous. (Distant, far, future, remote.)
immediately, instantly, forthwith, directly, presently.
immense, vast, enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous. (Tiny, diminutive.)
immunity, privilege, prerogative, exemption. (Responsibility.)
impair, injure, diminish, decrease. (Increase, build up, perfect.)
impart, reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.
impartial, just, equitable, unbiased. (Partial, prejudiced, interested.)
impassioned, glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense. (Cool, unresponsive.)
impeach, accuse, charge, arraign, censure. (Acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, forgive, overlook, pardon, release.)
impede, hinder, retard, obstruct, prevent. (Help, aid, assist.)
impediment, obstruction, hindrance,

obstacle, barrier. (Aid, assistance.)

impel, animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden. (Retard, check.)

impending, imminent, threatening. (Distant, remote.)

imperative, commanding, despotic, authoritative, dogmatic, domineering, overbearing. (Complaisant, compliant, docile, mild, submissive, yielding.)

imperfection, fault, blemish, defect, vice. (Beauty, perfection.)

imperil, endanger, hazard, jeopardize. (Rescue, save, deliver.)

imperious, commanding, dictatorial, authoritative, imperative, lordly, domineering, overbearing. (See imperative.)

impertinent, intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent, insolent. (Courteous, suave, polite.)

impetuous, violent, impulsive, boisterous, furious, vehement. (Calm, temperate, self-controlled.)

impious, profane, irreligious, godless. (Reverent, pious.)

implicate, involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise. (Exonerate, clear, exculpate.)

imply, involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.

importance, signification, significance, avail, consequence, weight, gravity, moment. (Insignificance, triviality, pettiness.)

imposing, impressive, striking, majestic, august, noble, grand. (Insignificant, trivial.)

impotence, weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty, feebleness. (Power, strength, vigor.)

impotent, weak, feeble, helpless, enfeebled, nerveless, infirm. (Strong, capable, effectual.)

impressive, stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving. (See imposing.)

imprison, incarcerate, shut up, immure, confine. (Liberate, set free.)

imprisonment, captivity, durance. (Freedom, liberty.)

improve, amend, better, mend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, apply, use, employ. (Deteriorate, aggravate, corrupt, impair, injure, mar, vitiate.)

improvident, careless, incautious, imprudent, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash. (Thrifty, careful, prudent, provident.)

impudence, assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence, rudeness. (Politeness, good breeding.)

impudent, saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, forward, rude, insolent, immodest, shameless, aggressive. (Gentle, polite, decorous.)

impulse, incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.

impulsive, rash, hasty, forcible, violent. (Deliberate.)

imputation, blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.

inadvertency, error, oversight, blunder, inattention, carelessness, negligence.

incentive, motive, inducement, impulse. (Deterrent.)

incite, instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel. (Deter, dishearten, discourage.)

inclination, leaning, slope, disposition, tendency, bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire. (Aversion, distaste, dislike, repugnance.)

incline, *v.*, slope, lean, slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.

inclose, surround, shut in, fence in, cover, wrap. (Exclude, debar, eject.)

include, comprehend, comprise, contain, embrace, take in. (See inclose.)

incommode, annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble. (Accommodate.)

incompetent, incapable, unable, inadequate, insufficient. (Competent, capable, effective.)

increase, *v.*, extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow. (Diminish, dwindle, shrink.)

increase, *n.*, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension. (Decrease, diminution, shrinkage.)

incumbent, obligatory.

indefinite, vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax. (Definite, precise, exact, fixed.)

indicate, point out, show, mark.

indifference, apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility. (Application, assiduity.)

indigence, want, neediness, penury, poverty, destitution, privation. (Affluence, wealth, plenty.)

indignation, anger, wrath, ire, resentment.

indignity, insult, affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy. (See honor.)

indiscriminate, promiscuous, indistinct, chance, confused. (Select, chosen, picked.)
indispensable, essential, necessary, requisite, expedient. (Unnecessary, supernumerary.)
indisputable, undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, indubitable, unquestionable, sure, infallible. (Uncertain, questionable, erroneous, mistaken.)
indorse, ratify, confirm, superscribe. (Repudiate, abandon, abjure.)
indulge, foster, cherish, fondle. (Deny, refuse.)
ineffectual, vain, useless, unavailing, fruitless, abortive, inoperative. (Effective.)
inequality, disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness. (Equality, purity, similarity.)
inevitable, unavoidable, certain. (Doubtful, unlikely.)
infamous, scandalous, shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful. (Honorable, noble.)
inference, deduction, corollary, conclusion, consequence.
infernal, diabolical, fiendish, devilish, hellish. (Saintly, heavenly.)
infest, annoy, plague, harass, disturb, haunt, beset.
infirm, weak, feeble, enfeebled. (Robust, sturdy, vigorous, strong.)
inflame, anger, irritate, enrage, chafe, incense, nettle, aggravate, embitter, exasperate. (Allay, soothe.)
influence, *v.*, bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess.
influence, *n.*, credit, favor, reputation, character weight, authority, sway, ascendency.
infringe, invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.
ingenuous, artless, candid, generous, open, frank, plain, sincere. (Crafty, sly, cunning.)
inhuman, cruel, brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious. (Humane, kind, gentle.)
iniquity, injustice, wrong, grievance.
injure, damage, hurt, deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully. (Benefit, help.)
injurious, hurtful, baneful, pernicious, deleterious, noxious, prejudicial, wrongful, damaging. (Beneficial, helpful.)
injustice, wrong, iniquity, grievance. (Right, probity, righteousness.)
innocent, guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious. (Guilty.)
innocuous, harmless, safe, innocent. (Hurtful, injurious.)
inordinate, intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive, immoderate. (Moderate, temperate, orderly.)
inquiry, investigation, examination, research, scrutiny, disquisition, question, query, interrogation.
inquisitive, prying, peeping, curious, peering.
insane, mad, deranged, delirious, demented. (Sane, healthy, sound, normal.)
insanity, madness, mental aberration, lunacy, delirium. (Sanity.)
insinuate, hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.
insipid, dull, flat, mawkish, tasteless, vapid, inanimate, lifeless. (Bright, sparkling.)
insolent, rude, saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, scurrilous, opprobrious, insulting, offensive. (Courteous.)
inspire, animate, exhilarate, enliven, cheer, breathe, inhale. (Depress.)
instability, utability, fickleness, mutableness, wavering. (Stability, firmness.)
instigate, stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage. (Abstain, depress, dishearten.)
instil, implant, inculcate, infuse, insinuate. (Deter, uproot, deaden, dull.)
instruct, inform, teach, educate, enlighten, initiate.
instrumental, conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial. (Hindering, impedimental.)
insufficiency, inadequacy, incompetency, incapability, deficiency, lack.
insult, affront, outrage, indignity, blasphemy. (Honor, respect, esteem.)
insulting, insolent, rude, saucy, impertinent, abusive. (Polite, well-mannered, gentle.)
integrity, uprightness, honesty, probity, entirety, entireness, completeness, rectitude, purity. (Dishonesty.)
intellect, understanding, sense, brains, mind, intelligence, ability, talent, genius. (Body, brute force, matter, sense.)
intellectual, mental, ideal, metaphysical. (Physical, real, actual.)
intelligible, clear, obvious, plain, distinct. (Abstruse.)

intemperate, immoderate, excessive, drunken, nimious, inordinate. (Temperate, moderate.)
intense, ardent, earnest, glowing, fervid, burning, vehement. (Indifferent, cold, inert, uninterested.)
intent, design, purpose, intention, drift, view, aim, purport, meaning.
intercourse, commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance. (Isolation, separation, aloofness, detachment.)
interdict, forbid, prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar, restrain from. (Allow, permit.)
interfere, meddle, intermeddle, interpose. (Avoid, retire, stand off, withdraw.)
interminable, endless, interminate, infinite, unlimited, illimitable, boundless, limitless. (Brief, concise, limited.)
interpose, intercede, arbitrate, meditate, interfere, meddle. (See interfere.)
interpret, explain, expound, elucidate, unfold, decipher. (Confuse, distort, involve, misinterpret, perplex.)
intimate, hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.
intimidate, dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appal, daunt, cow, browbeat. (Encourage, cheer, countenance, embolden, inspire, promote.)
intolerable, insufferable, unbearable, insupportable, unendurable. (Bearable, supportable, tolerable.)
intrepid, bold, brave, daring, fearless, dauntless, undaunted, courageous, valorous, valiant, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty. (Cowardly, faint-hearted.)
intrigue, plot, cabal, conspiracy, combination, artifice, ruse, amour.
intrinsic, real, true, genuine, sterling, native, natural. (Extrinsic.)
invalidate, quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul. (Confirm, sustain, strengthen.)
invasion, incursion, irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.
invective, abuse, reproach, railing, censure, sarcasm, satire. (Praise, encouragement, eulogy.)
invent, devise, contrive, frame, find out, discover, design. (See discover.)
investigation, examination, search, inquiry, research, scrutiny.
inveterate, confirmed, chronic, malignant. (Inchoate, incipient.)
invidious, envious, hateful, odious, malignant. (Benevolent, charitable, generous, kindly, humane.)
invigorate, brace, harden, nerve, strengthen, fortify. (Enervate, weaken, enfeeble.)
invincible, unconquerable, impregnable, insurmountable. (Weak, vulnerable.)
invisible, unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable. (Visible, tangible, actual.)
invite, ask, call, bid, request, allure, attract, solicit. (Cut, discard, expel, ignore, repel.)
invoke, invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech. (Avoid, dodge, elude, shun.)
involve, implicate, entangle, compromise, envelop. (Disconnect, disentangle, remove, separate.)
irksome, wearisome, tiresome, tedious, annoying. (Pleasant, delightful.)
irony, sarcasm, satire, ridicule, raillery.
irrational, foolish, silly, imbecile, brutish, absurd, ridiculous. (Rational, sensible, sane, sound.)
irregular, eccentric, anomalous, inordinate, intemperate. (Regular, established, fixed, formal, methodical.)
irreligious, profane, godless, impious, sacrilegious, desecrating. (Holy, pious, saintly, godly.)
irreproachable, blameless, spotless, irreprovable. (Blame-worthy, culpable, faulty.)
irresistible, resistless, irrepressible. (See imperative.)
irresolute, wavering, undetermined, undecided, vacillating. (Determined, firm, persistent, resolute.)
irritable, excitable, irascible, susceptible. (Calm, composed, placid.)
irritate, aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate. (Soothe, comfort.)
issue, *v.*, emerge, rise, proceed, flow, spring, emanate.
issue, *n.*, end, upshot, effect, result, offspring, progeny.

J

jade, harass, weary, tire, worry. (Cheer, relieve, soothe, help.)
jangle, wrangle, conflict, disagree. (Quiet, agree, assuage.)
jarring, conflicting, discordant, in-

consonant, inconsistent. (Harmonious, consistent.)
jaunt, ramble, excursion, trip.
jealousy, suspicion, envy. (Confidence, trust.)
jeopard, hazard, peril, endanger. (Safeguard, protect.)
jest, joke, sport, diversion. (Gravity, seriousness, sobriety.)
journey, travel, tour, passage.
joy, gladness, mirth, delight. (Grief, sadness, sorrow.)
joyful, glad, rejoicing, exultant. (Mournful, sorrowful, despondent.)
judge, justice, referee, arbitrator.
judgment, discernment, discrimination, understanding.
justice, equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case. (Injustice, wrong.)
justness, accuracy, correctness. (Error, fallacy.)

K

keep, preserve, save. (Abandon.)
kill, assassinate, murder, slay. (Save, protect.)
kindred, affinity, consanguinity, relationship. (Alien, foreign.)
knowledge, erudition, learning, science. (Ignorance, folly.)

L

labor, toil, work, effort, drudgery. (Idleness, indolence, rest, leisure.)
lack, need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency. (Plenty, abundance.)
lament, mourn, grieve, weep. (Rejoice, exult, triumph.)
language, dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.
lascivious, loose, unchaste, lustful, lewd, lecherous. (Chaste, modest.)
last, final, latest, ultimate. (First.)
laudable, commendable, praiseworthy. (Blamable.)
laughable, comical, droll, ludicrous. (Serious, grave.)
lawful, legal, legitimate, licit. (Illegal, lawless, ungovernable, inequitable.)
lead, conduct, guide. (Follow.)
lean, meager. (Fat.)
learned, erudite, scholarly. (Ignorant.)
leave, *v.*, quit, relinquish, abandon. (Cherish, shelter, nurture, harbor, foster, entertain.)
leave, *n.*, liberty, permission, license. (Prohibition.)
life, existence, animation, spirit, vivacity. (Death.)
lifeless, dead, inanimate, inert, sluggish. (Vigorous, lively, animated.)
lift, erect, elevate, exalt, raise. (Lower, depress.)
light, clear, bright. (Dark.)
lightness, flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, levity, volatility. (Seriousness, gravity.)
likeness, resemblance, similarity, similitude. (Difference, variation, unlikeness.)
linger, lag, loiter, tarry, saunter. (Hasten, expedite, urge, quicken.)
little, diminutive, small. (Great.)
livelihood, living, maintenance, subsistence, support.
lively, jocund, merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious. (Slow, languid, sluggish.)
long, extended, extensive. (Short, brief, concise.)
look, appear, seem, behold, scan, survey, watch, view, regard.
lose, miss, forfeit. (Gain, obtain, secure, achieve.)
loss, detriment, damage, deprivation. (Gain, advantage, profit.)
loud, clamorous, high-sounding, noisy. (Low, quiet, subdued.)
love, affection. (Hatred.)
low, abject, mean. (High, lofty, noble.)
lunacy, derangement, insanity, mania, madness. (Sanity.)
luster, brightness, brilliancy, splendor. (Dullness, gloom.)
luxuriant, exuberant. (Sparse, meager.)

M

machination, plot, intrigue, cabal, conspiracy. (Artlessness, directness, candor.)
mad, crazy, delirious, insane, rabid, violent, frantic. (Sane, rational, quiet.)
madness, insanity, fury, rage, frenzy. (Sanity.)
magisterial, august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately. (Pitiful, wretched.)
make, form, cause, constitute, construct, create, establish, execute,

fashion, frame, produce, shape. (Annihilate, abolish, break, demolish, destroy.)

malediction, anathema, curse, imprecation, execration. (Benediction, blessing.)

malevolent, malicious, virulent, malignant. (Benevolent, kindly.)

malice, spite, rancor, ill-feeling, grudge, animosity, ill-will. (Benignity, good-will.)

malicious. See malevolent.

manacle, shackle, fetter, chain. (Free, liberate.)

manage, contrive, concert, direct. (See govern.)

management, direction, superintendence, care, economy. (Neglect, remissness.)

mangle, tear, lacerate, mutilate, cripple, maim, rend. (Heal, mend, secure, unite, weld.)

mania, madness, insanity, lunacy. (Sanity.)

manifest, *a.*, clear, plain, evident, open, apparent, visible. (Hidden, occult.)

manifold, several, sundry, various, divers, numerous, complex, many. (Homogeneous, plain, simple, uncombined, uniform.)

manly, masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic. (Effeminate, weak.)

manner, habit, custom, way, air, look, appearance.

manners, morals, habits, behavior, carriage.

mar, injure, spoil, ruin, disfigure. (Ameliorate, improve.)

march, tramp, tread, walk, step, pace. (Halt, stop.)

margin, edge, rim, border, brink, verge. (Middle, centre.)

mark, *n.*, sign, note, symptom, token, indication, trace, vestige, track, badge, brand. (Avoidance, neglect.)

mark, *v.*, impress, print, stamp, engrave, note, designate.

marriage, wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock. (Divorce.)

martial, military, warlike, soldier like. (Peaceful, civil.)

marvel, wonderful, miracle, prodigy.

marvelous, wondrous, wonderful, amazing, miraculous. (Commonplace, usual.)

massive, bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial. (Flimsy, light.)

mastery, dominion, rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy.

matchless, unrivaled, unequaled, unparalleled, peerless, incomparable, inimitable, surpassing. (Common, ordinary, usual.)

material, *a.*, corporeal, bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important. (Spiritual, immaterial, ethereal.)

maxim, adage, apothegm, dictum, proverb, saying, by-word, saw, truism. (Absurdity, demonstration, paradox, sophism.)

meager, poor, lank, emaciated, barren, dry, uninteresting. (Rich, abundant, fruitful.)

mean, *adj.*, stingy, niggardly, low, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, vulgar, despicable. (Generous, noble.)

mean, *v.*, design, purpose, intend, contemplate, signify, denote, indicate.

meaning, drift, signification, import, acceptation, sense, purport.

medium, organ, channel, instrument, means.

medley, hodge-podge, mixture, variety, diversity, miscellany.

meek, unassuming, mild, gentle. (Proud, haughty, arrogant.)

melancholy, low-spirited, dispirited, dreamy, sad. (Jolly, buoyant.)

mellow, ripe, mature, soft. (Immature, unripe.)

melodious, tuneful, musical, silver, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, desonant, grating, harsh.)

memorable, signal, distinguished, marked. (Unimportant, insignificant.)

memorial, annals, archives, monument, memento, commemoration.

memory, remembrance, recollection. (Forgetfulness, oblivion.)

menace, *n.*, threat.

mend, repair, amend, correct, better, ameliorate, improve, rectify. (See improve.)

mention, tell, name, communicate, impart, divulge, reveal, disclose, inform, acquaint.

merciful, compassionate, lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind. (Cruel, brutal, unfeeling, merciless.)

merciless, hard-hearted, cruel, unmerciful, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting. (See preceding.)

merriment, mirth, joviality, jollity,

hilarity. (Sorrow, sadness, melancholy.)

merry, cheerful, mirthful, joyous, gay, lively, sprightly, hilarious, jovial, blithe, blithesome, sportive, jolly. (Sad, mournful, morose.)

metaphorical, figurative, allegorical, symbolical, tropical.

method, way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, regularity, system. (Chaos, confusion, disorder, irregularity.)

mien, air, behavior, look, manner, aspect, appearance.

migratory, roving, strolling, wandering, vagrant. (Settled, sedate, permanent, fixed, stationary.)

mimic, imitate, ape, mock. (Change, distort, transform, vary.)

mindful, observant, attentive, heedful, careful, thoughtful. (Heedless, inattentive, careless.)

miscellaneous, promiscuous, indiscriminate, mixed. (Homogeneous.)

mischief, injury, harm, damage, evil, hurt, ill. (Advantage, benefit, blessing, boon, remedy, service, utility.)

miscreant, caitiff, villain, ruffian. (Benefactor, philanthropist.)

miserable, unhappy, wretched, distressed, afflicted. (Happy, gay.)

miserly, stingy, niggardly, avaricious, gripping. (Generous, open handed.)

misery, wretchedness, woe, destitution, penury, privation, beggary. (Happiness, good fortune.)

misfortune, calamity, disaster, mishap, catastrophe. (Good luck, windfall.)

miss, omit, lose, fail, miscarry. (Grasp, accomplish, understand.)

mitigate, alleviate, relieve, diminish, abate. (Aggravate, increase.)

moderate, temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent. (Immoderate, reckless.)

modest, chaste, virtuous, bashful, reserved. (Immodest, bold, forward, impudent.)

moist, wet, damp, dank, fertile, humid, marshy, swampy. (Arid, dry, parched.)

monotonous, unvaried, dull, undiversified, tiresome. (Diverse, varied.)

monstrous, flagrant, shocking, dreadful, horrible, huge, immense. (Excellent, superior, transcendent.)

monument, memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.

mood, humor, disposition, vein, temper.

morbid, sick, ailing, sickly, diseased, corrupted. (Normal, sound, healthy.)

morose, gloomy, sullen, surly, fretful, crabbed, crusty. (Joyous, merry, gay.)

mortal, deadly, fatal, human. (Immortal, eternal, everlasting.)

motion, proposition, proposal, movement. (Quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, stillness.)

motionless, still, stationary, torpid, stagnant. (Active, moving.)

mount, arise, rise, ascend, soar, tower, climb, scale. (Descend, fall.)

mournful, sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, doleful, heavy. (Happy, joyous, hilarious.)

move, actuate, impel, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, stir, agitate, propel, push. (Arrest, halt, stop.)

multitude, crowd, throng, host, mob, swarm. (Few, handful.)

murder, *v.*, kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.

muse, *v.*, meditate, contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.

music, harmony, melody, symphony. (Discord, noise.)

musical, tuneful, melodious, harmonious, dulcet, sweet. (Discordant, noisy, harsh.)

musty, stale, sour, fetid. (Fresh, sweet.)

mute, dumb, silent, speechless. (Loquacious, talkative.)

mutilate, maim, cripple, disable, disfigure.

mutinous, insurgent, seditious, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous. (Obedient, orderly.)

mutual, reciprocal, interchanged, correlative. (Disconnected, separate, unrequited, unshared.)

mysterious, dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical, unaccountable. (Open, clear, plain.)

mystify, confuse, perplex, puzzle. (Clear, explain.)

N

naked, nude, bare, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple. (Covered, clad, clothed.)

name, *v.*, denominate, entitle, style, designate, term, call, christen.

name, *n.*, appellation, designation,

denomination, title, cognomen, reputation, character, fame, credit, repute.

narrate, tell, relate, detail, recount, describe, enumerate, rehearse, recite. (Deny, hide, hush up, suppress, withhold.)

nasty, filthy, foul, dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile. (Pure, good, proper, seemly.)

nation, people, community, realm, state.

native, indigenous, inborn, vernacular. (Foreign, alien.)

natural, original, regular, normal, spontaneous, bastard. (Unnatural, forced.)

near, nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate. (Distant, remote.)

necessary, needful, expedient, essential, requisite, indispensable. (Abortive, bootless, futile, ineffectual, nugatory, vain, valueless, worthless.)

necessitate, compel, force, oblige. (Dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain.)

necessity, need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite. (Choice, fortuity, option, possibility, uncertainty.)

need, *n.*, necessity, distress, poverty, indigence, want, penury. (See preceding.)

need, *v.*, require, want, lack.

neglect, *v.*, disregard, slight, omit, overlook. (Cherish, nourish, foster.)

neglect, *n.*, omission, failure, default, negligence, remissness, carelessness, slight. (Care, watchfulness.)

neighborhood, environs, vicinity, adjacency, nearness, proximity. (Distance, remoteness.)

nervous, timid, timorous, shaky. (Confident, brave.)

new, fresh, recent, novel. (Old, trite, worn-out.)

news, tidings, intelligence, information.

nice, exact, accurate, good, particular, precise, fine, delicate. (Careless, coarse, unpleasant.)

nimble, active, brisk, lively, alert, quick, agile, prompt. (Clumsy, dilatory, heavy, inert, sluggish, unready.)

nobility, aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage. (Smallness, meanness.)

noble, exalted, elevated, illustrious, great, grand, lofty. (Low, mean, vile.)

noise, cry, outcry, clamor, row, din, uproar, tumult. (Quiet, silence.)

nonsensical, irrational, absurd, silly, foolish. (Sensible, rational, sane.)

notable, plain, evident, remarkable, signal, striking, rare. (Obscure, insignificant.)

note, token, symbol, mark, sign, indication, remark, comment.

noted, distinguished, remarkable, renowned, eminent. (Obscure, unknown.)

notice, *n.*, advice, notification, intelligence, information. (Disregard, ignore, overlook, slight.)

notice, *v.*, mark, note, observe, attend to, regard, heed.

notify, publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare. (Bury, conceal, hide, suppress, withhold.)

notion, conception, idea, belief, opinion, sentiment.

notorious, open, obvious, ill-famed. (Mysterious, secret, unknown.)

nourish, nurture, cherish, foster, supply. (Starve, famish.)

nourishment, food, diet, sustenance, nutrition.

novel, modern, new, fresh, recent, unused, strange, rare. (Old, ancient, old-fashioned.)

noxious, hurtful, deadly, poisonous, deleterious, baneful. (Beneficial, helpful, advantageous.)

nullify, annul, vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel. (Confirm, establish.)

nutrition, food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

O

obdurate, hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible. (Yielding, tractable, docile.)

obedient, compliant, submissive, dutiful, respectful. (Obstinate, stubborn, disobedient.)

obese, corpulent, fat, fleshy. (Attenuated, slender, thin.)

obey, conform, comply, submit, yield. (Rebel, disobey.)

object, *n.*, aim, end, purpose, design, mark, butt. (Heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight.)

object, *v.*, oppose, except to, contravene, impeach, deprecate. (Assent, agree, uphold.)

obnoxious, offensive, objectionable. (Agreeable, pleasant.)
obscure, undistinguished, unknown. (Distinguished.)
obstinate, contumacious, headstrong, stubborn, obdurate. (Yielding.)
occasion, opportunity.
offense, affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass. (See antonyms of umbrage.)
offensive, insolent, abusive, obnoxious. (Admirable, beautiful, charming, sweet, worthy.)
office, charge, function, place.
offspring, issue, progeny.
old, aged, superannuated, ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned. (Young, new, modern.)
omen, presage, prognostic.
opaque, dark. (Bright, transparent.)
open, candid, unreserved, clear, fair. (Hidden, dark.)
opinion, notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.
opinionated, conceited, egotistical. (Decorous, modest, unassuming, unpretentious.)
oppose, resist, withstand, thwart. (Give way, yield, succumb.)
option, choice. (See necessity.)
order, method, rule, system, regularity. (Disorder, misrule, anarchy.)
origin, cause, occasion, source, beginning. (Conclusion, end.)
outlive, survive.
outward, external, outside, exterior. (Inner, interior, internal.)
over, above. (Under, beneath.)
overbalance, outweigh, preponderate.
overbear, bear down, overwhelm, overpower, subdue.
overbearing, haughty, proud, arrogant. (Gentle.)
overflow, inundation, deluge.
overrule, supersede, suppress.
overspread, overrun, ravage.
overturn, invert, overthrow, reverse, subvert. (Establish, fortify.)
overwhelm, crush, defeat, vanquish. (Extricate, maintain, raise, rescue, restore, support, uphold.)

P

pain, suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish. (Amusement, comfort, happiness, pleasure.)
pallid, pale, wan. (Florid, rubicund, flushed.)
part, division, portion, share, fraction. (Aggregate, amount, entirety, mass, sum, total, whole.)
particular, exact, distinct, singular, odd, strange. (General.)
patient, passive, submissive, meek. (Hasty, irascible.)
peace, calm, quiet, tranquillity. (War, riot, trouble, turbulence.)
peaceable, pacific, peaceful, quiet. (Troublesome, riotous.)
penetrate, bore, enter, pierce, perforate, stab, transfix. (Depart, leave, issue, vacate.)
penetration, acuteness, sagacity. (Dullness, stupidity.)
people, nation, clan, tribe, race.
perceive, note, observe, discern, distinguish. (Ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.)
perception, conception, notion, idea.
perfume, fragrance. (Reek, stench.)
peril, danger, pitfall, snare. (Safety.)
permit, allow, tolerate. (Forbid, interdict.)
persuade, allure, entice, prevail upon. (Deter, discourage, dissuade, restrain.)
physical, corporeal, bodily, material. (Mental, spiritual.)
picture, engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.
piteous, doleful, woeful, rueful. (Cheerful, gay, genial, happy, joyous, merry, mirthful.)
pitiless, see merciless.
pity, compassion, sympathy. (Cruelty, brutality.)
place, *n.*, spot, site, position, post, situation, station.
place, *v.*, arrange, order, dispose. (Confuse, derange, mislay, perturb, unsettle.)
plain, open, manifest, evident, overt. (Secret, hidden.)
play, game, sport, amusement. (Work, toil, drudgery.)
please, gratify, pacify. (Displease.)
pleasure, charm, delight, joy. (Pain.)
plentiful, abundant, ample, copious, plenteous. (Rare, scanty, scarce.)
poise, balance, equilibrium, equipoise. (Instability.)
positive, absolute, peremptory, decided, certain. (Negative.)
possessor, owner, proprietor.
possible, practical, practicable. (Impossible, visionary.)
poverty, penury, indigence, need,

want. (Wealth, plenty, abundance, riches, affluence.)
power, authority, force, strength, dominion. (Weakness, futility.)
powerful, mighty, potent. (Futile, trivial, useless, weak.)
praise, commend, extol, laud. (Blame.)
prayer, entreaty, petition, request, suit.
pretense, *n.*, pretext, subterfuge. (Actuality, candor, openness, reality, fact, truth.)
prevailing, predominant, prevalent, general. (Isolated, sporadic.)
prevent, obviate, preclude.
previous, antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary. (Subsequent, following.)
pride, vanity, conceit. (Humility, meekness.)
principally, chiefly, mainly, essentially. (Secondarily.)
principle, ground, reason, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity. (See doctrine.)
privilege, immunity, advantage, favor, prerogative, exemption, right, claim. (Damage, detriment, drawback, loss, obstacle, obstruction.)
probity, rectitude, uprightness, honesty, integrity, sincerity, soundness. (Dishonesty, fraud, deceit.)
problematical, uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, disputable, suspicious. (Certain, sure, undoubted, proven.)
prodigious, huge, enormous, vast, amazing, astonishing, remarkable, astounding, surprising, wonderful. (Insignificant, small.)
profession, business, trade, occupation, vocation, office, employment, engagement, avowal.
proffer, volunteer, offer, propose, tender. (Obey, submit, yield.)
profligate, abandoned, dissolute, depraved, vicious, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized. (Virtuous, good, upright, honorable.)
profound, deep, fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite. (Shallow, slight, superficial.)
profuse, extravagant, prodigal, lavish, improvident, excessive, copious, plentiful. (Miserly, niggardly, economical.)
prolific, productive, generative, fertile, fruitful, teeming. (Barren, sterile.)
prolix, diffuse, long, prolonged, tedious, tiresome, wordy, verbose, prosaic. (Concise, brief, succinct.)
prominent, eminent, marked, important, conspicuous, leading. (Obscure, inconspicuous.)
promiscuous, mixed, unarranged, heterogeneous, indiscriminate, mingled. (Select, choice, exclusive.)
prompt. See punctual.
prop, bolster, brace, buttress, maintain, sustain, support, stay.
propagate, spread, circulate, diffuse, disseminate, extend, breed, increase. (Suppress, decrease.)
proper, legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, suitable, fit, decent, meet, becoming, benefitting, adapted, pertinent, appropriate. (Wrong, unseemly.)
prosper, flourish, succeed, grow rich, thrive, advance. (Fail, lose.)
prosperity, well-being, weal, welfare, happiness, good luck. (Poverty, failure.)
proxy, agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.
prudence, carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom. (Indiscretion, recklessness, heedlessness.)
prurient, itching, craving, hankering, longing. (Pure-minded.)
puerile, youthful, juvenile, boyish, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly. (Mature, strong, vigorous.)
punctilious, nice, particular, formal, precise. (Negligent, careless.)
punctual, exact, precise, nice, particular, prompt, timely. (Dilatory, tardy.)
putrefy, rot, decompose, corrupt, decay. (Disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify.)
puzzle, perplex, confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, pose, mystify. (Enlighten, explain, clarify.)

Q

quack, imposter, pretender, fakir, charlatan, empiric, mountebank. (Adept, expert, master, *savant.*)
quaint, artful, curious, far-fetched, fanciful, odd, singular. (Conventional, customary, usual.)
qualified, competent, fitted, adapted. (Incompetent, ineligible.)
quality, attribute, rank, distinction. (Being, essence, nature, substance.)
querulous, doubting, complaining, repining, fretting. (Long-suffering, patient, resigned.)

question, query, inquiry, interrogatory. (Answer, reply.)
quibble, cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.
quick, lively, brisk, expeditious, impetuous, adroit, fleet, rapid, swift, sweeping, dashing, clever, sharp, ready, prompt, alert, nimble, agile, active. (Deliberate, slow.)
quote, note, repeat, cite, adduce.

R

rabid, mad, furious, raging, frantic. (Rational, sane, reasonable.)
race, course, match, pursuit, career, family, cl n, house, ancestry, lineage, pedigree.
rack, agonize, wring, torture, excruciate, distress, harass. (Soothe, comfort, console.)
racy, spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious. (Dull, insipid.)
radiance, splendor, brightness, brilliance, brilliancy, lustre, glare. (Dullness, obscurity.)
radical, organic, innate, fundamental, uncompromising, original, constitutional, inherent, complete, entire. (Superficial, conservative, moderate.)
rancid, fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty. (Fresh, sweet.)
rancor, malignity, hatred, hostility, antipathy, animosity, enmity, ill-will, spite. (Forgiveness, gentleness, mildness, clemency.)
rank, order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.
ransack, rummage, pillage, overhaul, explore, plunder.
ransom, emancipate, free, unfetter. (Imprison, chain, fetter.)
rant, bombast, fustian, cant. (Sincerity, truth.)
rapacious, ravenous, greedy, voracious, grasping. (Generous.)
rapt, ecstatic, transported, ravished, entranced, charmed. (Distracted.)
rapture, ecstasy, transport, delight, bliss. (Dejection, despair.)
rare, scarce, singular, uncommon, unique. (Common, ordinary, usual.)
rascal, scoundrel, rogue, knave, vagabond, scamp.
rash, hasty, precipitate, foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless. (Deliberate, reasoned.)
rate, value, compute, appraise, estimate, chide, abuse.
ratify, confirm, establish, substantiate, sanction. (Protest, oppose.)
rational, reasonable, sagacious, judicious, wise, sensible, sound. (Unreasonable, mad, insane.)
ravage, overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy. (Beautify, improve, build up.)
ravish, enrapture, enchant, captivate, charm, delight. (Disenchant, disgust, nauseate, repel.)
raze, demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle. (Build up, strengthen.)
reach, touch, stretch, attain, gain, arrive at. (Miss, fall short.)
ready, prepared, ripe, apt, prompt, adroit, handy. (Slow, dilatory.)
real, actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true. (Unreal, imaginary, mythical.)
realize, accomplish, achieve, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend. (See antonyms of accomplish.)
reap, gain, get, acquire, obtain. (Sow, scatter.)
reason, *n.*, motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose.
reason, *v.*, deduce, draw from, trace, infer, conclude.
reasonable, rational, wise, honest, fair, right, just. (Unreasonable, foolish, perverse.)
rebellion, anarchy, insurrection, revolt. (Authority, control, domination, government, law, order, organization, rule, sovereignty.)
recant, recall, abjure, retract, revoke.
recede, retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb. (Advance, uphold.)
receive, accept, take, admit, entertain. (Give, bestow.)
reception, receiving, levee, receipt, admission. (Egress, exclusion, exit, repulse.)
recess, alcove, retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission. (Advancement, projection.)
recreation, sport, pastime, amusement, play, game, fun. (Work, vocation.)
redeem, ransom, recover, rescue, deliver, save, free. (Condemn, betray.)
redress, remedy, repair, remission, abatement, relief, cure. (Oppression, injury.)
reduce, abate, lessen, decrease, lower, shorten, conquer. (Increase, enlarge, amplify, lengthen.)

refined, polite, courtly, polished, cultured, genteel, purified. (Boorish, ill-bred, *bourgeois*.)

reflect, consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure. (See antonyms of consider.)

reform, amend, correct, better, restore, improve. (Corrupt, debase.)

reformation, improvement, reform, amendment. (Corruption, ruin.)

refuge, asylum, protection, harbor, shelter, retreat.

refuse, *v.*, deny, reject, repudiate, decline, withhold. (Accept, avow, acknowledge.)

refuse, *n.*, dregs, dross, scum, rubbish, leavings, remains.

refute, disprove, falsify, negative. (Affirm, accept.)

regard, *v.*, mind, heed, notice, behold, view, consider, respect. (Disregard, slight.)

regret, *n.*, grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse. (Satisfaction, complacency, delight.)

regular, orderly, uniform, customary, ordinary, stated. (Irregular, disorderly, confused.)

regulate, methodize, arrange, adjust, organize, govern, rule. (Disorder, confuse.)

reimburse, refund, repay, satisfy, indemnify.

relevant, fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, pertinent, apt. (Irrelevant.)

reliance, trust, hope, dependence, confidence. (Suspicion, distrust, doubt.)

relief, succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation. (Injury, hurt, harm.)

relinquish, give up, forsake, resign, surrender, quit, leave, forego. (Retain.)

remedy, help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation. (Embarrassment, hindrance, interference, obstruction, opposition.)

remorseless, pitiless, relentless, merciless, cruel, ruthless, barbarous. (Merciful, humane.)

remote, distant, far, secluded, indirect. (Near, adjacent, approximate.)

reproduce, propagate, imitate, represent, copy.

repudiate, disown, discard, disavow, renounce, disclaim. (Acknowledge, avow, admit.)

repugnant, antagonistic, distasteful. (Agreeable, acceptable.)

repulsive, forbidding, odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting. (Attractive, charming.)

respite, reprieve, interval, stop. (Completion, consummation, execution, performance.)

revenge, vengeance, retaliation, requital, retribution. (Forgiveness.)

revenue, produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth, assets. (Liabilities, debts, outgo.)

reverence, *n.*, honor, respect, awe, veneration, deference, homage, worship. (Execration.)

revise, review, reconsider. (Reject, turn down.)

revive, refresh, renew, renovate, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer, comfort. (Depress, dishearten.)

rich, wealthy, affluent, opulent, copious, ample, abundant, exuberant, plentiful, fertile, fruitful, superb, gorgeous. (Poor, needy, destitute.)

rival, antagonist, opponent, competitor. (Accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.)

road, way, highway, route, course, path, pathway, anchorage.

roam, ramble, rove, stray, wander, stroll. (Abide, remain.)

robust, strong, lusty, vigorous, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied. (Puny, weak.)

rout, discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter. (See antonyms of conquer.)

route, road, course, march, way, path, journey, direction.

rude, rugged, rough, uncouth, unpolished, harsh, gruff, impertinent, impudent, saucy, flippant, insolent, churlish. (Polished, polite, well-bred, gentle.)

rule, sway, method, system, law, maxim, precept, guide, formula, regulation, government, standard, test. (See rebellion.)

rumor, hearsay, talk, fame, report, bruit.

ruthless, cruel, savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting. (Considerate, kind, merciful.)

S

sacred, holy, hallowed, divine, consecrated, dedicated, devoted. (Profane, secular.)

safe, secure, harmless, trustworthy, reliable. (Perilous, dangerous.)
sanction, confirm, countenance, encourage, support, ratify, authorize. (Disapprove, oppose.)
sane, sober, lucid, sound, rational. (Crazy, mad, insane.)
saucy, impertinent, rude, impudent, insolent, flippant, forward. (Modest, respectful, polite.)
scandalize, shock, disgust, offend. (Please, commend one's self.)
scanty, bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager. (Ample, sufficient, adequate.)
scatter, strew, spread, disseminate, disperse, dissipate, dispel. (Collect, gather, unite.)
secret, clandestine, concealed, hidden, sly, underhand, latent, private. (Open, public.)
seduce, allure, attract, decoy, entice, abduct, inveigle, deprave. (Save, convert.)
sense, discernment, appreciation, perception, view, opinion, feeling, sensibility, susceptibility, thought, signification, judgment, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom. (Folly, thoughtlessness, nonsense.)
sensible, wise, intelligent, reasonable, sober, sound, conscious, a w a r e. (Foolish, stupid, senseless.)
settle, arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine. (Disarrange, upset.)
several, sundry, divers, many, various. (Analogous, homogeneous, same, similar.)
severe, harsh, stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding. (Lenient, gentle, mild.)
shake, tremble, shudder, shiver, quiver, quake. (Calm, compose, pacify, quiet, soothe.)
shallow, superficial, flimsy, slight. (Deep, thorough.)
shame, disgrace, dishonor. (Honor.)
shameful, degrading, scandalous, disgraceful, outrageous. (Honorable, noble, upright.)
shameless, immodest, impudent, indecent, indelicate, brazen. (Becoming, seemly, fitting.)
shape, form, fashion, mold, model.
share, portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent. (See antonyms of part.)
sharp, acute, keen. (Dull, obtuse.)
shine, glare, glitter, radiate, sparkle.
short, brief, concise, succinct, summary. (Long, diffuse.)
show, indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display. (Hide, conceal.)
sick, diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid. (Healthy, well, normal, sound.)
sickness, illness, indisposition, disease, disorder. (Health, soundness.)
significant, expressive, material, important. (Insignificant, slight, negligible.)
signification, import, sense, meaning.
silence, speechlessness, dumbness. (Noise, clamor, outcry.)
silent, dumb, mute, speechless. (Talkative, noisy.)
simile, comparison, similitude.
simple, single, uncompounded, plain, artless. (Complex, compound, abstruse.)
simulate, dissimulate, dissemble, pretend. (Exhibit, expose, manifest, proclaim, show, vaunt.)
sincere, candid, hearty, honest, pure, genuine, real. (Insincere, affected.)
situation, condition, plight, predicament, state, position.
size, bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension. (Littleness, pettiness.)
slander, *v.*, calumniate, vilify, malign, traduce, defame, vilipend. (Commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor.)
slander, *n.*, calumny, libel, vilification, defamation. (Praise, commendation, applause.)
slavery, servitude, enthrallment, thralldom. (Freedom, liberty.)
sleep, doze, drowse, nap, slumber. (Toil, wake, watch, work.)
sleepy, somnolent. (Vigilant, wakeful.)
slow, dilatory, tardy. (Fast, rapid.)
smell, odor, scent.
smooth, even, level, mild. (Rough.)
soak, drench, imbrue, steep. (Desiccate, drain, dry.)
social, sociable, friend y, hospitable, communicative. (Hostile, inimical, unkind, unsocial.)
soft, gentle, meek, mild. (Cruel, exacting, flinty, hardened, harsh, obdurate, unyielding.)
solicit, importune, urge.
solitary, sole, only, single. (Manifold, multitudinous, many, numerous.)
sorry, grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant. (Glad, respectable.)
soul, mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)

sound, *a.*, healthy, sane. (Diseased, rotten.)
sound, *n.*, tone, noise. (Silence.)
space, place, room, site, station.
sparse, scanty, thin. (Luxuriant, abundant.)
speak, converse, talk, say, tell, confer.
special, particular, specific. (General.)
spend, expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander. (Save.)
sporadic, isolated, rare. (General, prevalent.)
spread, disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter. (Check, condense, confine, restrain.)
spring, fountain, source.
staff, prop, support, stay.
stagger, reel, totter.
stain, soil, discolor, spot, sully, tarnish. (See antonyms of blemish.)
state, commonwealth, realm.
sterile, barren, unfruitful. (Fertile.)
stifle, choke, suffocate, smother.
stormy, rough, boisterous, tempestuous. (Calm, peaceful, tranquil.)
straight, direct, right. (Crooked.)
strait, *a.*, narrow, confined. (Broad.)
stranger, alien, foreigner. (Friend, comrade, associate.)
strengthen, confirm, fortify, invigorate. (Abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, weaken.)
strong, robust, sturdy, powerful. (Brittle, delicate, feeble, tender, weak.)
stupid, dull, foolish, obtuse, witless. (Clever, intelligent.)
subject, *adj.*, exposed to, liable, obnoxious. (Exempt, immune.)
subject, *n.*, inferior, subordinate. (Superior.)
subsequent, succeeding, following. (Previous, preceding, antecedent.)
substantial, solid, durable. (Unsubstantial, flimsy.)
suit, accord, agree. (Disagree.)
superficial, flimsy, shallow, untrustworthy. (Thorough.)
superfluous, unnecessary, excessive. (Necessary, essential.)
surround, embrace, encircle, encompass, environ. (Exclude, shut out.)
sustain, maintain, support.
symmetry, proportion. (Deformity, disproportion, shapelessness.)
sympathy, commiseration, compassion, condolence. (See antonyms of benevolence.)
system, method, plan, order.
systematic, orderly, regular, methodical. (Chaotic, confused.)

T

take, accept, receive. (Give, bestow, donate.)
talkative, garrulous, communicative, loquacious. (Silent, taciturn.)
taste, flavor, relish, savor. (Tastelessness, insipidity.)
tax, custom, duty, impost, excise, toll.
tax, assessment, rate.
tease, taunt, tantalize, torment, vex. (Comfort, soothe.)
temporary, *a.*, fleeting, transient, transitory. (Permanent, lasting, stable.)
tenacious, cohesive, pertinacious, retentive. (See antonyms of strong.)
tendency, aim, drift, scope.
tenet, position, view, conviction, belief.
term, boundary, limit, period, time.
territory, dominion, domain.
thankful, grateful, obliged. (See below.)
thankless, ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.
thaw, melt, dissolve, liquefy. (Freeze, congeal.)
theatrical, dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.
theft, robbery, depredation, spoliation.
theme, subject, topic, text, essay.
theory, speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.
therefore, accordingly, consequently, hence.
thick, dense, close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, misty, foggy; vaporous. (See following.)
thin, gaunt, meagre, slim, slender, slight, flimsy, attenuated, lean, scraggy. (Fat, obese, rotund.)
think, cogitate, consider, reflect, ponder, contemplate, meditate, muse, conceive, fancy, imagine, apprehend, hold, esteem, reckon, consider, regard, deem, believe, opine.
thorough, accurate, correct, trustworthy, reliable, complete. (Superficial, inaccurate.
thought, idea, conception, imagination, fancy, conceit, notion, supposition, care, provision, consideration,

opinion, view, sentiment, reflection, deliberation.

thoughtful, considerate, careful, reflective, cautious, heedful, contemplative, provident, pensive, dreamy. (See following.)

thoughtless, inconsiderate, rash, improvident, precipitate, heedless.

tie, *v.*, bind, restrain, restrict, oblige, secure, unite, join. (Free, loose, unbind, untie.)

tie, *n.*, band, ligament, ligature.

time, duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell. (Eternity.)

tolerate, allow, admit, receive, suffer, permit, let, endure, abide. (Disallow, forbid, prohibit, refuse.)

top, summit, apex, head, crown, surface. (Bottom, base, foundation.)

torrid, burning, hot, parching, scorching, sultry. (Icy, freezing.)

tortuous, twisted, winding, crooked, indirect. (Straight, direct.)

torture, torment, anguish, agony. (See antonyms of pain.)

touching, tender, affecting, moving, pathetic. (See antonyms of piteous.)

tractable, docile, manageable, amenable. (Obstinate, stubborn.)

trade, traffic, commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.

traditional, apocryphal, oral, uncertain, legendary, transmitted, unverified. (Certainty, fact, history, truth, verity.)

traffic, trade, exchange, commerce, intercourse.

trammel, fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.

tranquil, still, unruffled, peaceful, quiet, hushed. (Noisy, boisterous.)

transaction, negotiation, occurrence, proceeding, affair.

trash, nonsense, twaddle, trifles.

travel, trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, journey, tour, voyage.

treacherous, traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, faithless, false-hearted, perfidious, sly, false. (Trustworthy, faithful, true.)

trite, stale, old, ordinary, commonplace, hackneyed. (Novel, unusual.)

triumph, achievement, ovation, victory, conquest, jubilation. (Failure, defeat.)

trivial, trifling, petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant. (Important, weighty.)

true, genuine, actual, sincere, true-hearted, unaffected, honest, upright, veritable, real, veracious, authentic, exact, accurate, correct. (False, unfounded, dubious.)

tumultous, turbulent, riotous, disorderly, disturbed, confused, unruly. (Orderly, peaceful, quiet, reposeful, tranquil.)

tune, tone, air, melody, strain.

turbid, foul, thick, muddy, impure, unsettled. (Limpid, clear, pure.)

type, emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.

tyro, novice, beginner, learner. (Adept.)

U

ugly, unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous. (Beautiful, attractive.)

umbrage, offense, dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment. (Acknowledgment, confession, defense, excuse, justification, plea, vindication.)

umpire, referee, arbitrator, judge, arbiter.

unanimity, accord, agreement, unity, concord. (Discord.)

unanimous, agreeing, like-minded. (Dissentient, disagreeing.)

unbridled, wanton, licentious, dissolute, loose, lax. (Self-controlled, restrained.)

uncertain, doubtful, dubious, questionable, fitful, equivocal, ambiguous, indistinct, variable, fluctuating. (Certain, dependable.)

uncivil, discourteous, disrespectful, disobliging, rude. (Civil, well-behaved, courteous.)

unclean, dirty, foul, filthy, sullied. (Clean, immaculate, spotless.)

uncommon, rare, strange, scarce, singular, choice. (Common, ordinary.)

unconcerned, careless, indifferent, apathetic. (Anxious.)

uncouth, strange, odd, clumsy, ungainly. (Graceful.)

uncover, reveal, strip, expose, lay bare, divest. (Hide, conceal.)

under, below, underneath, beneath, subordinate, lower, inferior. (Above, over, superior.)

understanding, knowledge, intellect, intelligence, faculty, comprehension, mind, reason, brains. (Body, material, matter, substance.)

undertake, engage in, embark in, agree, promise. (Abandon, dismiss, drop, neglect, omit.)

undo, annul, frustrate, untie, unfasten, destroy. (Unite, bind.)
uneasy, restless, disturbed, unquiet, stiff, awkward. (Quiet, composed, equable, calm.)
unequal, uneven, not alike, irregular, insufficient. (Equal, even.)
unequaled, matchless, unique, novel, new, unheard of. (Common, habitual, normal.)
unfair, wrongful, dishonest, unjust. (Fair, right, equitable.)
unfit, *adj.*, improper, unsuitable, inconsistent, untimely, incompetent. (Fit, seemly, proper.)
unfit, *v.*, disable, disqualify, incapacitate. (Fit, enable, qualify.)
unfortunate, calamitous, ill-fated, unlucky, wretched, unhappy, miserable. (Fortunate, happy.)
ungainly, clumsy, awkward, lumbering, uncouth. (Pretty, graceful.)
unhappy, miserable, wretched, distressed, afflicted, painful, disastrous, drear, dismal. (Happy, fortunate.)
uniform, regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried. (Irregular, varied, unlike.)
uninterrupted, continuous, perpetual, unceasing, incessant, endless. (Intermittent, recurrent.)
union, junction, combination, alliance, confederacy, league, coalition, agreement, concert. (Disunion, separation.)
unique, unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless. (Common, ordinary.)
unite, join, conjoin, combine, concert, add, attach, incorporate, embody, clench, merge. (Separate, disrupt, sunder.)
universal, general, all, entire, total, catholic. (Sectional, limited.)
unlimited, absolute, boundless, undefined, infinite. (Limited, finite.)
unreasonable, foolish, silly, absurd, immoderate. (Certain, logical, rational, sagacious, undeniable, wise.)
unrivaled, unequaled, unique, unexampled, incomparable, matchless. (Mediocre.)
unroll, unfold, open, discover. (See antonyms of discover.)
unruly, ungovernable, unmanageable, refractory. (Tractable, docile.)
unusual, rare, unwonted, singular, uncommon, remarkable, strange, extraordinary. (Common, usual.)
uphold, maintain, defend, sustain, support, vindicate. (Desert, abandon.)
upright, vertical, perpendicular, just, erect, equitable, fair, pure, honorable. (Prone, horizontal, iniquitous.)
uprightness, honesty, integrity, fairness, goodness, probity, honor, virtue. (Dishonesty, vice.)
urge, incite, impel, push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce. (Impede, hold back, discourage.)
urgent, cogent, pressing, important, imperative, immediate, serious, wanted. (Feeble, inconclusive, powerless, weak.)
usage, custom, fashion, practice, prescription. (Anomaly, exception.)
use, *n.*, usage, practice, habit, custom, avail, advantage, utility, benefit, application. (Disuse, desuetude.)
use, *v.*, employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, practice, inure. (Abuse.)
useful, advantageous, serviceable, available, helpful, beneficial, good. (Bootless, futile, null, unavailing, unserviceable, vain, worthless.)
useless, unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless. (See above.)
usual, ordinary, common, accustomed, habitual, wonted, customary, general. (Unusual, exceptional.)
usurp, arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume. (See antonyms of appropriate.)
utmost, farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest. (Nearest, next.)
utter, *adj.*, extreme, excessive, sheer, mere, pure. (Moderate, palliative, partial, superficial.)
utter, *v.* speak, articulate, express, pronounce, issue. (Conceal, hide.)
utterly, totally, completely, wholly, quite, altogether, entirely. (Incompletely, partially.)

V

vacant, empty, unfilled, unoccupied, thoughtless, unthinking. (Occupied, tenanted.)
vagrant, wanderer, beggar, tramp, vagabond, rogue.
vague, unsettled, undetermined, uncertain, pointless, indefinite. (Definite, precise.)
vain, useless, fruitless, empty, worthless, inflated, proud, conceited, un-

real, unavailing, vapid. (Effectual, humble, real.)

valiant, brave, bold, valorous, courageous, gallant. (Cowardly, cringing, timorous.)

valid, weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, sound, binding. (Invalid, void.)

valor, courage, gallantry, boldness, bravery, heroism. (Cowardice.)

value, appraise, assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure, esteem. (Despise, scorn, contemn.)

vanish, disappear, fade, melt, dissolve. (Appear, emerge.)

vanity, emptiness, conceit, self conceit, affectedness. (Fullness, humility.)

vapid, dull, flat, insipid, stale, tame. (Sparkling, brilliant.)

vapor, fume, smoke, mist, fog, steam.

variable, changeable, unsteady, shifting, inconstant, wavering, fickle, fitful, restless. (Constant, changeless, stable.)

variety, difference, diversity, change, diversification, mixture, medley, miscellany. (Sameness, monotony.)

vast, spacious, boundless, mighty, immense, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious. (Confined, limited.)

vaunt, boast, brag, display, flaunt, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade. (Cover, entomb, overwhelm.)

venerable, grave, sage, wise, old, reverend. (Frivolous, flighty, foolish.)

venial, pardonable, excusable, justifiable. (Grave, serious.)

venom, poison, virus, spite, malice, malignity. (Antidote, corrective, cure, remedy.)

venture, *n.*, speculation, chance, peril, stake. (See antonyms of hazard.)

venture, *v.*, dare, adventure, risk, hazard, jeopardize.

veracity, truth, truthfulness, credibility, accuracy. (Falsehood, fraud, lie, untruth.)

verbal, oral, spoken, literal, parole, unwritten. (Written.)

verdict, judgment, finding, decision, answer.

vexation, chagrin, mortification. (Pleasure, gratification.)

vibrate, oscillate, swing, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.

vice, vileness, corruption, depravity, pollution, immorality, wickedness, guilt, iniquity, crime. (Goodness, holiness, integrity, morality, virtue.)

vicious, corrupt, depraved, debased, malicious, bad, contrary, unruly, demoralized, profligate, faulty. (Virtuous, good, pure.)

victim, sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.

victuals, viands, bread, meat, repast, provisions, fare, food.

view, prospect, survey. (Oversight.)

violent, boisterous, furious, impetuous, vehement. (Gentle, quiet.)

virtuous, upright, honest, moral. (See vicious.)

vision, apparition, dream, ghost, phantom, specter. (Fact, reality, realization, verity.)

voluptuary, epicure, sensualist. (Stoic, moralist.)

vote, suffrage, voice.

vouch, affirm, asseverate, aver, assure. (Deny.)

W

wag, humorist, jester, joker, wit, (Dullard, butt.)

wages, pay, salary, hire, compensation, stipend, earnings.

wait, await, expect, look for, wait for. (Abandon, avoid, reject, shun.)

wakeful, sleepless, vigilant, wary, watchful. (Drowsy, dreamy, sleepy, somnolent.)

wander, range, ramble, roam, rove, stroll.

want, lack, need. (Abundance, plenty.)

warlike, bellicose, hostile, inimical, military. (Friendly, peaceful.)

wary, circumspect, cautious. (Foolhardy, reckless, intrepid.)

wash, clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.

waste, *v.*, squander, dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither. (Horde, save, accumulate.)

wasteful, extravagant, profligate. (Economical, frugal.)

wave, breaker, billow, surge.

waver, fluctuate, flicker, quiver, flutter, vacillate. (Abide, hold fast, stay, stick.)

way, method, plan, system, means, manner, mode, form, fashion, course, process, road, route, track, path, habit, practice.

weak, feeble, infirm. (Strong, sturdy, able, efficient.)

weaken, debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate. (Strengthen, confirm.)

weariness, exhaustion, languor, lassitude, fatigue. (Buoyancy, vigor.)
wearisome, tedious, tiresome. (Interesting, entertaining.)
weary, harass, jade, tire, fatigue. (Refresh, inspire.)
weight, gravity, heaviness, burden, load. (Lightness.)
welcome, acceptable, agreeable, gratifying, pleasant, satisfying. (Disappointing, distressing, hateful, melancholy, mournful, painful, woeful, wretched.)
well-being, happiness, prosperity, welfare. (Adversity, poverty.)
whole, entire, complete, total, integral. (Part.)
wicked, iniquitous, nefarious. (Virtuous.)
will, determination, resolution, volition, wish, desire.
willingly, spontaneously, voluntarily. (Unwillingly, grudgingly.)
win, get, obtain, gain, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve. (Lose, fail.)
winning, attractive, charming, fascinating, bewitching, enchanting, dazzling, brilliant. (Disagreeable, hateful, repulsive, unlovely.)
wisdom, prudence, foresight, sagacity, far-sightedness. (Foolishness, improvidence, ignorance.)
wit, humor, satire, fun, raillery. (Dullness, solemnity, stolidity, stupidity.)
wonder, *v.*, admire, amaze, astonish, surprise.
wonder, *n.*, marvel, miracle, prodigy. (Common-place, truism.)
word, *n.*, expression, term.
work, achievement, action, business, drudgery, employment, labor, occupation, performance, task, toil. (Ease, idleness, leisure, play, recreation, repose, rest.)
worship, adore, honor, revere. (Curse, execrate.)
worthless, abject, base, cheap, corrupt, degraded, ignoble, low, mean, vile. (Esteemed, exalted, honorable, honored, noble, pure, worthy.)
writer, amanuensis, author, clerk, penman, scribe, secretary.
written, penned, inscribed, transcribed. (Traditional, verbal.)
wrong, dishonesty, injustice, injury, partiality, unfairness, untruth. (Equity, fairness, integrity, law, justice, rectitude, right, truth, virtue.)
wry, askew, crooked, distorted, twisted. (Straight, true.)

Y

yawn, gape, open wide. (Close, snap.)
yearn, hanker after, long for, desire, crave. (Avoid, turn from.)
yell, bellow, cry out, scream.
yellow, golden, saffron-like.
yelp, bark, sharp cry, howl.
yeoman, farmer, freeholder, commoner. (Esquire, gentleman.)
yet, besides, nevertheless, however, ultimately, notwithstanding, still, at last, so far, thus far.
yield, bear, give, afford, impart, communicate, confer, bestow, abdicate, resign, cede, surrender, relinquish, relax, quit, forego, give up, let go, waive, comply, accede, assent, acquiesce, succumb, submit. (Decline, demur, object, oppose, protest, refuse.)
yielding, supple, pliant, bending, unresisting, compliant, submissive. (Obstinate, resolute, stubborn.)
yoke, associate, couple, join, link, connect, unite. (Alienate, detach, disconnect, disjoin, divide, part, separate, sever.)
yore, long ago, long since. (Now.)
young, juvenile, inexperienced, ignorant, youthful. (Old, ancient, tried.)
youth, boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility. (Majority, senility, age.)
youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile. (Old, senile.)

Z

zeal, energy, fervor, ardor, earnestness, enthusiasm, eagerness. (Indifference, detachment, apathy.)
zealous, warm, ardent, fervent, enthusiastic, anxious. (Careless, indifferent, unconcerned.)
zenith, top, apex, summit, pinnacle, climax. (Bottom, nadir.)
zest, relish, gusto, flavor. (Disgust, distaste, dislike.)

FOREIGN

WORDS, PHRASES, MAXIMS AND QUOTATIONS

FREQUENTLY OCCURRING IN

LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION,

WITH THEIR

ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

COLLECTED AND REVISED BY

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NOTE.—*L.* Latin; *Fr.* French; *Ger.* German; *It.* Italian; *Sp.* Spanish; *Gr.* Greek.

A

à bas. [Fr.] Down; down with; **à bas le traître,** down with the traitor.
à cheval. [Fr.] On horseback.
à contre coeur. [Fr.] Unwillingly.
a fortiori. [L.] With stronger reason.
à la bonne heure. [Fr.] At the lucky moment, good, well timed.
à la Française, l'Anglaise, l'Allemande, l'Italienne, etc. [Fr.] In the French, English, German, Italian manner, etc.
à la mode. [Fr.] In fashion.
à la lettre. [Fr.] To the letter, literally.
a mensa et toro. [L.] From bed and board; legal formula of divorce.
à merveille. [Fr.] Wonderfully, to perfection.
à outrance. [Fr.] To the bitter end.
a posteriori. [L.] From the effect to the cause.
a priori. [L.] From the cause to the effect.
à propos. [Fr.] To the point. **à propos de bottes,** apropos of nothing, by the way, to change the subject.
à rebours. [Fr.] To the right about.
a vinculo matrimonii. [L.] From the bond of marriage.
à votre santé. [Fr.] To your good health.
ab initio. [L.] From the beginning.
ab ovo usque ad mala. [L.] From the egg to the apples; from beginning to end.
ab uno disce omnes. [L.] From one learn all; from a single case infer the whole.
absente reo. [L.] In the absence of the defendant.
absit omen. [L.] May this bring no evil omen.
abusus non tollit usum. [L.] Abuse is no argument against the proper use of anything.
ad astra per ardua. [L.] To the stars through difficulties; to achieve fame in spite of obstacles.
ad infinitum. [L.] To infinity.
ad interim. [L.] In the meanwhile.
ad Kalendas Graecas. [L.] At the Greek Kalends; never (the Greeks having no Kalends).
ad libitum. [L.] At pleasure.
ad majorem Dei gratiam. [L.] For the greater glory of God.
ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.
ad valorem. [L.] According to value.
adscriptus glebae. [L.] Attached by law to the soil; after the manner of serfs.
aequo animo. [L.] With equanimity.

affaire d'amour. [Fr.] A love affair.
affaire d'honneur. [Fr.] An affair of honor, a duel.
Agnus Dei. [L.] The Lamb of God.
alea jacta est. [L.] The die is cast (The words of Julius Caesar after crossing the Rubicon).
al fresco. [It.] In the open air.
alis volat propriis. [L.] She flies with her own wings (the motto of Oregon).
alibi. [L.] Elsewhere; in law, a plea that the defendant was in some place other than that named in the charge.
allegro. [It.] Sprightly, lively; title of a poem by Milton.
allons. [Fr.] Come on; let us be going.
alma mater. [L.] Foster mother; name given by graduates to their own college or university.
alter ego. [L.] Another self.
alto rilievo. [It.] High relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out from the plain surface.
amende honorable. [Fr.] A satisfactory apology; reparation.
amour-propre. [Fr.] Self-esteem.
ancien régime. [Fr.] The old order of things; the rulers of the ante-Revolution period.
anno Christi. [L.] In the year of Christ.
anno Domini. [L.] In the year of our Lord.
anno mundi. [L.] In the year of the world.
anno urbis conditae. [L.] In the year after the founding of Rome.
ante bellum. [L.] Before the war.
ante meridiem. [L.] Before noon.
après nous le déluge. [Fr.] After us the deluge (attributed to Madame de Pompadour, in reference to signs of an approaching revolution).
aqua fortis. [L.] Nitric acid (strong water).
aqua regia. [L.] Nitric and muriatic acid mixed; "regal water," so called because it dissolves gold and platinum.
aqua vitae. [L.] Brandy; spirits; alcohol.
arbiter elegantiarum. [L.] An authority on matters of good taste.
argot. [Fr.] The slang of the street; thieves' jargon.
argumentum ad absurdum. [L.] An argument intended to prove the absurdity of an opponent's argument.
argumentum ad hominem. [L.] An argument deriving its force from the situation of one's opponent.
argumentum ad ignorantiam. [L.] An argument founded on the opponent's ignorance of the facts.
argumentum ad verecundiam. [L.] An argument appealing to one's sense of decency.
arrière pensée. [Fr.] A mental reservation.
artium magister. [L.] Master of Arts.
au contraire. [Fr.] On the contrary.
au courant. [Fr.] Fully acquainted with the circumstances.
au fait. [Fr.] Well informed; master of.
au fond. [Fr.] To the bottom, thoroughly.
au grand sérieux. [Fr.] In deadly earnest.
au jour le jour. [Fr.] From hand to mouth.
au revoir. [Fr.] Good-bye until our next meeting.
au secours! [Fr.] Help! To the rescue!
auf wiedersehen. [Ger.] Au revoir; to our next meeting.
aurea mediocritas. [L.] The golden mean.
auri sacra fames. [L.] Accursed greed for gold.
aut Caesar aut nullus. [L.] The ambition to be either Caesar or nobody.
avanti. [It.] Come in.
avant-propos. [Fr.] Prelude; prologue.

B

bagatelle. [Fr.] A trifle.
bambino. [It.] A little boy; more especially, the Christ-child.
bas-bleu. [Fr.] A bluestocking.
basso rilievo. [It.] Low relief; sculpture in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground.
battre la campagne. [Fr.] To scour the country; to go on a fool's errand.
beau monde. [Fr.] The world of fashion.
beauté du diable. [Fr.] That transcient type of beauty doomed to fade early with loss of the glow of youth.

beaux esprits. [Fr.] Men of wit and humor.
beaux yeux. [Fr.] Pretty eyes; feminine charms.
beaux yeux de sa cassette. [Fr.] Her money is her attraction.
bel esprit. [Fr.] A brilliant mind.
bella donna. [It.] A pretty woman.
belles-lettres. [Fr.] Refined literature.
ben trovato. [It.] Well discovered; a happy thought.
bersaglieri. [It.] Italian light infantry; sharpshooters.
bête noire. [Fr.] A bugbear; a special abomination.
bewahre Gott! [Ger.] God forbid!
bien entendu. [Fr.] It is understood; certainly; of course.
billet doux. [Fr.] A love letter.
bis dat qui cito dat. [L.] He gives twice who gives quickly.
bis pueri senes. [L.] Old men are twice children.
bitte, bitte sehr. [Ger.] If you please.
blague. [Fr.] Boastful talk; an incredible story.
blasé. [Fr.] Surfeited; world-weary.
blut und eisen. [Ger.] Blood and iron.
bona fide. [L.] In good faith.
bon gré, mal gré. [Fr.] Whether you will or no.
bon chien chasse de race. [Fr.] A good dog hunts from instincts; blood will tell.
bonhomie. [Fr.] Good nature; credulity.
bon marché. [Fr.] A bargain.
bon mot. [Fr.] A witticism; a pun.
bonne-bouche. [Fr.] A dainty morsel; a tit-bit.
bonnet-de-nuit. [Fr.] A nightcap.
bon ton. [Fr.] The dictates of fashion.
bon voyage! [Fr.] A pleasant journey to you!
bordereau. [Fr.] A marginal note; a mermorandum.
bouillabaisse. [Fr.] A kind of fish chowder for which Marseilles is famous.
Boul'-Mich'. [Fr.] A familiar corruption of the Boulevard St. Michel, a famous street in the Latin Quarter of Paris.
bourgeoisie. [Fr.] The substantial body of citizens; the shopkeeping class.
brochure. [Fr.] A pamphlet.
brûler ses vaisseaux. [Fr.] To burn one's ships.
bummelzug. [Ger.] A way train.

C

cacoëthes. [L.] An evil habit; i. e., **loquendi, scribendi,** a rage for speaking, for scribbling.
caetera desunt. [L.] The remainder is wanting.
caeteris paribus. [L.] Other things being equal.
calembour. [Fr.] A pun.
ça m'est égal. [Fr.] It is all the same to me.
canaille. [Fr.] The rabble.
canard. [Fr.] A false story; a hoax.
capias. [L.] You may take: a writ for arresting a debtor.
carpe diem. [L.] Enjoy the present day.
carte blanche. [Fr.] Full powers.
casus belli. [L.] The cause or justification of a war.
caveat emptor. [L.] Let the purchaser buy at his own risk.
cause célèbre. [Fr.] A court trial of wide popular interest.
cave canem! [L.] Beware of the dog!
cela saute aux yeux. [Fr.] That is self-evident.
cela va sans dire. [Fr.] That goes without saying; it is obvious.
certiorari. [L.] To be made more certain; i. e., a writ to call up the records of an inferior court.
chacun à son goût. [Fr.] Every man to his own taste.
chapeau bas! [Fr.] Hats off!
chargé d'affaires. [Fr.] One entrusted with state affairs at a foreign court; especially, one acting as substitute for an absent ambassador or minister.
châteaux en espagne. [Fr.] Castles in the air.
chef-d'oeuvre. [Fr.] Masterpiece.
cherchez la femme. [Fr.] Look for the woman; a woman is usually at the bottom of a scandal.
chère amie. [Fr.] A dear friend; a mistress.
chevalier d'industrie. [Fr.] An adventurer; a swindler.
chic. [Fr.] Modish, smart, up-to-date.

chronique scandaleuse. [Fr.] A scandalous story.
ci-gît. [Fr.] Here lies buried.
claqueur. [Fr.] One paid for applauding at a theatre.
comme il faut. [Fr.] Just as one should be; in good taste.
commune bonum. [L.] The common good.
componere lites. [L.] To settle disputes.
compos mentis. [L.] In possession of one's faculties.
comte rendu. [Fr.] An account rendered.
con amore. [It.] With love; earnestly; zealously.
concordat. [L.] An agreement made between the Pope and a reigning sovereign.
confrère. [Fr.] A colleague.
contretemps. [Fr.] An awkward mischance.
contra bonos mores. [L.] Contrary to the moral law.
coram nobis. [L.] Before the court.
coram non judice. [L.] Before an irregular tribunal.
coram populo. [L.] Publicly.
corps-de-garde. [Fr.] A guard-room.
corpus delicti. [L.] The substance or foundation of an offense.
corrigenda. [L.] Typographical errors to be corrected.
coup d'état. [Fr.] A stroke of policy in affairs of state.
coup de grâce. [Fr.] A finishing stroke.
coup de maître. [Fr.] A master stroke.
coup de soleil. [Fr.] A sun-stroke.
coup de théâtre. [Fr.] An unexpected event; a startling surprise.
coute que coute. [Fr.] At any cost.
crême de la crême. [Fr.] The pink of perfection.
crescite et multiplicamini. [L.] Increase and multiply; the motto of Maryland.
crimen falsi. [L.] The charge of perjury.
crimen laesae majestatis. [L.] The charge of high treason.
crux criticorum. [L.] The puzzle of critics.
cui bono? [L.] For whose benefit? Coloquially but inaccurately, What good will it do?
cul-de-sac. [Fr.] A blind alley.
cum grano salis. [L.] With a grain of salt; with reservations.
cum privilegio. [L.] With privilege.
currente calamo. [L.] With a rapid or fluent pen.

D

d'accord. [Fr.] In harmony; agreed.
da capo. [It.] Repeat from the beginning.
dal segno. [It.] Repeat from the sign.
danser sur un volcan. [Fr.] To dance on a volcano; to be blind to the danger of one's position.
damnum absque injuria. [L.] Loss without legal injury.
de bon augure. [Fr.] Propitious.
de facto. [L.] In fact, in reality.
de gustibus non est disputandum. [L.] There is no disputing about tastes.
de jure. [L.] By right of law.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum. [L.] Let nothing but good be said about the dead.
de nihilo nihil fit. [L.] Nothing comes from nothing.
de novo. [L.] Anew, afresh.
de profundis. [L.] Out of the depths.
de trop. [Fr.] Superfluous; in the way; one too many.
dehors. [Fr.] Outside.
Dei gratia. [L.] By the grace of God.
déjeuner à la fourchette. [Fr.] Breakfast with a fork, i. e., substantial midday breakfast.
delenda est Carthago. [L.] Carthage must be destroyed.
demi-bouteille. [Fr.] A pint bottle.
demi-monde. [Fr.] The "half-world;" women outside the social pale.
demi-solde. [Fr.] Half pay.
demi-tasse. [Fr.] An after-dinner cup of black coffee.
Deo gratias. [L.] God be thanked.
Deo favente. [L.] With the help of God.
Deo volente. [L.] God willing.
dernier cri. [Fr.] The latest fashionable fad.
dernier ressort. [Fr.] The last resource.
desipere in loco. [L.] To unbend on occasion.

desunt caetera. [L.] The rest is wanting; the citation is incomplete.
Deus ex machina. [L.] The God from the machine; the person who unexpectedly saves the situation.
dies faustus. [L.] A lucky day.
dies infaustus. [L.] An unlucky day.
dies irae. [L.] The day of wrath; the opening words of a well known Latin hymn.
dies non. [L.] A day on which the judges do not sit.
Dieu et mon droit. [Fr.] God and my right; the motto of English sovereigns.
dirigo. [L.] I direct or guide; the motto of Maine.
distingué. [Fr.] Distinguished; eminent.
distrait. [Fr.] Absent-minded.
dolce far niente. [It.] The pleasure of idleness.
Dominus vobiscum. [L.] The Lord be with you.
dos-à-dos. [Fr.] Back to back.
double entente. [Fr.] A double meaning.
dossier. [Fr.] A packet of papers; the documents in a legal case.
douceur. [Fr.] Sweetness; a bribe; a fee.
dramatis personae. [L.] The characters in a play.
doux yeux. [Fr.] Soft glances.
drôle de corps. [Fr.] A drole of odd fellow.
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.] It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country.
dum spiro, spero. [L.] While I live I hope. (Part of motto of South Carolina.)
dum vivimus, vivamus. [L.] While we live let us enjoy life.
dummkopf. [Ger.] A blockhead.
durante beneplacito. [L.] During your good pleasure.
durante vita. [L.] During life.
dux femina facti. [L.] The leader of the deed a woman.

E

e pluribus unum. [L.] One out of many.
eau de vie. [Fr.] Water of life; brandy.
ecce Homo. [L.] Behold the Man; applied chiefly to paintings of Christ wearing the crown of thorns.
ecce signum. [L.] Behold the sign.
editio princeps. [L.] A first edition.
édition d'amateur. [Fr.] A special, or "de luxe" edition.
égalité. [Fr.] Equality.
ein Mann, ein Wort. [Ger.] An honest man's word is his bond.
eisenbahn. [Ger.] A railway.
elixir vitae. [L.] Elixir of life.
éloignement. [Fr.] Estrangement.
embarras de richesse. [Fr.] Oversupply of material.
embonpoint. [Fr.] Plumpness; stoutness; corpulence.
émeute. [Fr.] A riot.
empressement. [Fr.] Eagerness.
en arrière. [Fr.] In the rear, backward.
en avant. [Fr.] Forward.
en bon train. [Fr.] In a fair way, on the road to success.
en deshabille. [Fr.] In undress.
en effet. [Fr.] In effect; just so; really.
en famille. [Fr.] Within the family circle; without ceremony.
en grande tenue. [Fr.] In full dress.
en masse. [Fr.] In a body.
en passant. [Fr.] In passing.
en plein jour. [Fr.] In broad daylight.
en rapport. [Fr.] In touch; well versed in a subject.
en règle. [Fr.] According to rule.
en route. [Fr.] On the way.
enceinte. [Fr.] Pregnant.
enfant gâté. [Fr.] A spoiled child.
enfants perdus. [Fr.] A forlorn hope.
enfant terrible. [Fr.] A child that is always making inopportune and embarrassing remarks.
enfin. [Fr.] At last.
ennui. [Fr.] Boredom.
Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietam. [L.] With the sword she seeks quiet peace under liberty. (Motto of Massachusetts.)
entente cordiale. [Fr.] A cordial and complete understanding; expressions of mutual good will exchanged between the sovereigns of two countries.
entr'acte. [Fr.] Between the acts.
entre nous. [Fr.] Between ourselves.

entremet. [Fr.] A dainty side dish.
entrepôt. [Fr.] A warehouse.
ergo. [L.] Therefore.
erinnerung. [Ger.] A remembrance, a souvenir.
esprit de corps. [Fr.] Loyalty to one's comrades; the spirit of solidarity.
esprit des lois. [Fr.] The spirit of the law.
est modus in rebus. [L.] There is moderation in all things.
et caetera. [L.] And so forth.
et id genus omne. [L.] And everything of the sort.
et tu, Brute! [L.] And thou also, Brutus!
état d'âme. [Fr.] A state of mind.
état-major. [Fr.] Officers forming the general's council.
étourderie. [Fr.] Giddy conduct; an imprudent caprice.
eureka. [Gr.] I have found it. (The motto of California.)
ex animo. [L.] Heartily.
ex cathedra. [L.] From the bench; with authority.
ex officio. [L.] By virtue of one's office.
ex parte. [L.] One one side only.
ex pede Herculem. [L.] To judge of the whole from a part.
ex post facto. [L.] After the deed is done; a retroactive law.
ex tempore. [L.] Without preparation; off-hand.
Excelsior. [L.] Higher; the motto of New York.
excerpta. [L.] Extracts.
exempli gratia. [L.] By way of example.
exeunt, exeunt omnes. [L.] They go out, they all go out (stage directions).
experto crede. [L.] Trust one who has had experience.

F

façade. [Fr.] The front of a building.
façon de parlor. [Fr.] A manner of speaking.
facile princeps. [L.] Easily the first; the acknowledged leader.
faire bonne mine. [Fr.] To put a good face on a thing.
faire la noce. [Fr.] To have a gay time; to make a night of it.
fait accompli. [Fr.] An accomplished fact; something over and done with.
faites vos jeux. [Fr.] Place your stakes (at roulette, etc.).
far fiasco. [It.] To make a failure.
faux pas. [Fr.] A false step, a blunder.
faubourg. [Fr.] A suburb.
fauteuil. [Fr.] An easy chair; an orchestra seat.
favete linguis. [L.] Avoid uttering ill-omened words; maintain silence.
felo de se. [L.] A suicide.
femme couverte. [Fr.] A married woman.
femme de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
ferae naturae. [L.] Of a wild nature.
festina lente. [L.] Make haste slowly.
fête champêtre. [Fr.] A rural festival.
feu de joie. [Fr.] A bonfire; fireworks.
feuilleton. [Fr.] The lower part of the page in French newspapers, devoted to fiction; the continued story itself, occupying this space.
fiacre. [Fr.] A public hack.
fiat justitia, ruat coelum. [L.] Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
fides Punica. [L.] Carthaginian faith; i. e., treachery.
fidus Achates. [L.] Faithful Achates; i. e., a true friend.
fieri facias. [L.] Cause it to be done; a writ empowering the sheriff to levy execution on a debtor's goods.
filius nullius. [L.] The son of nobody; illegitimate.
filius terrae. [L.] A son of the soil; of low birth.
fille de chambre. [Fr.] A chambermaid.
fille de joie. [Fr.] A prostitute.
fin de siècle. [Fr.] The end of the century; a phrase much used in the year 1900, to express what was extremely up to date.
flagrante bello. [L.] During hostilities.
flagrante delicto. [L.] While committing the crime; caught in the act.
flâneur. [Fr.] A lounger.
fleur de lis. [Fr.] The lily; arms of the French monarchy.
flitterwoch. [Ger.] A honeymoon.

forsan et haec olim meminisse juvabit. [L.] Perhaps sometime it will be pleasant to remember even these things.
fortiter in re. [L.] With firmness in action.
franco. [It.] Post free.
fuit Ilium. [L.] Troy once stood; i. e., Troy is no more.
functus officio. [L.] Having performed his office; his official service being ended.
fusillade. [Fr.] The simultaneous discharge of fire-arms.

G

galant'uomo. [It.] A man of honor; a gentleman.
gallice. [L.] In French.
garçon. [Fr.] A boy; a waiter.
gasconnade. [Fr.] A boastful, bragging speech.
garde de corps. [Fr.] A body guard.
genius loci. [L.] The genius of the place; the guardian spirit.
genus irritabile vatum. [L.] The irritable race of poets.
germanice. [L.] In German.
Gesundheit! [Ger.] Your health.
gloria in excelsis Deo. [L.] Glory to God in the highest.
glückliche Reise. [Ger.] A pleasant journey; bon voyage.
gnothi seauton. [Gr.] Know thyself.
gosse. [Fr.] Street slang for "child," "infant." Compare "kid," "kiddie," and the Irish "gossoon."
Gott mit uns. [Ger.] God with us; the motto of Prussia.
Gott sei dank! [Ger.] Thank God!
grisette. [Fr.] A young working girl.
guêt-à-pens. [Fr.] An ambush.
gutta cavat lapidem non vi sed saepe cadendo. [L.] Constant dropping wears away the stone; persistence will accomplish more than force.

H

hacienda. [Sp.] A country estate.
haricots-verts. [Fr.] String beans.
hausfrau. [Ger.] Lady of the house; a housewife; a home body.
haud passibus aequis. [L.] With unequal steps.
haute nouveauté. [Fr.] The latest novelty.
heimweh. [Ger.] Homesickness.
herein. [Ger.] Come in.
hic jacet. [L.] Here lies.
hoc tempore. [L.] At this time.
hoch soll er leben! [Ger.] Long life to him!
homme d'esprit. [Fr.] A man of talent or wit.
homme de lettres. [Fr.] A man of letters.
honi soit qui mal y pense. [Fr.] Evil to him who evil thinks; motto of the Order of the Garter.
hors de combat. [Fr.] Disabled; out of condition to fight.
hors de concours. [Fr.] Not entered for competition.
hors de propos. [Fr.] Not to the purpose; irrelevant.
hors-d'oeuvres. [Fr.] A side dish, a relish.
hotel garni. [Fr.] Furnished lodgings.
hotel de ville. [Fr.] Town hall.
hotel Dieu. [Fr.] A hospital.
humanum est errare. [L.] To err is human.

I

Ich dien. [Ger.] I serve; motto of the Prince of Wales.
id est. [L.] That is.
id genus omne. [L.] All of that sort.
ignorantia legis neminem excusat. [L.] Ignorance of the law is no excuse.
ignis fatuus. [L.] Will-o'-the-wisp.
imprimatur. [L.] Let it be printed; i. e., a license to print a book, etc.
improvvisatore, improvvisatrice. [It.] An impromptu poet or poetess.
in aeternum. [L.] Forever.
in articulo mortis. [L.] At the point of death.
in curia. [L.] In court.
in esse. [L.] In a state of being.
in extenso. [L.] In full; unabridged.
in extremis. [L.] In extreme difficulties; at the last gasp.
in hoc signo vinces. [L.] In this sign, or under this standard thou shalt conquer.
in loco parentis. [L.] In the place of a parent.

in medias res. [L.] Into the midst of things.
in memoriam. [L.] In memory of.
in perpetuum. [L.] Forever.
in propria persona. [L.] In person.
in puris naturalibus. [L.] In a state of nudity.
in re. [L.] In the matter (or estate) of.
in situ. [L.] In its original situation.
in statu quo. [L.] In the former state.
in toto. [L.] As a whole; entirely.
in transitu. [L.] During transit.
in vacuo. [L.] In a vacuum.
in vino veritas. [L.] In wine there is truth; a drunkard tells the truth.
infanta. [Sp.] A princess of the blood royal in Spain or Portugal.
infra dignitatem. [L.] Beneath one's dignity.
insouciance. [Fr.] Unconcern, indifference.
inter alia. [L.] Among other things.
inter nos. [L.] Between ourselves.
inter pocula. [L.] Between drinks; over a glass.
ipse dixit. [L.] He, the master, said it; an authoritative assertion.
ipso facto. [L.] In the fact itself; obvious from the facts of the case.
ipso jure. [L.] By unquestioned right.
ite missa est. [L.] Go, the service is finished; the Mass has been celebrated.

J

jacta est alea. [L.] The die is cast.
jardin des plantes. [Fr.] Botanical garden.
je ne sais quoi. [Fr.] I don't know what; i. e., indeterminate, indescribable.
jettatura. [It.] The possession of the "evil eye;" the power of exerting a malign influence over an enemy.
jeu de mots. [Fr.] A play on words; a pun.
jeu d'esprit. [Fr.] A witticism.
jeunesse dorée. [Fr.] Gilded youth.
jus divinum. [L.] Divine law.
jus civile. [L.] Civil law.
jus gentium. [L.] Law of nations.
juste milieu. [Fr.] The golden mean.
j'y suis, j'y reste. [Fr.] Here I am, here I stay; attributed to Marshal McMahon in the Crimean Redan.

K

kellner. [Ger.] Waiter.

L

labor omnia vincit. [L.] Labor conquers all things.
lacrima Christi. [L.] Tears of Christ; a famous Neapolitan wine.
laissez faire. [Fr.] Let matters alone; the policy of non-interference.
lapsus linguae. [L.] A slip of the tongue.
lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch'entrate. [It.] Who enter here, leave all hope behind. (The inscription over the gate of Dante's Inferno.)
latet anguis in herba. [L.] A snake lurks in the grass.
laudator temporis acti. [L.] One who praises bygone times.
laus Deo. [L.] Praise be to God.
lèse-majesté. [Fr.] High treason.
le roi est mort, vive le roi! [Fr.] The king is dead, long live the king.
l'état, c'est moi. [Fr.] The state, I am the state; a saying attributed to Louis XIV.
l'étoile du nord. [Fr.] The north star. (Motto of Minnesota.)
les affaires sont les affaires. [Fr.] Business is business.
lettre de cachet. [Fr.] A sealed letter; a warrant of arrest.
lettre de marque. [Fr.] A letter, or warrant of reprisal.
lex non scripta. [L.] The common, or unwritten law.
lex scripta. [L.] Statute law.
lex talionis. [L.] The law of reprisal.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose. [Fr.] Man proposes, and God disposes.
liaison. [Fr.] An illicit attachment.
lingua Toscana in bocca Romana. [It.] The Tuscan speech on Roman lips; i. e., the most correct Italian.
lite pendente. [L.] During trial.
loco citato. [L.] In the place cited.
locum tenens. [L.] One holding another's place; a deputy, a proxy.
lucus a non lucendo. [L.] A false etymology, assuming that **lucus,** a dark grove, is so called because of the absence of **lux,** light; any false or illogical deduction.

lune-de-miel. [Fr.] Honey-moon.
lustspiel. [Ger.] Comedy.
lusus naturae. [L.] A freak of nature.
lupus in fabula. [L.] The wolf in the fable; long looked for, come at last.

M

macte virtute. [L.] Increase in virtue.
ma foi! [Fr.] On my faith! bless me!
magnum opus. [L.] A great work.
maison de santé. [Fr.] A lunatic asylum.
maître d'hotel. [Fr.] A house steward.
Majestätsbeleidigung. [Ger.] High treason.
mal à propos. [Fr.] Ill-times; out of place.
mal de mer. [Fr.] Sea-sickness.
mala fide. [L.] In bad faith.
mal'occhio. [It.] The evil eye.
malade imaginaire. [Fr.] One who fancies himself sick; a hypochondriac.
maladie du pays. [Fr.] Home-sickness.
malgré soi. [Fr.] In spite of oneself.
malum in se. [L.] A thing inherently wrong.
malum prohibitum. [L.] A thing prohibited by law, although not necessarily wrong morally.
mandamus. [L.] "We command;" a writ from a superior to an inferior court.
mare clausum. [L.] A sea closed to commerce.
materia medica. [L.] Collectively, substances used in the art of healing.
mauvais gout. [Fr.] Bad taste.
mauvaise quart d'heure. [Fr.] A bad quarter of an hour; an awkward or uncomfortable experience.
mauvais sujet. [Fr.] A rascal.
mauvaise honte. [Fr.] False shame.
memento mori. [L.] Remember death.
mens sana in corpore sano. [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.
mésalliance. [Fr.] A marriage with one of lower station.
mirabile dictu. [L.] Wonderful to relate.
mise en scène. [Fr.] A stage setting; a scenic effect.
mieux vaut tard que jamais. [Fr.] Better late than never.
mittimus. [L.] "We send;" a warrant of commitment to prison.
modus operandi. [L.] A method of working.
modus vivendi. [L.] A method of living; a compromise agreement between two or more disputants, to secure at least temporary harmony.
montani semper liberi. [L.] Mountaineers are always freemen. (Motto of West Virginia.)
multum in parvo. [L.] Much in little.
mutatis mutandis. [L.] The necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine. [L.] The name being changed.

N

naïveté. [Fr.] Native simplicity.
négligé. [Fr.] Undress.
ne plus ultra. [L.] Nothing further.
née. [Fr.] Born so-and-so; i. e., her maiden name being so-and-so.
necessitas non habet legem. [L.] Necessity knows no laws.
nemo me impune lacessit. [L.] No one wounds me with impunity; the motto of Scotland.
nil admirari. [L.] To be disturbed at nothing.
nil desperandum. [L.] Never despair.
n'importe. [Fr.] It does not matter.
noblesse oblige. [Fr.] Noble birth imposes the obligation of noble conduct.
nolens volens. [L.] Whether he will or no.
noli me tangere. [L.] Do not touch me.
nolle prosequi. [L.] To be unwilling to prosecute; discontinuance of an action by plaintiff or the State.
nom de guerre. [Fr.] An assumed name; a pen name.
non compos mentis. [L.] Of unsound mind.
non constat. [L.] It has not been shown; no evidence is before the Court.
non omnia possumus omnes. [L.] We cannot all do all things.
non omnis moriar. [L.] I shall not wholly die.
non sequitur. [L.] It does not follow.
nosce teipsum. [L.] Know thyself.

nota bene. [L.] Mark well.
nudum pactum. [L.] An agreement lacking a consideration; an invalid contract.
nuit blanche. [Fr.] A sleepless night.
nunc aut nunquam. [L.] Now or never.
nulla dies sine linea. [L.] No day without a line.

O

obiit. [L.] He, or she, died.
obiter dictum. [L.] A passing remark; such part of a judge's opinion as is aside from or beyond the point at issue, and therefore not binding as a precedent.
oeil de boeuf. [Fr.] A bull's eye.
omnia vincit amor. [L.] Love conquers all things.
on dit. [Fr.] They say; it is rumored.
onus probandi. [L.] The burden of proof.
ora e sempre. [It.] Now and always.
ora pro nobis. [L.] Pray for us.
otium cum dignitate. [L.] Ease with dignity.
oubliette. [Fr.] A dungeon.
oui dire. [Fr.] Hearsay.
outré. [Fr.] Extravagant, in bad taste.
où sont les neiges d'antan? [Fr.] Where are the snows of yesteryear?

P

papier maché. [Fr.] A hard substance made from a pulp of rags or paper.
par exemple. [Fr.] For example; for instance.
par excellence. [Fr.] Eminently; the very ideal.
pari passu. [L.] With equal pace; side by side.
Paris vaut bien une messe. [Fr.] Paris is well worth a mass; attributed to Henry IV.
parole d'honneur. [Fr.] Word of honor.
particeps criminis. [L.] An accomplice.
partie carrée. [Fr.] A party of four, consisting of two men and two women.
parvenu. [Fr.] A person of low origin; an upstart.
pas à pas. [Fr.] Step by step.
pas seul. [Fr.] A dance performed by one person.
passé. [Fr.] Out of date, faded, worn out.
passe-partout. [Fr.] A master-key.
Pater noster. [L.] Our Father; the Lord's prayer.
pater patriae. [L.] The father of his country.
pax vobiscum. [L.] Peace be with you.
Pays de Cocagne. [Fr.] The land of Cockayne, an imaginary country in which everything is to be had in abundance and without labor.
pays latin. [Fr.] The Latin country, a name given to the students' quarter in Paris, in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne.
peccavi. [L.] I have sinned.
pendente lite. [L.] Pending the suit.
per annum. [L.] By the year.
per capita. [L.] By the head.
per centum. [L.] By the hundred.
per diem. [L.] By the day.
persiflage. [Fr.] Chaff, banter.
persona grata. [L.] A person in favor; a welcome guest.
personnel. [Fr.] The staff of an establishment.
petit bleu. [Fr.] Blue folding slips used in Paris for sending messages through pneumatic tubes.
petit-maître. [Fr.] A dandy; a fop.
peu de chose. [Fr.] A trifle.
pièce de résistance. [Fr.] The principal course of a dinner.
pioupiou. [Fr.] A private soldier; the French "Tommy Atkins."
pis aller. [Fr.] A last resort.
pleno jure. [L.] With full power.
place aux dames. [Fr.] Make way for the ladies.
poeta nascitur, non fit. [L.] A poet is born, not made.
point d'appui. [Fr.] The point of support.
polisson. [Fr.] A rascal.
pollice verso. [L.] With thumb turned down; the decree of death in the Roman gladiatorial contests.
pons asinorum. [L.] The bridge of asses; the fifth proposition in Euclid.
posse comitatus. [L.] The power of the county; a body of men appointed by the sheriff for special service.
post mortem. [L.] After death.

post obit. [L.] A bond payable after death.
poste restante. [Fr.] Department in a post-office where letters are held until called for.
pot au feu. [Fr.] A vegetable soup, a staple food of the French peasantry.
pot-pourri. [Fr.] A hotch-potch, a medley.
pour encourager les autres. [Fr.] To encourage the others; Voltaire's comment on the motives of the English in executing Admiral Byng for cowardice.
prima facie. [L.] At first sight, on first consideration.
pro bono publico. [L.] For the public good.
pro forma. [L.] For the sake of form.
pro rata. [L.] In proportion.
pro tempore. [L.] For the time; temporarily.
procès verbal. [Fr.] A summary of the charge and evidence against an accused.
profanum vulgus. [L.] The vulgar crowd.
prosit! [Ger.] Good luck to you!
prosit neu jahr! [Ger.] Happy New Year!
punica fides. [L.] Carthaginian faith, treachery.

Q

quantum libet. [L.] As much as you please.
quantum sufficit. [L.] As much as suffices.
quelque chose. [Fr.] Something, a trifle.
quid pro quo. [L.] One thing for another; an equivalent; tit for tat.
qu'importe? [Fr.] What does it matter?
qui s'excuse, s'accuse. [Fr.] He who excuses himself, accuses himself.
qui transtulit, sustinet. [L.] He who transplanted, still sustains. (Motto of Connecticut.)
qui vive? [Fr.] Who goes there? hence, on the **qui vive,** on the alert.
qui vivra, verra. [Fr.] Who lives will see.
quo animo? [L.] With what mind or intention?
quo jure? [L.] By what right?
quod erat demonstrandum. [L.] Which was to be demonstrated.
quod erat faciendum. [L.] Which was to be done.
quod vide. [L.] Which see.
quos Deus vult perdere, prius dememtat. [L.] Those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

R

raison d'être. [Fr.] Reason for existence.
ranz des vaches. [Fr.] Swiss melodies played as cow-calls.
rara avis. [L.] A rare bird, a strange prodigy.
rathhaus. [Ger.] A town hall.
recueil. [Fr.] A collection.
rédacteur (en chef). [Fr.] An editor (in chief).
reductio ad absurdum. [L.] Reducing an argument to an absurdity.
regnant populi. [L.] The people reign. (Motto of Arkansas.)
re infecta. [L.] The business being unfinished.
rendez-vous. [Fr.] A place of meeting, an appointment.
renommée. [Fr.] Fame, renown.
requiescat in pace. [L.] May he rest in peace.
respice finem. [L.] Look to the end.
résumé. [Fr.] A summing up.
resurgam. [L.] I shall rise again.
ricordo. [It.] A souvenir, a keepsake.
rien ne va plus. [Fr.] The betting is closed.
robe de chambre. [Fr.] A dressing-gown.
revenons à nos moutons. [Fr.] Let us return to our sheep; i. e., to the point at issue.
rus in urbe. [L.] The country in town.

S

salle-à-manger. [Fr.] A dining room.
Salus populi suprema est lex. [L.] The welfare of the people is the supreme law. (Motto of Missouri.)
sanctum sanctorum. [L.] The holy of holies.
sang-froid. [Fr.] Cold blood; self-possession; indifference.

sans cérémonie. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans culottes. [Fr.] Ragged men; the lower classes during the French revolution.
sans façon. [Fr.] Without ceremony.
sans gêne. [Fr.] Without embarrassment.
sans peur et sans reproche. [Fr.] Without fear and without reproach.
sartor resartus. [L.] The tailor retailored.
sauve qui peut. [Fr.] Let him save himself who can.
savoir faire. [Fr.] Ability, skill.
savoir vivre. [Fr.] Good breeding.
schlafen Sie wohl! [Ger.] Sleep well!
schnellzug. [Ger.] Express train.
scire facias. [L.] Cause it to be known.
semper fidelis. [L.] Always faithful.
semper paratus. [L.] Always prepared.
sesquipedalia verba. [L.] Words a foot and a half long.
sic itur ad astra. [L.] Such is the way to immortality.
Sic semper tyrannis. [L.] So always to tyrants. (The motto of Virginia.)
sic transit gloria mundi. [L.] So passes away earthly glory.
sic vos non vobis. [L.] Thus you do not labor for yourselves.
similia similibus curantur. [L.] Like things are cured by like.
sine die. [L.] Without an appointed day.
sine qua non. [L.] An indispensable condition.
si quaeris peninsulam amoenam, circumspice. [L.] If thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, behold it here; motto of Michigan.
si non e vero, e ben trovato. [It.] If it is not true, it is very ingenious.
siste viator! [L.] Halt, traveller!—a frequent inscription on graves.
sit tibi terra levis. [L.] May the earth rest lightly on you.
sobriquet. [Fr.] A nickname.
souvent femme varie, bien fol est qui s'y fie. [Fr.] Woman often changes, and very foolish is he who trusts her.
statu quo ante. [L.] In the same state as before.
stet. [L.] Let it stand.
sub judice. [L.] Under consideration.
sturm und drang. [Ger.] Storm and stress.
sub rosa. [L.] Under the rose; secretly.
succès d'estime. [Fr.] A success only in the eyes of the enlightened few.
sui generis. [L.] Of its own kind.
sui juris. [L.] In one's own right.
summum bonum. [L.] The chief good.
sur le tapis. [Fr.] On the carpet; under consideration.

T

table d'hôte. [Fr.] The regular course dinner.
tabula rasa. [L.] A blank tablet.
tant pis. [Fr.] So much the worse.
tant soit peu. [Fr.] Never so little.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis. [L.] The times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempus edax rerum. [L.] Time, the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit. [L.] Time flies.
terrae filius. [L.] A son of the soil.
terra cotta. [It.] Baked clay; a kind of pottery.
terra firma. [L.] Solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita. [L.] An unknown country.
tertium quid. [L.] A third something; the result of the union or collision between two opposing forces.
tête-à-tête. [Fr.] Head to head; i. e., a conversation between two people.
tiers-état. [Fr.] The third estate; commons, commonalty.
to kalon'. [Gr.] The beautiful; the chief good.
toties quoties. [L.] As often as.
tour de force. [Fr.] A feat of strength; a piece of sheer cleverness.
toujours perdrix. [Fr.] Always partridge; i. e., everlastingly the same thing.
tout-à-fait. [Fr.] Entirely; altogether.
tout-à-l'heure. [Fr.] Presently.
tout au contraire. [Fr.] Quite the contrary.

tout de même. [Fr.] All the same.
tout ensemble. [Fr.] The whole taken together.
trauerspiel. [Ger.] A tragedy.
traumerei. [Ger.] Reverie, day-dreams.
trink-geld. [Ger.] A gratuity, a **pourboire.**

U

ubi supra. [L.] Where above-mentioned.
ultima ratio regum. [L.] The last argument of kings; i. e., war.
ultima thule. [L.] The furthest land or limit.
ultra vires. [L.] In excess of one's legal powers.
una voce. [L.] With once voice; unanimously.
unter den linden. [Ger.] Under the lime-trees, a famous street in Berlin.
unter vier augen. [Ger.] Between four eyes; i. e., **tête-à-tête.**
usque ad aras. [L.] To the very altars; to the last extremity.
usque ad nauseam. [L.] To the point of disgust.
ut infra. [L.] As below.
ut supra. [L.] As above.

V

vade mecum. [L.] "Go with me;" i. e., a guide or handbook, indispensable to the traveller.
vae victis. [L.] Woe to the conquered.
vale. [L.] Farewell.
veni, vidi, vici. [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered.
ventre-à-terre. [Fr.] At full gallop; at break-neck speed.
verbum sat sapienti. [L.] A word to the wise is sufficient.
vetturino. [It.] A hackman.
via media. [L.] A middle course.
vice versa. [L.] The terms being exchanged; the reverse.
vide ut supra. [L.] See what is stated above.
vient de paraître. [Fr.] Just published, or, just out.
vi et armis. [L.] By force and arms; by main force.
villegiatura. [It.] A summer vacation.
vedi Napoli e poi mori. [It.] See Naples and then die.
vincit omnia veritas. [L.] Truth conquers all things.
vinculum matrimonii. [L.] The bond of matrimony.
vis-à-vis. [Fr.] Opposite; face to face.
vive la bagatelle! [Fr.] Success to trifles! Trifling forever!
vogue la galère. [Fr.] Let come what may.
voilà tout. [Fr.] That is all.
voir rouge. [Fr.] To see red; to be in an ungovernable rage.

W

wagon-lit. [Fr.] A sleeping-car.
wanderjahr. [Ger.] A wander-year; a year of travel.
wanderlust. [Ger.] The love of travel; the nomadic instinct.
Wacht am Rhein. [Ger.] The Watch on the Rhine.
wie gewöhnlich. [Ger.] As usual.
wohlgeboren. [Ger.] Well born; of good birth.

Z

zeit ist geld. [Ger.] Time is money.
zeitung. [Ger.] Newspaper.

A Dictionary of Commercial and Legal Terms.

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A

A. On endorsements = Audited, Accepted, or Approved.
a, @. = at; as 5 yds. @ 24 cts.

A_1. Originally a symbol used by Lloyd's Register of British Shipping, in which the hull is rated by letters, the equipment by figures.

Abandonment. In marine insurance, the giving up to the insurers of property partly destroyed, with the purpose of claiming full insurance.

Abatement. An amount deducted; a discount; removal of a nuisance.

Abeyance. Suspense, as an unsettled estate held in abeyance.

Abrogate. To repeal, annul; abolish; destroy.

Abstract. Abridgment or summary of a document.

Acceptance. Agreement to terms proposed; engagement to pay, made by the person on whom a draft, bill of exchange, or other order is drawn. The order when it has been accepted.

Acceptance supra Protest or for Honor. Agreement to pay a note or bill protested to preserve the honor of the maker or endorser.

Acceptor. The one who accepts a draft, bill of exchange or other order.

Accession. Acquiring.

Accessory. One who instigates, abets, or aids the offense of another.

Accident Insurance. Insurance against personal injury by accident.

Accommodation Endorser. One who endorses accommodation paper.

Accommodation Paper. Commercial paper not founded on an actual trade transaction but drawn in order to be discounted for the benefit of one or all of the drawers, acceptors or endorsers.

Accord and Satisfaction. Settlement of a claim by agreement to accept one thing in place of the originally claimed.

Account (Acct., a/c). A statement of business dealings between individuals or firms.

Account Current. A running account; a statement of transactions between firms or individuals, generally in the form of a summary of debits and credits.

Account Sales. The itemized statement of a broker or commission agent to his principal, showing the quantity of goods sold, prices, charges, commissions and net proceeds.

Accountant. An expert examiner or adjuster of accounts.

Accroach. To attempt to use power without authority.

Accrue. To increase; be due.

Acknowledge. To admit the receipt of correspondence, remittance or order.

Acknowledgment. A receipt. A formal declaration made before a competent officer by one who executes an instrument that it is his voluntary act.

Acquittance. A written receipt or discharge from all claims in full.

Act. A formal writing expressing what has been done. The enactment by a legislative body or court.

Act of God. A physical cause of injury which cannot be prevented by

human means, such as tempest, lightning, earthquake, etc.

Action. A suit or process at law.

Adjudicate. To settle by legal process.

Adjustment. Settlement of legal claims and disputed accounts.

Ad Litem. [Lat.] For a law suit. A term applied to a guardian or representative of a widow or other person not competent to appear personally before a court.

Administer. To settle an estate.

Administrator (Admr.), Administratix (Admx.). An officer appointed by the court to settle the estate of an intestate or in the absence of a qualified executor.

Admiralty Court. A court having jurisdiction in maritime questions.

Ad Valorem. [Lat.] According to value. Ad Valorem duties are estimated on the basis of the value of the imported article, not according to weight, measure, etc. (specific duties).

Advance. Rise in value. To pay or furnish money before it is due.

Adventure. A speculation. The shipment of goods on shipper's own account.

Adventure, Bill of. A declaration signed by the master of a ship which carries goods at the owner's risk.

Adventure in Co. Shipment of goods at joint risk of shipper and consignee.

Adverse Possession. The holding of real property contrary to the claim of another.

Advice. Commercial notice sent by letter, called Letter of Advice.

Affiant. One who makes an affidavit.

Affidavit. A written declaration under oath.

Affiliation. The determining of the paternity of a child.

Affinity. Relationship by marriage.

Affreightment. The hiring a ship for transportation of goods.

Age of Consent. The age at which minors may enter into a valid contract of marriage.

Agency. The relation to his principal of one authorized to act for another.

Agent. One who acts for another.

Aggravation. A circumstance which enhances crime or increases danger.

Agio. [Ital.] Difference in value between current and standard moneys, as between bank notes and gold.

Agiotage. Speculation on the fluctuation of public securities.

Agrarian. Relating to land or its tenure.

Agreement. A contract or bargain.

Alias. [Lat.] Otherwise. An assumed name.

Alien. One of foreign birth not naturalized in the country of his residence and owing allegiance to a foreign power.

Alienate. To transfer property.

Alienation. Conveyance of title.

Alienation Clause. In fire insurance policies, a clause rendering the policy void if the property insured is sold or transferred.

Alimony. In divorce law, a provision made by the court from her husband's income or estate for the support of a wife.

Aliquot Part. A number contained an exact number of times in a larger number.

Allegation. A statement of what a party undertakes to prove. The charge undertaken to be proved.

Allegiance. The obligation due from a citizen to his government.

Allonge. [Fr.] A slip of paper attached to a note or bill of exchange to allow space for more endorsements.

Allotment Ticket. An order for the payment of a specific portion of a seaman's wages to his family at stated intervals during a voyage.

Allow. To concede, discount, deduct.

Allowance. Deduction from weight or amount. Sailor's rations.

Alloy. [Fr.] Baser metal compounded with a finer. The union of different metals. In coinage, gold is alloyed with silver or copper; silver with nickel, brass or copper.

Alluvium. The gradual increase of the shore of a stream formed by deposits carried by the water.

Amotion. A turning away or removal.

Amount Gross. The sum total or aggregate.

Amount Net. The sum total less deductions for expenses, discount, or charges.

Ancestor. In law the term includes collaterals as well as lineals.

Anchorage. A spot where ships may anchor safely. A toll or fee for anchoring.

Ancillary. Auxiliary.
Anker. A foreign liquid measure of about ten gallons.
Annex. To take for permanent holding; fixtures are annexed to the realty.
Annuity. A sum of money paid yearly or at fixed intervals.
Annul. To make void.
Answer. To reply; be responsible for. In law, a reply to a charge.
Antedate. To date] before the true time.
Appeal. In law, to apply for a review of a cause.
Appearance. In law, the coming into court or formal submitting to a court's jurisdiction by a person summoned.
Appellate Court. A court having power to review the decisions of lower courts.
Apply. To dispose of, as to apply funds in payment of a note.
Appraise. To place a value on property.
Appraiser. One who appraises. A government officer who fixes the value of dutiable articles.
Appreciate. To increase in value.
Apprentice. One legally bound out to another to learn a trade.
Appropriation. A government grant of money for a specific purpose.
Approval. A sale on approval is conditional on the approval of the purchaser, who may return the goods if not satisfactory.
Appurtenance. In law, a thing or right that goes with the land, as a right of way.
Arbitration. The adjustment of disputed points by disinterested persons chosen by the contending parties.
Arbitration of Exchange. Computation of the difference in rates of exchange among bankers in three or more countries, to discover whether it is more profitable to forward money directly or indirectly.
Arrest. To take a person or property into legal custody.
Arson. The malicious burning of a building or of a ship.
Article. A single piece of goods. A written agreement or contract, as articles of co-partnership. Division of a document.
Articles of War. A code of rules and regulations for the government of army and navy.
Assault. A civil and criminal offense, consisting in the attempt or offer to do bodily hurt.
Assay. To test the proportion of alloy in metals.
Assess. To value; to fix a rate; to levy a tax or share of expenses.
Assets. Resources available for the payment of debts; opposed to liabilities.
Assign. To transfer or make over property or rights to another.
Assignee. One to whom an assignment is made. A trustee for the creditors of a bankrupt estate or insolvent debtor.
Assignment. A transfer of property to an assignee.
Assignor. One who assigns property.
Assizes. [Eng.] The sessions of a court for jury trials held periodically in the various counties of England.
Association. A body of men. A business or stock company.
Assortment. A quantity of goods varying in quality.
Assumpsit. An undertaking based on a consideration. An action to recover damages for breach of contract.
Assurance. See insurance.
Attachment. A seizure made by order of a court to bring property or a person into its custody.
Attest. To certify, witness by signature.
Attorn. To agree to become tenant to one not the original landlord but who claims the reversion.
Attorney. An agent legally appointed by another. An officer of the court. A counselor.
Attorney, Power of. Written authority empowering one person to act for another.
Attorney General. The chief law officer of the government.
Attorney in Fact. One acting under power of attorney.
Auction. Public sale of property to the highest bidder.
Audit. To examine and certify accounts and vouchers.
Auditor. One authorized to examine accounts. An officer of the United States Treasury.
Aver. To declare or assert formally.
Average. Mean value or quality. A

fair sample. Equitable distribution of expense or loss. Formerly a charge in addition to freight paid by the shipper to the ship's master for care of the goods.

Average, General. In marine insurance, a proportionate charge on ship and goods to cover the necessary sacrifice of a part.

Average, Particular. The loss sustained by partial damage of ship alone, or of cargo alone, arising from ordinary wear and tear or mishaps and not involving the general safety.

Average, Petty. Small charges, such as pilotage, port charges, and the like, borne in part by ship and in part by cargo.

Average of Payments. The method of determining the time when the payment of one sum may be made of several sums due at different dates without loss to either party.

Avoid. In law, to nullify, annul.

Avulsion. Lands removed by the sudden action of water from one estate and added to another.

Award. A decision by arbitration.

B

Bail. To set free by becoming surety for the appearance in court of the person to be tried. The amount pledged.

Bailee. One to whom goods are delivered under a contract of bailment.

Bailment. The delivery of goods to another in trust for some purpose.

Bailor. One who delivers goods under a contract of bailment.

Balance (Bal.). Difference necessary to make the two sides of an account equal. Weighing scales.

Balance Account. An account made up of balances of different accounts. A brief summary of the condition of a business.

Balance Sheet. A paper showing a summary of open accounts.

Balance of Trade. The difference in value between the total exports and imports of a country.

Ballast. Weight used to steady a ship. To load with ballast instead of cargo.

Bale. A corded package of goods for transportation.

Banco. In some parts of Europe, the difference between bank value and depreciated current value of money.

Bank. An institution for the deposit, discount and circulation of money.

Bankable. Receivable at par at a bank.

Bank Bill or Note. A promissory note printed by the government and issued by national banks, used as money, and payable on demand.

Bankbook. Passbook of a bank in which deposits are recorded and paid checks entered.

Bank Draft. A bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another bank.

Bank Hours. Usually from 9 or 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Bankrupt. One unable to pay his debts. One who fails in business.

Bankruptcy. The condition of being adjudged bankrupt by the court.

Bank Stock. Shares in a banking company. Paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

Bar. A final defense. A plea defeating an action. The whole body of licensed lawyers. The legal profession.

Bargain. A stipulation. An agreement of sale.

Barratry. In maritime law, breach of duty or trust by master or crew, as against owners or insurers. In common law, the malicious encouragement of litigation.

Barrel. A measure of capacity, containing 31½ gallons, wine measure; 30 gallons, beer measure; 32 gallons, ale measure; 196 pounds of flour; 224 pounds of butter; 200 pounds of pork or beef. The dry barrel is not a legalized measure.

Barrel Bulk. In freight measurement 5 cubic feet.

Barrister. The title of a lawyer practicing in the higher courts of England and Ireland.

Barter. To exchange goods for another kind of goods instead of money.

Base Court. An inferior court, not one of record.

Battery. The actual doing of the personal hurt attempted by assault.

Bear. A speculator who strives to depress the price of stocks.

Bearer. One who holds and presents a note, bill, check or draft for payment. Negotiable paper drawn payable to bearer need not be endorsed.

Bench. The seat for judges. The court. The whole body of judges as distinguished from the bar.

Bench Warrant. A warrant issued by a superior court judge.

Beneficiary. The person to whom a life insurance policy is made payable. The person for whose benefit another holds title to real estate.

Bequeath. To give by will.

Bequest. The act of giving by will. The thing given by will.

Bill. A statement of accounts due. A general term for negotiable paper. In law, the statement of particulars.

Bill Book. An account kept in bookkeeping of notes, drafts, and bills of exchange.

Billhead. A printed form of bills, with business address.

Bill of Discovery. Application to a court of equity to compel a party to an action to disclose facts or documents in his possession.

Bill of Entry. An account of goods entered at the custom-house for importation or exportation.

Bill of Exceptions. A written statement of exceptions to the decision of a court.

Bill of Exchange. A written order for the payment of money, usually drawn on a person living in a foreign country.

Bill, Domestic or Inland. A bill of exchange payable in the country where drawn; usually termed draft.

Bill of Lading. A written statement of goods received for transportation, signed by the carrier's agent, and given to the shipper.

Bill of Parcels. An account given by seller to buyer of the value of goods bought. Sometimes used for invoice.

Bill of Particulars. A document detailing the demands for which an action is brought.

Bill of Sale (B S). A written agreement under seal transferring ownership of personal property.

Bills Payable. Bills Receivable. Commercial paper called bills receivable by the holder, and bills payable by the one who is to pay them.

Blackmail. Extortion of money by threats.

Blank Credit. Authorization to draw money on account without limitation of the amount.

Blank Endorsement. Endorsement which does not specify the person to whom payment is to be made.

Blockade. To obstruct an enemy's port.

Board of Trade. An association of business men for the regulation and advancement of commercial interests.

Bona Fide. [Lat.] In good faith.

Bond. A legal document by which a person binds himself to pay money or perform a certain act under penalty of paying a specified sum.

Bond Creditor. A creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

Bond Debt. A debt contracted under obligation of a bond.

Bonded Goods. Goods stored in bonded warehouses or bonded cars, on which bonds instead of cash have been given for import duties or internal revenue.

Bonded Warehouse. A building owned by approved persons who have given bonds or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; used for storing dutiable merchandise until the duties are paid or the goods re-shipped without entry.

Bondsman. One who gives security for another.

Bonus. A premium given on a loan or for a favor shown.

Book Debts. Accounts charged on the books.

Bookkeeper. One in charge of mercantile accounts.

Bookkeeping, Single Entry. A simple system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction. Used chiefly in retail business.

Bookkeeping, Double Entry. The system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

Borough. An incorporated village or town not a city.

Bottomry. The act of pledging a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship. If the ship is lost, the lender loses the whole amount of his loan.

Bought and Sold Notes. Memoranda given by a broker to his principal announcing particulars of the purchase or sale of commodities for

the account of the principal.

Bounty. A bonus or premium given to encourage a special industry or as an inducement to enter public service.

Brand. A mark of designation; a trade-mark, device, or name; a particular class of goods.

Breach. Violation of an agreement.

Breadstuffs. Any kind of grain, corn or meal from which bread is made.

Breakage. The allowance made by a shipper for loss caused by the destruction of fragile wares.

Breaking Bulk. Opening packages of goods in transit.

Breaking in. In law, any violent act technically constituting burglary.

Brief. A concise legal summary or statement of a client's case, or of a law argument.

Broker. An agent or factor; a middleman paid by commission.

Bull. A speculator who strives to raise the value of stocks.

Bullion. Uncoined gold or silver.

Burden of Proof. The obligation resting on a person asserting a fact to prove it.

Burglary. Breaking into a house at night with felonious intent.

Bushel. A dry measure, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep inside; its capacity is 2,150.42 cubic inches.

By-Bidder. In auctions, one employed to make bids in order to raise the price of articles to be sold.

By-Laws. Private regulations made by a corporation or municipality for its government.

C

Cabinet. The advisory council of a sovereign or president. The body of ministers who direct the government.

Calculate. To determine by reckoning.

Call. A demand for payment of instalments due on stock or unpaid contributions. A request to holders of bonds drawn for redemption to present them for payment on a certain date, after which interest ceases. In the Stock Exchange, the privilege to claim delivery of a specified amount of stock at a time and price fixed.

Cancel. To cross out, obliterate anything written (often by stamp or punch); to annul, set aside.

Canon. A rule of ecclesiastical law.

Capias. [Lat.] A writ commanding an officer of the law to take into custody the person named in the writ.

Capital. Money or property invested in business; amount of assets.

Capitalist. One having property to invest; a man of wealth.

Capital Offense. An offense punishable by death.

Capital Stock. The aggregate amount of funds or property invested in a corporation. The total value of stock at par.

Capitation. A poll tax.

Carat, Karat. A measure of weight (= 3⅕ grains) for gold and precious stones. The measure of the proportionate fineness of gold, pure gold being rated at 24 carats.

Cargo. Merchandise laden on a ship for transportation.

Carrier. One who transports goods or persons for hire.

Cartage. The amount paid for carting goods.

Carte Blanche. [Fr.] Free or unlimited powers.

Case. A box for holding goods or merchandise; the amount of its contents. In law, an action or suit.

Case, Action on the. A general common law form of action.

Cash. Ready money; gold, silver, bank-notes, usually including checks and drafts.

Cash Book. A book registering money paid in and out.

Cash Sales. Sales for cash in distinction to sales on credit.

Cashier. One in charge of the money of a business house or bank.

Cassation. [Fr.] Annulling, reversal.

Casualty Insurance. Accident insurance.

Caveat. [Lat.] A legal notice filed to prevent a proceeding except after notice. In patent law a caveat entitles an inventor to notice of competing applications for patents during one year.

Caveat Emptor. [Lat.] Let the buyer beware. A phrase embodying the principle that a purchaser buys

at his own risk, except for the ordinary legal protection.

Certificate. A writing testifying to some fact. A voucher, as, a certificate of deposit, a certificate of stock.

Certified Check. A check accepted as valid by the bank on which it is drawn. The amount represented by a certified check is withdrawn from the depositor's account and held to meet payment of the check.

Cestui que Trust. [Fr.] One having the equitable interest in property legally held by a trustee.

Challenge. An objection made by the defense or plaintiff to a juror.

Chamber of Commerce. An association of merchants for the encouragement of commercial interests.

Champerty. An agreement on the part of a person to aid in carrying on a suit in which he has no legal interest in return for a share in the thing sued for.

Chancellor. A judge of a Court of Chancery.

Chancery. In England, a court of equity forming a division of the High Court of Justice. In the United States, a Court of Equity.

Charge. A statement by a judge to a jury instructing them in regard to the legal principles involved in the case.

Charter. A government grant empowering a corporation to do business and defining its rights and privileges. The letting or hiring of a vessel.

Charter Party. A written contract for the hire of a vessel for a given voyage.

Chattel. Any kind of property except real estate.

Chattel Mortgage. A mortgage of property other than real property to secure a payment.

Check, Cheque. An order on a bank by a depositor for payment of money.

Check Book. A printed book of blank checks.

Check Clerk. One who examines accounts of other clerks. A bank clerk who enters up checks.

Chose. In law, personal property.

Chose in Action. Personal property to which one has a right enforceable by legal process, but not actual possession.

Chose in Possession. Personal property of which one has actual possession.

Circuit. A judicial district for the administration of law by visiting judges.

Circuit Court. A court sitting successively in different places in its circuit.

Circular. An advertising notice.

Circular Note. A note or letter of credit issued by bankers for the accommodation of travelers, requesting correspondents at different places to pay money on demand.

Circumstantial Evidence. Evidence establishing facts which in common experience tend to prove another fact indirectly.

Civil Action. One involving private rights, not a criminal proceeding.

Civil Court. A court for the trial of civil actions.

Civil Death. The legal status of a living person who has by law forfeited his civil rights, as a convict.

Civil Law. The body of law of a state regulating the civil rights and relations of citizens, as distinguished from military law. The whole system of Roman law. The body of private law developed from the Roman law.

Civil Marriage. One performed by a civil officer, and not by a clergyman.

Civil Rights Act. An act of Congress in 1875 providing for equal enjoyment by all persons, without regard to race, of hotels, public conveyances, etc.

Civil Rights Bill. A bill passed by Congress in 1866 securing equal civil and political rights to all citizens, irrespective of race and previous condition of slavery.

Civil Service. That performed for a state, other than military, naval, legislative and judicial.

Civil Service Act. An act of 1871 under which the President has power to fix qualifications and rules for entering the civil service.

Civil Service Commission. A commission of three members appointed by the President to control appointments to the civil service.

Claims, Court of. A court for the settlement of claims against the state.

Clearance. A Custom House cer-

tificate that a ship has been cleared.

Clearing. Entering a ship at the Custom House and obtaining permission to sail, and the necessary legal papers. In banking, exchange of checks and settling balances.

Clearing House. A banking exchange for the convenience of daily settlements. Drafts and checks are exchanged without presentation at each of the banks represented and a balance is struck, which alone is paid in cash.

Closed Shop. One in which non-union workers are not employed.

C. O. D. Cash or collect on delivery; a method of payment for goods not paid for when purchased.

Code. A systematized body of statute law, as the civil code, penal code. A system of signals or abbreviations.

Collateral. Of the same ancestry but not in lineal descent. A grandson is of lineal, a nephew of collateral descent.

Collateral Security, or Collateral. Pledges of stock, notes, or chattels, as security for payment of indebtedness.

Collector. One authorized to receive money for another. The chief officer of a Custom House.

Commerce. The business of exchanging commodities. Mercantile business in general. In a restricted sense, the shipping belonging to a country.

Commerce, Court of. A court established in 1910 to adjudicate causes arising from the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Commercial Law. The body of law relating to commerce.

Commercial Paper. Bills of exchange, drafts, and notes given in the course of trades.

Commission. A percentage given for the sale or purchase of goods, or for the transaction of business. The authority by which one person transacts business for another. The certificate conferring military or naval rank. A body of men authorized to perform a certain work.

Commission Broker. An agent who buys or sells on commission.

Commissioner. One holding a commission.

Commissioner of Deeds. An attorney or notary authorized to take acknowledgment and administer oaths.

Commitment. Sending to prison. The court order directing the imprisonment of a person.

Common Carrier. One who, as a business, conveys goods or passengers.

Common Law. The ordinary law of a community. Unwritten law, based upon the precedent of usage, as distinguished from written or statute law.

Common Law Marriage. One entered into by consent of a man and woman without civil or ecclesiastical sanction.

Common Pleas, Court of. In some states, a court having jurisdiction in ordinary civil suits.

Common Stock. Ordinary stock not participating in the special advantages of preferred stock.

Company. An association in business. A joint stock concern. A term used in a firm name to designate other partners not specifically named.

Competency. In law, fitness to be heard in court. Authority of a legal officer.

Complaint. A formal statement of charges in a legal action.

Composition Adjustment. Settlement of a debt by payment of a certain percentage.

Compound. To settle a claim by receiving or paying only part of the amount. To undertake, for a consideration, not to prosecute an offender.

Compound Interest. Interest on principal and accrued interest.

Compromise. To agree upon a settlement based on mutual concessions.

Condition Prece'dent. In law, a provision to be fulfilled before an instrument takes effect.

Condition Subsequent. A provision contemplating the extinguishment of a right established in an instrument because of some possible future event.

Consideration. Value received; an equivalent for the act of another.

Consign. To send goods to another for sale or for his own use, or to be cared for.

Consignee. One to whom goods are sent.

Consignment. Goods sent to another

Consignor. One who sends goods to another.

Consols. The funded government securities of England.

Constitution. A document embodying the principles and fundamental rules of a nation, state, or society.

Constitutional Law. The body of law concerned with the interpretation of constitutions.

Consul. A government agent of one country residing in a city of a foreign country to guard trade interests and the rights of citizens of his country.

Contempt of Court. Disobedience to the rules or orders of a court. Disrespect of court.

Contra. [Lat.] On the opposite side.

Contraband. Prohibited goods or merchandise. Smuggled.

Contraband of War. Articles which by international law may not be provided to belligerents, as munitions or arms.

Contract. An enforceable agreement. A bargain.

Contractor. One who engages to do certain work or furnish goods at fixed rates. A public supply agent.

Contributory Negligence. In law, such negligence on the part of one injured as to form part of the cause of injury.

Conversion. In law, appropriation or unauthorized assumption of rights over another's property. The change from real to personal or personal to real property.

Conveyance. Transference of property. The written instrument by which property is transferred.

Cooperage. Charge for cooper's work on casks or barrels.

Copartnership. The same as partnership.

Copyright. The right granted by government to an author to control the publication of his work.

Corner. The buying up of a large quantity of a commodity to raise the price.

Coroner. A municipal or county official charged with the investigation of deaths apparently due to violence.

Corporation. A group of persons considered in law as a single individual.

Costs. Expenses of litigation imposed by the court, usually on the losing party to a suit.

Counsel. A legal adviser in charge of the conduct of a case.

Count. An individual complete charge in a pleading.

Counter Claim. A claim introduced by the defendant as an offset to the claim of the plaintiff.

Counter Entry. An entry in a contrary sense.

Counterfeit. A forgery. A spurious bank bill.

County Court. A court having jurisdiction within the limits of a county.

Coupon. [Fr.] A certificate of interest attached to bonds or stock, to be detached when due.

Course of Exchange. The sums paid by merchants for bills of exchange in order to make remittances to another country.

Court Martial. A court of officers for the trial of military or naval offenses.

Covenant. A promise contained in a sealed instrument.

Coverture. The legal status of a married woman.

Credentials. Testimonials giving authority.

Credit (Cr.). Trust. The reputation for reliability in meeting obligations; financial standing. The time given for payment for purchases made on trust. In accounts, acknowledgment of value received or transferred, the opposite of debit.

Creditor (Cr.). One to whom money or value is owed. One giving credit.

Criminal Law. The body of law relating to criminal cases, as opposed to Civil Law.

The Curbstone (or **Curb**). A place where brokers who have not seats in the Stock Exchange transact their business in the open street.

Curbstone Broker. A broker who is not a member of the regular Stock Exchange.

Currency. The circulating medium of a country; that which passes for money.

Current. Of money, circulating freely. Of accounts, now running.

Curtesy. The estate of a husband in the lands of his deceased wife if a living child has been born to them.

Custom House. A building where duties are paid and ships entered and cleared.

Customs. Duties imposed on goods exported or imported.

D

Damages. Money compensation for injury received.

Date. Day of the month and year.

Day book. A book for recording daily transactions.

Days of Grace. The time, usually three days, allowed for payment of notes or bills after the time specified has elapsed.

Debase. To lessen in value; as, a debased coinage.

Debenture. A Custom House certificate entitling an exporter to a drawback on duties paid.

Debit (Dr.). To make debtor. The opposite of credit. A charge entered.

Debtor (Dr.). One who owes; the opposite of creditor.

Declaration. In law, the full statement of the plaintiff's claim. A statement accepted from a witness instead of an oath.

Declare. To announce (a dividend). To make a statement of dutiable or taxable property.

Decline. To decrease in value.

Decree. A decision or judgment given by a court of equity, probate, divorce or admiralty.

Deed. A sealed legal instrument, transferring property, usually land.

De Facto. [Lat.]. In fact; actual.

Defalcation. Misappropriation of money; embezzlement.

Default. Failure to pay a debt. Failure to appear in court when called. Judgment by default may be entered against a defendant who neglects to appear.

Defeasance. A condition the fulfillment of which renders a contract void.

Defendant. The one against whom a suit or action is made.

Defense. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's action.

Deficiency Bill. A legislative act providing funds to meet a deficiency.

Deficit. [Lat.] A lack of funds to balance accounts. A falling short.

De Jure. [Lat.] By right or legal title, as distinguished from de facto.

Del Credere. [Ital.] An extra commission given an agent in consideration of his guaranteeing the solvency of those with whom he deals on credit.

Delivery. The act of putting property legally in another's possession.

De Lunatico Inquirendo. [Lat.] A writ providing for the investigation of the mental condition of one alleged to be mentally unsound.

Demand. Presentation of a claim for payment.

Demise. To convey an estate in real property by will or lease.

Denial. In law, the contradiction of the allegations of the opposing party.

Demurrage. Detention of a vessel beyond the time allowed by a charter party. The payment made by the shipper for such detention.

Demurrer. In law, a pleading which grants the truth of the facts alleged, but denies that they are sufficient, or alleges some defect.

Deponent. One who makes oath as to the truth of a written statement.

Deposit. To place in the care of another, especially to leave money with a bank subject to order. Payment on account.

Deposition. Testimony, especially in written form, under oath, to be used in place of oral testimony.

Depot. A place of storage. A warehouse for goods, etc. A railway station.

Depreciate. To decrease in value.

Derelict. Property, especially a ship or cargo, abandoned by the owner.

Deteriorate. To decrease in value.

Deviation. The voluntary departure without necessity of a ship from the regular course of the voyage insured.

Devise. To grant by will, especially of real estate.

Direct Evidence. Evidence which proves a fact directly, as the testimony of an eye-witness.

Director. One of the managers of a company or corporation.

Disability. Lack of qualification. Incapacity to perform a legal act.

Disaffirmance. Canceling a voidable contract.

Discharge. To execute or perform a duty. To pay a debt. To unload a ship.

Discontinuance. The abandonment of a legal proceeding by the plaintiff or through his neglect.

Discount. A deduction from or allowance on a price or account. Payment of interest in advance. Bank discount is the interest on the face of

a bill or note from the date of discount until maturity. True discount is the interest which added to the present worth equals the face value.

Discount Broker. One who discounts commercial paper.

Discount Day. The special day of the week appointed by a bank for discounting notes.

Disfranchise. To deprive of citizen's rights. To dispossess a member of a corporation.

Dishonor. Failure to pay a draft or obligation when due.

Dissolution. Breaking up of a partnership.

Dissolve. In law, to discharge, release, annul.

Distrain. To levy a distress.

Distress. The seizing of personal property to enforce payment of an obligation.

District Court. A subordinate court with jurisdiction in special cases.

Dividend. Proportional payment of profits to a stockholder. Payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate.

Divisible Contract. One in which certain agreements are valid and others invalid.

Divorce. The legal separation of husband and wife.

Dockage. Charges for the use of a dock. Docking facilities.

Docket. A digest or abstract. A list of cases before a court.

Domestic. Not foreign. Of home production.

Domicile. A place of permanent and legal residence.

Dormant. Suspended, not acted on, as a title.

Double-Eagle, a twenty-dollar gold piece.

Dower. The right of a widow to a life interest in one-third of all real estate owned by her husband at any time after marriage.

Draft. An order to pay money. A rough copy. A deduction from gross weight. The number of feet a ship sinks in the water.

Draw. To make a draft. To call for funds.

Drawback. An allowance or return of money paid, especially of duties.

Drawee. The one on whom a draft or bill is drawn.

Drawer. The maker of a draft or bill of exchange.

Drayage. Cartage.

Drummer. A traveling salesman; commercial traveler.

Dry Goods. Textile fabrics.

Due. Owing.

Due Bill. A written acknowledgment of debt, not negotiable.

Dun. To press for payment.

Dunnage. Loose material laid on the bottom of a ship's hold or stowed between barrels and cases to prevent injury to cargo.

Duplicate. A copy. A second article of the same kind. In law, a reproduction of an instrument having the validity of an original.

Duress. Personal restraint, compulsion, confinement.

Duty. Government tax on exports or imports.

E

Eagle. A ten dollar gold piece.

Earnest. A payment made by the buyer to bind a bargain.

Easement. The right to the use of another's land.

E. & O. E. Abbreviation for "Errors and Omissions Excepted."

Effects. Personal property.

Ejectment. Dispossession, eviction. An action to recover possession of real property.

Emancipation Proclamation. The proclamation issued on Jan. 1, 1863, by President Lincoln declaring the freedom of slaves within the territory in rebellion.

Embargo. An order of a government forbidding ships to enter or leave its ports.

Embezzle. To appropriate fraudulently money entrusted to one's care.

Emblements. Growing crops which have been sown or planted, and their profits.

Eminent Domain. The right of a government to take private property for public use, with compensation to the owner.

Employer's Liability Insurance. Insurance against loss caused by injury to an employee.

Emporium. A place of trade, commercial centre.

Enabling Act. A statute making lawful an act otherwise not lawful.

Enact. To make valid as a law.

Endorse, Indorse. To sign one's name on the back of a commercial or legal paper for the purpose of certifying, guaranteeing, or transferring.

Endorsee. One in whose favor endorsement is made.

Endorsement in Blank. See Blank Endorsement.

Endorsement in Full. See Full Endorsement.

Endowment. Property or funds settled on an institution for its support.

Endowment Insurance. A form of life insurance under which a fixed sum is paid after a specified term.

Engross. To copy in manuscript.

Engrosser. One who obtains control of the market in a commodity by purchasing the whole or a large part of the supply.

Enjoin. To forbid by judicial order.

Entail. To limit the succession of real property to certain descendants.

Entire Contract. One under which all the agreements must be performed to fulfill the contract.

Entrepot. A place where goods in transit are deposited without paying duty.

Entry. Making a record. An item. Taking legal possession of real property. Entering feloniously, which, with breaking, constitutes burglary. Depositing a ship's papers with the Custom House.

Equitable Estate. Interest in property legally held by trustees.

Equity. A branch of jurisprudence, supplementing the common law. The interest retained by a mortgagor in property mortgaged by him. An equitable right.

Equity of Redemption. The right of a mortgagor to redeem forfeited property within a given time.

Escheat. The lapsing of lands to the state in default of legal heirs.

Escrow. A deed or bond given to a third person to be delivered to the grantee when a certain condition has been fulfilled.

Estate. An interest in property.

Estoppel. A rule of law barring the assertion of a fact or the performance of an act inconsistent with previous acts or declarations.

Evict. To eject legally.

Evidence. Testimony submitted in a legal investigation and accepted as a proper means of ascertaining a fact.

Examiner. A Custom House officer who compares goods with invoices.

Exchange. The process of remitting money values by means of bills and drafts. The discount or premium arising from the purchase or sale of different classes of values. A place where merchants meet to transact business.

Exchange Broker. One who deals in bills of exchange.

Exchequer. A treasury. Finances.

Excise. Internal revenue tax.

Execution. Finishing. Signing and sealing a legal instrument. A written direction given to an officer authorizing him to enforce a judgment.

Executor, fem. **Executrix.** A person appointed in a will to carry out its provisions.

Executory. To be performed in the future.

Exhibit. A voucher or document presented in court and marked to be used as evidence.

Ex parte. [Lat.] In legal proceedings, on one side only. In the absence of one party, or without his knowledge.

Export. To send goods abroad in the course of trade.

Exports. Goods exported.

Ex post facto. [Lat.] Retroactive. An ex post facto law is one which makes criminal an act performed previously and which was innocent when performed. In the United States such laws are unconstitutional.

Express. Definitely stated; not implied.

Express. The business of transporting goods and money by a common carrier with greater care and rapidity than by freight.

Extension. A further allowance of time given by a creditor to a debtor for payment.

Extradition. The delivery by one government or authority of a person accused of crime to another having jurisdiction over him.

F

Face. The amount for which a note is drawn.

Fac-simile. [Lat.] An exact copy.

Fact, Question of. In law, a question of the reality of any occurrence or condition, usually left to the jury, in distinction to questions of law, decided by the court.

Factor. A mercantile agent; a commission merchant; a consignee.

Factorage. The commission of a factor.

Facture. An invoice or bill of goods.

Fail. To become bankrupt; to suspend payment.

Fall. Decrease in value.

False Imprisonment. Interference with personal liberty contrary to law.

False Pretenses. Misstatements in regard to past facts made with intent to defraud.

Fancy Goods. Light fabrics, ribbons, laces, etc.

Farthing. The fourth part of an English penny, worth half a cent.

Fee. An estate in the inheritance of land. A charge legally fixed for the services of a public official. Charge of a professional man.

Fee Simple. Absolute ownership of real estate.

Fee Tail. An estate in land limited to specified heirs.

Felony. An offense graver than a misdemeanor, as burglary, homicide, rape, etc.

Fidelity Insurance. Insurance against loss by the dishonesty of an employee.

Fiduciary. Holding in trust. A trustee.

File. A collection of papers arranged in an orderly manner. To deliver any paper to a legal officer. To place on file.

Finance. Funds. Public money. Revenue.

Financier. One skilled in money matters.

Fire Insurance. Insurance of fire risks.

Firm. The title under which two or more persons carry on business. A partnership.

First Mortgage. The first of two or more mortgages on the same property, constituting a lien that must be satisfied before a second mortgage is.

Fiscal. Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue, or to finances in general. The fiscal year is the year by which accounts are reckoned.

Five-Forties. United States Bonds, issued during the Civil War, redeemable at any time after five years, payable at not more than forty years after date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Five-Twenties. United States Bonds, redeemable any time after five years, payable twenty years from date, bearing 6 per cent. interest.

Fixture. Anything of an accessory nature annexed to real estate. Anything forming a legal part of real estate.

Flat. Inactive; depressed; dull.

Flat Value. Value without interest or discount.

Floating Debt. An unfunded debt.

Flotsam. Wreckage or goods found floating on the sea.

F. O. B. "Free on board"; delivered free to a carrier, but not including transportation and shipping charges.

Folio. A page number. In bookkeeping, a page of an account book. An established number of words, in the United States generally 100, taken as a unit of measurement or reference.

Footing. The amount of a column of figures.

Force majeure. [Fr.] Superior force. An inevitable accident.

Forced Sale. A compulsory foreclosure or sale of property.

Foreclose. To take possession of property under the conditions of a mortgage.

Foreclosure. The act of foreclosing.

Foreign Bill. A bill of exchange drawn in one country and payable in another.

Forfeiture. Loss of property, etc., as a punishment for negligence or an unlawful act.

Forge. To imitate, counterfeit, or fraudulently fabricate, especially a signature or writing.

Forwarder. One who transmits or forwards goods.

Fractional. Of an amount smaller than the unit.

Fractional Currency. Coin or paper money worth less than the monetary unit.

Franc. The French monetary unit, containing 100 centimes; value 19.3 cents.

Franchise. A statutory right. A right or privilege enforced by government grant.

Franking. The privilege of sending letters free of charge.

Fraud. In law, any intentional deception or concealment by which another is legally damaged.

Free Goods. Goods admitted without an import tax.

Freehold. An estate of inheritance or life estate in real property.

Free Port. A port where ships may load and unload free from duties, or where the duties are the same for all nations.

Free Trade. Trade not restricted by tariff duties or regulations.

Freight. Payment for transportation of goods or hire of a ship; the goods carried.

Full Endorsement. One which specifies the person to whom payment is to be made.

Fund. To make a short time-loan or several loans into a permanent loan bearing interest.

Fundible. Interchangeable. That may be substituted for equal amounts of another thing, as money, grain, etc.

Funds. Ready money; resources. Public securities.

G

Garble. Dust, filth, or refuse removed from spices, drugs, etc.

Garnishee. One on whom a writ of garnishment is served.

Garnishment. A legal notice attaching the property of one person in the hands of another.

Gauge (gāj). To measure the capacity or contents of a cask; a measure or standard.

General Agent. One whose powers are defined by the general nature of his business.

General Average. See Average.

General Court. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, the legislature.

General Delivery. Delivery of mail at a post-office when called for.

General Endorsement. Blank Endorsement.

General Order Store. A place of storage for foreign goods not delivered to a consignee within a specified time.

General Ship. A vessel carrying freight on a particular voyage for any one who may apply.

Good Consideration. One involving only natural love or affection, as opposed to valuable consideration.

Goods. Merchandise. Movable property.

Good Will. The reputation and patronage of an established business.

Grace. See Days of Grace.

Grain. The collective name for cereals.

Grand Jury. A body of citizens summoned to inquire into violations of law and to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to warrant an indictment.

Grant. A written conveyance of property. The land or other value so conveyed.

Grantee. One to whom a grant is made.

Grantor. One who makes a grant.

Great Gross. Twelve gross; 1,728 articles.

Greenbacks. Non-interest-bearing United States notes, as distinct from national bank notes.

Gross. Total, entire, without deductions, as opposed to net. Twelve dozen.

Gross Profit. The gross receipts after deducting expenses of manufacture or purchase.

Gross Ton. 2,240 pounds.

Gross Weight. The weight of merchandise including case or wrapping.

Guarantee. To become responsible for, to answer for. A security. The one to whom a guaranty is made.

Guarantor. One who makes a guaranty.

Guaranty. Security. Surety. An undertaking for the payment of money to another or for the fulfillment of a contract.

Guardian. One who has by nature or by legal appointment the custody of the person or property of another who is actually or legally incompetent to act for himself, as a minor or insane person.

Gunny Bag. A coarse jute sack used for coffee, etc.

H

Habeas Corpus. [Lat.] A writ calling for the production of a person in court, particularly for the purpose of inquiring into the lawfulness of imprisonment.

Habendum. [Lat.] The clause in a deed defining the grantee's estate in the property granted.

Hague Tribunal. A court of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes established at The Hague in 1899.

Harbor Dues. Charges made for use of a harbor.

Harbor Master. An officer responsible for the execution of harbor regulations.

Health Insurance. Insurance indemnifying the insured for loss by sickness.

Hogshead. A large cask, of variable capacity.

Hold. To be in possession of.

Holder. One in possession of a note or bill.

Holding Company. One holding securities of other companies.

Holdings. Any kind of property owned, but particularly stocks and bonds.

Hollow Ware. The trade name for hollow metal or china vessels.

Homestead. Real estate occupied by the owner as a home.

Homestead Act. An act of 1862 under which a settler may occupy not more than 160 acres of public land and acquire title in five years upon the fulfillment of certain conditions.

Homestead Law. A state law exempting the whole or a portion of a homestead from seizure for debt.

Homicide. The killing of a human being. Felonious homicide embraces murder and manslaughter; justifiable and excusable homicide include killing in defense of life, by accident, or from necessity.

Honor. To accept or pay a note, draft, or bill.

Husbandage. The compensation of a ship's husband.

Hypothecate. To pledge as security without transfer of title.

I

Immovables. Land, houses, and fixtures; real estate.

Impanel. To select a body of persons to serve as jurors.

Implied. Inferred, not expressed.

Import. To bring in merchandise from another country, especially in the course of trade.

Importer. One who imports goods.

Imports. Goods brought from a foreign country.

Impost. The government tax on imports. To classify imports for the purpose of assigning the duty.

Inchoate. Incomplete.

Income. Total amount of receipts from all sources; yearly gains.

Income Tax. A tax on the whole income of individuals or corporations, or on the portion in excess of a certain amount.

Incompetent. Not legally qualified.

Incorporate. To form into a corporation.

Indemnify. To make good a loss; to secure against damages.

Indemnity. Exemption from loss; immunity from punishment; freedom; compensation for loss or damages.

Indenture. A mutual agreement or contract between two or more parties. An official document.

Index. An alphabetical list of titles or accounts.

Indictment. The formal accusation of a criminal offense made by a grand jury.

Indorse. See Endorse, etc.

Indulgence. Extension of time for payment or performance of an act granted as a favor.

Infant. One not of full age; a minor.

Information. A criminal charge made usually by a prosecuting officer, not by a grand jury.

Infringe. To trespass upon, violate, make unlawful use of.

Injunction. The act of enjoining. A writ or process requiring a person to do, or restraining him from doing, a specified act.

Inland Bill. One drawn on a person in the same state or country.

Inquest. A judicial inquiry, particularly one made by a jury, as a coroner's inquest.

Inquiry, Court of. A court for the

investigation of charges against officers or privates of the army.

Inquisition. An inquiry made before a jury to ascertain facts or fix responsibility.

In re. [Lat.] In the matter of.

Insolvent. Unable to pay outstanding liabilities; bankrupt.

Installment. A part payment of a sum divided into portions. A part delivery of goods.

Instant (Inst.). Of the present month, as, the 12th inst.

In statu quo. [Lat.] In the same state (as before).

Instrument. A legal document expressing some act, as a deed or contract.

Insurable Interest. An interest in the thing insured which would suffer damage if the event insured against should occur.

Insurance (Ins.). A contract in which one party agrees to pay a specified sum on the death of the insured, or to indemnify him for loss by fire, marine risks, or other causes.

Insurance Broker. One who secures insurance for another.

Interest (Int.). A rate per cent. of money paid for the use of money; a right or share in the ownership of a thing.

Interest Account. In bookkeeping, an account of sums paid and received as interest.

Interlocutory. Intermediate, preliminary, not final, as an interlocutory decree.

Internal Revenue. Government revenue derived from domestic sources.

International Code. A code of signals by means of 26 flags and a pennant adopted in 1902 for communication between vessels at sea.

International Law. The system of laws governing the relations of nations.

International Peace Conference. A conference held in 1899 at The Hague, resulting in the establishment of the Hague Tribunal.

Interstate Commerce Act. An act of Congress passed on Feb. 4, 1887, for the regulation of commerce carried on by railroads between different states.

Interstate Commerce Commission. A commission of seven members appointed by the President, empowered to call for information from carriers, to fix rates, and to prosecute for violations of the law.

Intestate. Not having made a valid will; not disposed of by a valid will. One who dies without a will.

In Transitu (In trans.). [Lat.] In transit; on the road.

Inval'id. Without legal force.

Inventory. A schedule of goods or assets with values. An itemized enumeration of articles; annual account of stock.

Investment. The placing of money in business or securities for the purpose of obtaining profit.

Invoice (Inv.). An account of merchandise shipped to a consignee with prices and charges. The merchandise so sent.

Invoice Book. A book for entering copies of invoices.

Involuntary Bankrupt. One who has been adjudged bankrupt on the petition of his creditors.

Involved. Embarrassed by debt.

I. O. U. (I owe you). An acknowledgment of indebtedness.

Irrelevant. In law, without bearing on the question.

Issue. The first delivery of a negotiable instrument. The quantity sent forth. A legal point to be decided. Offspring, descendant.

J

J/A. Joint account.

Jetsam. Goods thrown into the sea to lighten a vessel in distress.

Jettison. Throwing goods overboard to save a vessel in distress.

Jobber. A wholesaler who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers; a middleman.

Job-lot. An odd assortment of left over goods.

Joint. Shared by two or more persons, as a joint account, joint note, joint estate.

Joint Stock. That held in company; stock formed by the union of several companies.

Joint Stock Company. A form of partnership under which each shareholder may transfer his stock without the consent of the others.

Joint Tenant. One who has unity of possession, title, or interest with others. The survivor takes the whole.

Journal. A book intermediate between Day-Book and Ledger, containing a condensed statement of daily accounts.

Judgment. A judicial decree or decision.

Judgment Debtor. A debtor against whom a judgment has been obtained.

Judgment Note. One on which the holder is empowered to enter judgment without notification to the maker.

Jurat. A certificate added to an affidavit stating when and before whom it was acknowledged.

Jurisdiction. Power to exercise judicial authority.

Jury. A body of men sworn to try a question of fact and render a verdict.

L

Lame Duck. Stock-brokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.

Landlord. One who leases land or buildings to a tenant.

Law Merchant. The body of rules and principles relating to commercial usages. Commercial law.

Lay Days. Days allowed in a charter-party for unloading and loading a vessel.

Lay Down. The total cost of merchandise, including charges and freight to place of shipment.

Leakage. A percentage allowance for waste by leaking of casks.

Lease. An agreement for letting lands or other property for a specified term or at will.

Legacy. A gift of property by will. A bequest.

Legal Tender. Currency or coin authorized by a government for payment of debts.

Legal Tender Bond. A bond payable in any kind of legal tender.

Legatee. One to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

Lessee. One to whom a lease is made.

Lessor. One who makes a lease.

Letter of Advice. A letter giving notice of a business transaction.

Letter of Credit (L/C). A letter, usually addressed to foreign banking houses, authorizing the holder to receive credit to a certain amount.

Letter of License. A writing by which creditors extend the period for payment of a debtor's obligations.

Letter of Marque. A commission given by a government to a private vessel to seize ships and property of the enemy.

Letters of Administration. The authority under which an administrator acts.

Letters Patent. An instrument granting power and authority to do some act or enjoy some right.

Letters Testamentary. An instrument authorizing a person to act as executor of an estate.

Levy. To collect, exact, or impose. To seize by legal authority. Legal seizure of property to satisfy an execution.

Levy Court. In some states a board of officers corresponding to county commissioners, supervisors, etc.

Liability. Debts; pecuniary obligations.

Libel. The unjustified publication of a derogatory or defamatory statement or representation concerning another. The plaintiff's statement in writing of his cause of complaint.

License. A formal permission to carry on a trade or perform an act.

Lien. The right to hold or detain another's property to secure payment of a debt. A legal charge on property.

Life Estate. An estate continuing only for the term of the holder's life.

Life Insurance. Insurance against loss by the death of another.

Lighterage. Payment for unloading ships by lighters.

Limitation. See Statute of Limitations.

Limited Liability Company. One in which each stockholder's liability is limited to the amount of his stock or to a guaranteed amount.

Liquidation. Legal determination of claims. Settlement or adjustment of liabilities.

List Price. The published price.

Litigation. Carrying on a judicial contest. A suit at law.

Lloyds'. A corporation of English marine underwriters, so named from its former meeting place, Lloyds'

Coffee House in London. The company possesses complete records of everything pertaining to marine matters. To rate on Lloyds' books as A1 is accepted as conclusive evidence of excellence.

Lloyds' Register. A yearly register of tonnage, age, build, character, and condition of ships of over 200 tons, issued by the Lloyds.

Loan. Property especially furnished for temporary use.

Loan Office. An office where loans are negotiated.

Log Book or Log. A book in which the daily progress of a vessel, weather notes, and all incidents are recorded.

Long. Having a supply of. Expecting an advance in the market.

Long Price. The full retail price without discounts.

Longshoremen. Laborers who load and unload vessels.

L. S. [Lat., *locus sigilli*], the place of the seal, the left side.

M

Maintenance. Intermeddling in a suit between other persons, and assisting either party with means to carry on the suit. See Champerty.

Maker. The signer of a note.

Majority. The age at which a person is permitted to exercise the rights of citizenship, usually twenty-one years.

Malfeasance. The doing of an illegal or wrongful act. See Misfeasance.

Malice. The state of intending to commit an illegal act.

Malice Aforethought or Prepense. The state of intending to commit an illegal act without a justifying or extenuating cause.

Malicious Mischief. Injury done to another's property wantonly or from malice.

Malicious Prosecution. A prosecution undertaken maliciously, without probable cause. An action for damages by the person so prosecuted.

Manda'mus. [Lat.] A writ issued by a superior to an inferior court, or to a person, commanding the performance of some act.

Manifest. A schedule or invoice of a ship's cargo and passengers.

Manslaughter. The unlawful killing, without previous malice, of a human being, done intentionally under stress of passion (voluntary manslaughter), or unintentionally in the commission of an unlawful act or through negligence (involuntary manslaughter).

Manufactures. Articles made from raw materials by some process, usually by machinery.

Marine Insurance. Insurance against loss of vessels and cargo.

Mark. A letter, figure, or device by which goods and prices are distinguished.

Market. A public place of sale for commodities. A body of persons dealing in values, or in readiness to deal at a certain price. On the market for sale.

Maturity. The date fixed for payment of commercial paper. Becoming due.

Maximum. The highest price or quantity.

Measurement Goods. Goods of large bulk and small weight on which freight is charged by measurement.

Memorandum. An informal note, statement, or communication. A brief legal instrument.

Mercantile Agency. A commercial agency. A concern which procures and furnishes information as to the financial standing and credit of business firms.

Mercantile Paper. Negotiable notes or bills issued by merchants for goods bought or consigned.

Merchandise. All goods dealt in by merchants.

Merchant. One who buys and sells commodities; generally applied to wholesalers or large dealers.

Merchantable. Fit for market; in sound condition.

Merger. Absorption of a smaller by a greater estate, obligation, or offence. The control of a number of corporations by a single corporation through the issue of stock of the controlling corporation in lieu of a majority of stock of the corporations merged.

Metric System. A decimal system of weights and measures, first established in France; now required in Europe, and permitted in English-speaking countries.

Minimum. Lowest price. Least quantity possible.

Minor. Same as Infant.
Mint. A place for coining money, usually under government authority.
Misdemeanor. An indictable offence of a lower degree than felony.
Misfeasance. The doing of a lawful act or exercise of lawful authority in an unlawful manner.
Misrepresentation. A false statement knowingly made by a party to a contract.
Misuser. The abuse or unlawful use of a right.
Mitigation. Reduction of a penalty or fine; that which in part excuses.
Mittimus. [Lat.] A warrant committing a person to prison.
Mixed Fabrics. Those composed of more than one kind of fibre, as wool and cotton.
Money. The measure of value and medium of exchange; especially metal coined by a government. Bank notes and checks.
Money Broker. A money changer. One who deals in loans.
Money Market. The general market for capital. The exchange of different kinds of currency.
Money Order. An order, not transferable, requesting one person to pay money to another. A post-office order.
Monopoly. The exclusive power of dealing in certain classes of goods. Exclusive control.
Moot Court. A mock court, for practice in legal procedure.
Moral Hazard. In fire insurance, the risk involved in the honesty or dishonesty of the person insured.
Mortgage. A conditional conveyance of property, to become void upon fulfillment of the condition.
Mortgage Deed. A deed of the nature of a mortgage.
Mortgagee. One to whom property is mortgaged.
Mortgagor. One who gives a mortgage.
Mortuary Tables. In life insurance, tabulations of the average length of life, for the determination of the amounts of premiums.
Movables. Personal property. Property not fixed.
Municipal Court. A court having civil or criminal jurisdiction within the limits of a municipality.
Municipal Law. The body of laws regulating the relations of a state with those under its jurisdiction, and of its members among themselves.
Murder. Intentional killing of another by a sane person with malice aforethought.
Mutual Insurance. That in which policy holders form the insuring company.

N

National Banks. Banks organized under the conditions of an Act of Congress with power to issue bank notes only to the amount of United States Bonds deposited in the United States Treasury.
National Debt. The debt, especially the funded debt, of a nation to individuals.
Natural Guardian. A guardian by right of relationship.
Natural Rights. Rights belonging to a person by the law of nature, as the right to life, liberty, and property.
Naturalization. The act of conferring the rights of citizenship on an alien.
Negotiable Paper. Commercial paper which may be transferred by endorsement or delivery.
Negotiate. To confer with a view of agreeing upon a transaction.
Net. Clear of all charges and deductions. To gain as clear profit.
Net Proceeds. The proceeds of a sale or business after deduction of all expenses.
Net Profit. Clear Profit, after deducting losses and all incidental charges.
Net Weight. The weight of merchandise without the container.
Nisi. [Lat.] Unless. A decree *nisi* becomes effective at a specified time unless modified.
Nisi Prius. [Lat.] Unless before. A phrase applied to a trial of a civil action before a judge and jury.
Nolle Prosequi. [Lat.] To be unwilling to prosecute. A declaration by the plaintiff or, in criminal cases, by the prosecutor, that he will not prosecute the case or some part of it.
Nolo Contendere. [Lat.] I will not contend. A plea in criminal law subjecting the defendant to the punishment without admitting the truth

of the charge. Usually Non Vult when the plea is entered by counsel.

Nominal. In name only; very small; as, a nominal price.

Nominal Damages. Damages given when no actual loss has resulted from the violation of a right.

Non-delivery. Failure to deliver.

Non-disclosure. Suppression of a material known fact.

Non-feasance. Failure to do what ought to be done.

Non-suit. A judgment against a plaintiff who fails to establish his suit.

Non-user. Failure to use a right or privilege.

Non Vult. See Nolo Conten'dere.

Notary, or Notary Public. A public officer, appointed by the governor of the state, who attests or certifies to acknowledgment of deeds and other papers, takes affidavits, protests notes and bills, etc.

Notarial. Of or done by a notary public.

Note. A written undertaking to pay (promissory note, note of hand). A bank note.

Note Book. A book in which notes of hand are recorded.

Notice of Protest. A notice given by the holder to the drawer or endorser of a note that the notice has been protested for non-payment or non-acceptance.

Nuisance. Anything that legally damages a person by disturbing him in the enjoyment of his property or rights.

O

Oath. An affirmation appealing to God for the truth of the statement or promise.

Obligation. A binding engagement. A bond with condition annexed. Acknowledgment of a liability.

Offer. Putting forward for sale.

O. K. All correct.

On Sale. On the market; to be sold.

Open Account. An unsettled running account on a merchant's books.

Opening. The display of a new stock of goods for sale.

Open Policy. A policy in which the value of the object is not fixed and must be proved by the insurer in case of loss. In marine insurance, a policy which covers varying risks, each object insured being endorsed on the policy as the shipments are made.

Open Shop. One in which no discrimination is made between union and non-union workers.

Option. The privilege of demanding fulfillment of a contract within a specified time, at a given price.

Oral. Spoken, not written.

Order. Any command of a court. A commission to buy, sell, or deliver goods or pay money. On commercial paper, the direction by which the person to whom payment is to be made is indicated.

Order Book. One in which orders received are entered.

Ordinance. A law or regulation enacted by a public, especially by a local, authority.

Organic Law. The legal principles or system forming the basis of a state. A written constitution.

Orphans' Court. In Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland the title of the courts of probate.

Outlawed Debt. One which has run beyond the time when the law will enforce its payment.

Outstanding. Of accounts, not yet collected.

Overdraw. To draw more money than is on deposit to one's credit.

Overdue. More than due, and unpaid.

Overt Act. An open act manifesting intention.

Oyer and Terminer. [Old Fr.] Hear and determine. The title of criminal courts in several states.

P

Package (Pkg.). A bundle, parcel, bale, box, crate, cask, etc., of goods.

Panel. The list of persons summoned for jury duty. The persons so summoned.

Panic. A financial crisis caused by apprehension and producing monetary pressure.

Paper. A document. A writing showing authorization or identity. Negotiable evidence of indebtedness.

Paper Money. Bills of banks or a government passing current as money.

Par. Equality of Value. The nominal

or face value, without premium or discount. The fixed value of the unit of one country's coinage expressed in that of another's.

Paramount. Superior; that will prevail in law.

Parol. Oral. Executed by writing not under seal.

Partner. An associate in business; member of a partnership.

Partnership. The joining of two or more persons into one firm for the purpose of carrying on any business or enterprise.

Part Owner. One of several owners in common.

Party. One sharing or interested in a matter. The plaintiff and the defendant in a law suit.

Party Wall. A dividing wall common to two adjoining properties.

Pass Book. A customer's book in which entries of purchases are made. A bank book showing deposits and withdrawals.

Passport. A formal permission from a government to travel, with identification and certificate of nationality.

Patent. A government license, securing to an inventor the sole right to manufacture an article for a term of years. The invention so protected.

Pawn. A pledge of chattels or money delivered as security for the payment of money.

Pawnbroker. One who as a business lends money at interest on security of personal property deposited with him.

Payable. To be paid. That may be paid. Due.

Payee. The person in whose favor a note, bill, or draft is drawn.

Penalty. Punishment for a legal offence. The sum to be forfeited for non-performance of an agreement.

Per. [Lat.] By.

Per Annum. [Lat.] By the year.

Per Cent. (%). [Lat.] By the hundred; especially of rate of interest, discount, etc.

Per Centage. [Lat.] A rate per cent. A part. A commission.

Per Contra. [Lat.] To the opposite side of an account.

Peremptory Challenge. One made without the assignment of reasons.

Perils of the Sea. In insurance, risks arising from navigation.

Perjury. A wilfully false statement made under oath, especially in a judicial proceeding and in relation to a matter material to the point in question.

Permit. A written license or permission given by a proper authority to perform a certain act.

Personal Property. All property except real estate.

Petit Jury. A jury of twelve for the decision of questions of fact in a cause before the court.

Petition. A written application to a court for an order.

Petty Cash. Money received or expended in small amounts.

Piracy. An act of depredation or robbery committed on the high seas. The unlawful reproduction of the production of another.

Plaintiff. One who brings a personal action against another.

Plea. A lawsuit. The statement of a cause. A defendant's answer to a charge.

Pleadings. The statements by which the parties to a suit present their claims and defense.

Pledge. A bailment of personal property to secure the performance of an agreement.

Police Court. A court for the trial of minor offences against order.

Policy. The instrument by which the contract of insurance is made.

Poor Debtor. One who may obtain exemption from imprisonment by taking the Poor Debtor's oath of poverty.

Port. A harbor for vessels. A commercial city.

Port of Call. A customary stopping place of vessels for repairs, to take on coal, transship cargo, etc.

Port of Discharge. In insurance, a port where a vessel without necessity discharges her cargo or a portion of it.

Port of Entry. A place designated for the entry of imports. A port of entry may be an inland locality.

Post. [Lat.] To transfer from day-book or journal to ledger. To complete the record.

Post-date. To date after the actual time.

Post Mortem. [Lat.] An examination of a body made after death.

Post Obit. A promise to pay effective

after the death of some person, especially to repay a loan out of a reversion.

Power of Attorney. A written instrument giving one person authority to act for another.

Practice. The form and manner of conducting legal proceedings.

Preferred Creditor. One who has prior claim to payment.

Prefect's Court. In New Mexico the title of the probate court.

Preferred Stock. Stock on which a dividend is declared before any is declared on common stock, or which has priority over common stock in a distribution of assets.

Premise. In law, the portion of a deed reciting the names of the parties, the consideration and the subject matter. *Plur.*, The property conveyed. In general, land and buildings.

Premium. A sum in addition to par value. The excess in value of one form of money over another. The consideration given for an insurance contract.

Prepense. Aforethought.

Prescription. A right derived from immemorial usage, or acquired by the required period of possession.

Presentment. Action or statement by a grand jury from their own knowledge in regard to an offence.

Present Worth. The amount which with the true discount equals the face value.

Presumption. In law, an inference as to the truth of a fact, based on knowledge of another fact or on experience.

Presumptive Evidence. Evidence which is sufficient if not contradicted.

Price Current. A statement showing the prevailing prices of merchandise, stock, or securities.

Price List. A list of articles with prices attached.

Prima Facie. [Lat.] At first view. Prima facie evidence is evidence sufficient to prove a fact unless rebutted.

Prime. Of high quality; superior.

Principal. One with controlling authority. A head. One who employs another person to act for him. The sum on which interest is paid.

Probate. Proof of the genuineness of a will before a competent officer.

Probate Courts. Civil courts with jurisdiction over probate; surrogate's court, orphans' court, etc.

Probation Officer. A court officer appointed by a municipal magistrate to have supervision over an offender under suspended sentence.

Proceeds. The amount realized by a transaction.

Procuration. Agency. Power of attorney.

Produce. Farm products.

Profit. The excess of returns over cost or investment.

Profit and Loss. An account in which gains and losses are balanced.

Promissory Note. A written promise to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time or on demand to the order of a specified person or to bearer.

Property. The legal right of ownership. An estate in any valuable thing.

Pro Rata. [Lat.] In proportion, according to share.

Prosecute. To proceed against legally.

Protect. To see that commercial paper is paid at maturity.

Protection. The system of encouraging home industries by discouraging foreign competition through the imposition of restrictive or prohibitive taxes on imported products.

Protective Tariff. A tariff designed to encourage domestic manufactures as contrasted with a tariff for revenue.

Protest. A formal notice made by a notary of the non-payment of a note or the non-acceptance or non-payment of a draft.

Proximo (prox.). [Lat.] Of next month.

Proxy. Authorization to act, particularly to vote, for another. A writing conveying such authority. A person so authorized.

Q

Quantum Meruit. [Lat.] As much as he deserves. In legal procedure, a count founded on a promise to pay the full value of a service rendered.

Quarantine. Restraint of intercourse to which a ship, dwelling, or town is subjected on suspicion of infection. The place of such restraint.

Quash. To annul, set aside, as an indictment.
Quasi. [Lat.] As if, similar to, resembling.
Qui Tam. [Lat.] Who as much. An action under a penal statute in which the penalty goes in part to the person bringing the action, in part to the state.
Quit Claim. A form of deed in the nature of a release, generally containing a provision covenanting against others who may claim under the grantor.
Quitrent. A fixed rent paid by tenant of a freehold, discharging him from other rent.
Quotation. The published current prices of commodities or stocks, rates of exchange, etc.
Quo Warranto. [Lat.] A writ requiring a person to show by what authority he acts.

R

Ratify. To sanction, confirm (an act, treaty, or contract).
Real Covenant. One which runs with the land.
Real Estate, Real Property, Realty. Land, houses, and fixtures; all immovable property.
Rebate. A deduction, abatement, or discount made for prompt payment or other reasons. The returning of part of a sum already paid.
Receipt, Receiving. A written acknowledgment of the delivery of goods or money. To make such written acknowledgment.
Receivable. The opposite of payable.
Receiver. A person appointed by a court to hold in trust and administer property in litigation, of an insolvent, or of a corporation on its dissolution.
Reciprocity. The exchange of special trade privileges between two countries, established by treaty.
Record. To register officially as evidence, as a mortgage or deed.
Record. A memorandum of court proceedings. A copy of the official papers of a case.
Recorder. Especially in New York, the chief judge having jurisdiction in a municipality.
Recoupment. A form of counter claim reducing the amount of a claim on account of defects in performance, etc.
Rectification. Repeated distillation of alcoholic liquors.
Redelivery. The return of a chattel to the bailor on completion of the service required by the bailment.
Redemption. The recovery of mortgaged property upon fulfillment of the terms of the mortgage.
Referee. A person, generally an attorney, appointed by the court to determine a matter in dispute.
Reference. Referring a matter to a referee. The consent of the parties is not necessary.
Register. A public officer authorized to record deeds, etc. A ship's paper, issued by the Custom House, stating description, name, tonnage, nationality, and ownership.
Re-insurance. Transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.
Release. A discharge from an obligation. Surrender of claim.
Remainder. In law, an estate arising only after the termination of a prior estate.
Remedy. The legal means for securing compensation, redress, or a right.
Remittance. The act of transferring funds from one place to another. The values so transferred.
Renew. To continue in force, as a lease. To extend time for payment of a note.
Rent. Compensation given for the use of real estate or other property.
Replevin. The action or writ by which a person whose goods are wrongfully detained may obtain possession of them, under security to try the case and to restore the goods if the case is decided against him.
Reply. The answer made by the plaintiff to the plea of the defendant.
Repository. A place for safekeeping; a warehouse or storehouse.
Reprisal. Retaliation. Resort to force to obtain redress. The seizure of ships or property to indemnify for unlawful seizure or detention.
Residence. In law, a place of established and actual abode.
Residuary Legatee. One to whom the residue of an estate is bequeathed.

Residue. That portion of an estate which remains after particular legacies and debts have been paid.

Resources. Available money, property, or claims that can be converted into property.

Respondentia. A loan secured by the cargo of a ship, payable only on safe arrival.

Restraint of Trade. Contracts in restraint of trade are those held to interfere unjustly with competition and therefore illegal.

Retail. To sell in small quantities.

Retainer. The engaging by a client of an attorney to maintain his interests in legal proceedings. The fee paid to secure the services of counsel.

Return. In law, the giving back of a writ to the court after service.

Returns. The profit derived from an undertaking or investment.

Revenue. Income, particularly the income of a state from taxes received.

Revenue Cutter. A small government vessel used in enforcing the revenue laws and preventing smuggling.

Revert. To return into the possession of the former owner or of his heirs.

Revoke. To recall, take back, annul (authority, a will, etc.).

Right of Action. A right entitling the holder to institute legal proceedings for infringement.

Right of Survivorship. The right of the survivor or survivors to take the interest of their deceased joint tenant, which otherwise would go to his heirs.

Right of Way. The legal right possessed by one person to pass over the land of another.

Royalty. An agreed compensation paid to an author or inventor for each article or work sold, or for each article manufactured, or for the use of a patent.

Ruling. A decision made by a court on a point of law.

S

Sale. The transfer of property for a consideration.

Salvage. The act of saving a ship or cargo from loss. The property saved. The compensation allowed by law for such saving. In fire insurance, the goods saved; their value; their proceeds if sold.

Sample. A small portion of merchandise taken as a specimen of quality.

Sans Recours. [Fr.] Without redress.

Satisfaction. Discharge, settlement of a claim or judgment.

Scrip. Certificate issued to a subscriber after allotment of stock.

Seal. A device impressed in wax or other material or any mark made for the purpose of authenticating a signature or ratifying an instrument.

Sealer. A United States officer charged with the certification of weights and measures.

Sea Letter. A document given to a vessel certifying her nationality and describing the character and destination of her cargo, and other particulars.

Seaworthy. Fit and properly equipped for a voyage.

Security. A pledge. A surety. A document evidencing a right to property.

Seize. To take legal possession of.

Seized and Possessed of. In possession of.

Seizin or **Seisin.** Ownership, possession.

Sell. To make a sale; to transfer for a consideration.

Serve. To deliver in legal form, as a writ.

Sessions, Courts of. Various state criminal courts, as General Sessions, Special Sessions.

Set-Off. A counter claim made by a debtor, arising from a distinct claim.

Several. Independent of others. Individual.

Severalty. Exclusive or individual ownership or right.

Severance. Destroying unity, division of rights, etc.

Share. The interest owned by one of a number. One of several equal parts. The unit of the division of stock.

Ship. To give to a carrier for transportation. To agree to serve on a vessel.

Shipment. Delivery to a carrier for transportation. The goods dispatched.

Shipper. One who dispatches goods by vessel or other conveyance.
Shipping. A collective term for a number of vessels.
Shipping Articles. An agreement between captain and seamen fixing wages, period of service, etc.
Shipping Clerk. One who oversees the forwarding of merchandise.
Ship's Husband. A representative of a ship-owner who manages receipts and expenses and attends to the requisite repairs of a ship while in port.
Ship's Papers. Papers which a vessel is required to carry; sea-letter, log-book, bill of health, shipping articles, etc.
Ship's Stores. Provisions, fuel, cables, extra spars, etc.
Short Exchange. Bills of exchange payable at sight or in a few days.
Short Of. Not in possession of securities or produce that one has sold. To "sell short" is to sell for future delivery what one has not, with the expectation that prices will fall.
Shorts. Dealers who have sold short.
Short Ton. 2000 pounds.
Shrinkage. Reduction in bulk, measurement, weight, or value.
Sight Draft. One payable when presented.
Signature. The name of a person written by himself.
Silent, Sleeping, or **Dormant Partner.** One who furnishes capital but has no voice in a business.
Simple Interest. Interest paid only on principal.
Sinking Fund. A fund set apart from revenue to pay a public or corporation debt.
Slander. Malicious oral utterance of false statements to the detriment of reputation.
Sleeping Partner. See Silent Partner.
Smart Money. Exemplary damages; punitive in their character.
Smuggle. To take goods into or out of a country without paying duties.
Solvent. Able to meet all liabilities.
Special Partner. One whose liability is limited.
Specialty. A contract under seal.
Specie. Coin.
Specification. A written description and enumeration of particulars. In patent law, a detailed description of the invention and a statement of the inventor's claim.
Specific Duty. One imposed on a given class of articles without regard to value.
Specific Performance. Actual performance of the conditions of a contract in distinction from the payment of damages in lieu of performance.
Speculate. To engage in a business venture the returns from which are conjectural.
Stamp Duty. A tax. Stamps affixed to checks and proprietary articles.
Staple. The principal commodity of a country or district.
Statement. A list of resources and liabilities. A report of an agent's transactions. An itemized list of the debits and credits of a personal account.
Stationers' Hall. The building of the Stationers' Guild in London where registration of English copyright is made.
Statute. A law enacted by a legislative body. An act of legislature
Statute Law. The body of laws established by legislative enactments as opposed to unwritten or common law.
Statute of Frauds. A statute requiring written memoranda to validate a contract.
Statute of Limitations. A statute prescribing the period after which a legal action can not be brought.
Sterling. The standard money of Great Britain. The legal standard of fineness of silver is 725 parts of silver to 75 of copper.
Stock. Transferable shares in the capital of corporations. Supply of goods on hand.
Stock Broker. One who deals in stocks on commission.
Stock Exchange. A place where shares of stock are bought and sold under established regulations
Stockholder. One who owns shares of the stock of a corporation.
Stock Jobber. A speculator in stocks.
Stoppage in Transitu. The right of a seller to stop goods on their passage if the purchaser has become insolvent.
Storage. The safe keeping of goods. The amount paid for storing goods.

Subagent. An agent employed by an agent.
Subcontract. One made under an existing contract.
Sublet. To let by a lessee.
Subpoena. [Lat.] Under penalty, a writ commanding a witness to appear in court.
Subpoena duces tecum. [Lat.] A subpoena requiring a witness to produce certain papers.
Subrogation. Putting one thing or person in the place of another. Substituting one creditor for another.
Sue. To prosecute, bring an action against.
Summary Proceedings. Statutory legal remedies without the bringing of an action.
Summons. In law, a notice to appear in court as defendant or witness.
Sundries. Unclassified articles.
Supercargo. An agent who accompanies and manages cargo.
Supplementary Proceedings. Legal proceedings to discover the assets of a judgment debtor.
Surety. One who makes himself responsible for the contract or act of another.
Surrogate. In certain States the title of the judicial officer charged with the probate of wills, appointment of guardians, etc.
Surveyor. A customs officer appointed to determine the value, quantity, etc., of imports. An agent of an insurance company to report on applications for insurance.
Suspend. To cease operations. To stop payment.
Suspense Account. An account made of doubtful balances to ascertain probable profit or loss.
Sutler. A dealer who accompanies an army to sell goods.
Suttle Weight. The weight of merchandise after deduction of tare.
Syndicate. A combination of capitalists or other persons for the purpose of conducting a large financial or industrial enterprise.

T

Tacit. Implied, not expressed.
Tale Quale [Lat.] or **Tel Quel.** [Fr.]. Such as; used to denote that cargo is presumed to correspond with sample, and that buyer takes the risk of deterioration.
Tally. An account kept by checking off. A score. A label. To count. To correspond.
Tare. An allowance made for the weight of barrels, boxes, or coverings of merchandise. Actual tare is determined by weighing each container; average tare by weighing one or more containers as samples; estimated tare by allowing a fixed percentage.
Tariff. A schedule of prices or charges. A schedule of duties.
Teller. An officer appointed to count votes. A bank officer who receives or pays out money.
Tenant. One who holds real estate by any form of legal right; especially, one who occupies another's property under lease.
Tenant in Common. One holding a property in common with another.
Tender. An offer. An offer of money or service in satisfaction of an obligation.
Ten-Forties. The popular name for certain United States Government bonds in 1864, which could be redeemed in ten years or allowed to run forty.
Tenor. Intent, nature. In law, an exact copy.
Term.
Testator, fem. **Testatrix.** One who has made a will.
Testimony.
Textile. Woven.
Ticker. An instrument telegraphically recording stock quotations.
Tickler. A reminder. A book or set of sheets containing a memorandum of notes due, debts, etc.
Time. The hour fixed (2.15 P.M.) on the New York Stock Exchange when securities on the day's contracts must be delivered. On time=on credit.
Time Bargain. A contract for delivery or for an option for a specified period.
Time Draft. A draft or bill payable at a fixed date.
Title. The legal right of ownership.
Tonnage. The capacity or weight of a ship in tons. The displacement of a vessel. A canal tax on vessel or cargo.
Tort. A private or civil injury, except

one arising from breach of contract, for which damages may be had.

Trade. Business or occupation; buying and selling; commerce; traffic; barter.

Trade Discount. A discount from list prices made to dealers.

Trade Mark. A distinguishing mark, protected by law, used to mark the product of a manufacturer.

Trade Price. That allowed by wholesalers to retailers.

Trade Sale. An auction by and for the trade; especially of booksellers.

Trades Union. A combination formed by working men or women for the protection of their rights and improvement of their condition.

Traffic. Trade. Commerce. The amount of business done by a railroad or other carrier.

Transit Duty. Tax imposed on goods for passing through a country.

Transportation. Conveying goods from one place to another.

Transshipment. The transfer of goods from one conveyance to another.

Traveler. A commercial agent; a drummer.

Treason. The waging of war against the United States or giving aid or comfort to their enemies.

Treasury Note. A note or bill issued by the government and passing current as money.

Treaty. An agreement or compact between two or more nations.

Tret. Allowance for waste of 4 lbs. in 104 lbs., after deduction tare.

Triplicate. To make three identical copies of a paper. The third copy.

Trustee Process. The same as Garnishment.

U

Ullage. What a cask lacks of being full.

Ultimo (ult.). [Lat.] Of the last month.

Ultra Vires. [Lat.] Beyond power. Applied to acts done in excess of the legal powers possessed.

Unclaimed Goods. Goods in government storehouses unclaimed three years after importation, subject to sale at auction.

Undersell. To sell below the trade price or the price of a competitor.

Underwrite. To assume an insurance risk.

Usury. Interest in excess of the highest legal rate.

V

Valid. Binding; legally executed; having legal force.

Valuable Consideration. One involving money, services, or anything of value.

Value. To estimate. Worth. Purchasing power.

Value Received. A phrase used in notes to show the receipt of a consideration.

Vendee. One to whom something is sold.

Vendor. A seller.

Vendue. A public or auction sale.

Venture. A mercantile speculation or investment.

Void. Without legal effect or force; not binding.

Voidable. That may become of no legal effect if proper steps are taken.

Voucher. Any paper or other document establishing the occurrence of some transaction or the truth of accounts.

W

Waive. To relinquish (a right).

Waiver. Relinquishment of a legal right or privilege.

Warehouse. To place in a bonded warehouse.

Warranty. Guaranty that a fact is as represented, or that some condition of a contract is or will be fulfilled.

Wastage. Loss in handling or by decay; shrinkage.

Waste. Damage to property permitted or done by a tenant.

Way Bill. A list and description of goods transported by common carrier.

Wharfage. Fees paid for the use of a wharf.

Wholesale. The sale of goods in quantity, in unbroken or whole packages.

Without Recourse. A formula by which the endorser of commercial paper transfers it with assuming responsibility.

Wreckage. Merchandise saved from a wreck.

GLOSSARY OF AVIATION TERMS

Based in part on the nomenclature adopted by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, October, 1918

acrobatics (ak-rō-bat'iks), *n.* stunt flying.

aerobatics (a'ē-rō-bat'iks), *n.* the art of aerial flight.

aerodonetics (ā'ē-rō-do-net'iks), *n.* the science of gliding or soaring flight.

aerodrome (ā'ē-rō-drōm), *n.* a name proposed for flying machines and used by Professor S. P. Langley for his tandem-planed machine (1896), now entirely superseded in this sense by the word airplane. See *airdrome.*

aerodynamics (ā'ē-rō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the science of the air, of gaseous fluids and their forces.

aerofoil (ā'ē-rō-foil), *n.* a flat or curved wing-like structure on which, when in motion, reaction is obtained from the air; the sustaining member of the airplane; an experimental plane surface of varying shape, used on the whirling-table for ascertaining the most efficient outlines and forms for use in airplanes and propellers.

aeronaut (ā'ē-rō-nawt), *n.* a navigator of the air, particularly a balloonist or pilot of a lighter-than-air flying machine.

aeronautics (ā'ē-rō-nawt'iks), *n.* the entire science of aerial navigation. See *aviation.*

aeroplane (ā'ē-rō-plān). See *airplane.*

aerostat (ā'ē-rō-stat), *n.* a general term for any form of flying machine or balloon.

aerostatics (ā'ē-rō-stat'iks), *n.* the science of buoyancy in the air by means of displacement.

aerostation (ā'ē-rō-stā'shun), *n.* that part of aerial navigation dealing with gas or lighter-than-air machines.

aileron (ā'le-ron), *n.* an auxiliary plane, flap, or wing tip placed between the main wings of the airplane, on either side, and operated so as to prevent overturning sideways, and to assist in steering. See *wing flap.*

aircraft (ār'kraft), *n.* any device that flies or floats in the air.

airdrome (ār'drōm), *n.* a structure for housing aircraft; a flying field with its aviation structures; an aviation post.

airman (ār'man), *n.* an aviator.

airplane (ār'plān), *n.* a self-propelled heavier-than-air flying vehicle supported by wing surfaces, with stabilizers and rudders; in common use, an airplane suited to operation from the land. See *seaplane.*

airship (ār'ship), *n.* an elongated dirigible balloon with propelling system, stabilizers, rudders, and car.

air-speed indicator or **meter** (ār'spēd in'dikā-tēr, mē'tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the speed of an aircraft in reference to the air.

alighting-gear (a-līt'ing-gēr), *n.* the portion of an airplane used in landing; more commonly, landing-gear.

altimeter (al-ti'mē-tēr), *n.* an aneroid showing continuously the height above the earth of the aircraft on which it is mounted.

anemometer (a-nē-mom'ē-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the forces of the wind, velocity, pressure, etc.

angle of attack (ang'gl ov a-tak'), *n.* the angle formed by the chord of an aerofoil with its motion relative to the air; also called angle of incidence.

appendix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* the inflating hose at the bottom of a balloon.

ascension (a-sen'shun), *n.* the act of ascending in an aircraft, particularly in a lighter-than-air device.

ascent (a-sent'), *n.* the act of rising in a lighter-than-air vehicle. See *flight.*

aspect-ratio (as'pekt-rā'shi-ō), *n.* proportion of fore-and-aft dimension to transverse span; as, "1:6," the proportion of five feet of depth to thirty feet of width of the plan of the plane of an airplane.

aviation (ā-vi-ā'shun or av-i-ā'shun), *n.* the art, act, practice, or science of mechanical flight in heavier-than-air machines; distinguished from aeronautics, which refers more to the science of ascension in lighter-than-air machines and balloons. Aeronautics includes, in a certain sense, aviation, but is becoming more definitely differentiated and restricted to the latter meaning, aviation being the dominant word in reference to airplanes and airplaning.

aviator (ā'vi-ā-tēr or av'i-ā-tēr), *n.* a navigator of the air, in heavier-than-air machines, an airplane driver, also called airman, birdman, flyer, pilot.

avion (av'i-ông), *n.* name of the first heavier-than-air flying machine, invented by Ader and flown in France, 1897, with two steam engines; an airplane.

balancing-flap (bal'ans-ing-flap), *n.* a surface, flap, web, or other member for maintaining equilibrium. See *aileron.*

ballonet (bal-o-net'), *n.* a small subsidiary air balloon in the interior of a balloon or airship, which, by regulating the pressure of the confined air, controls the ascent or descent of the airship.

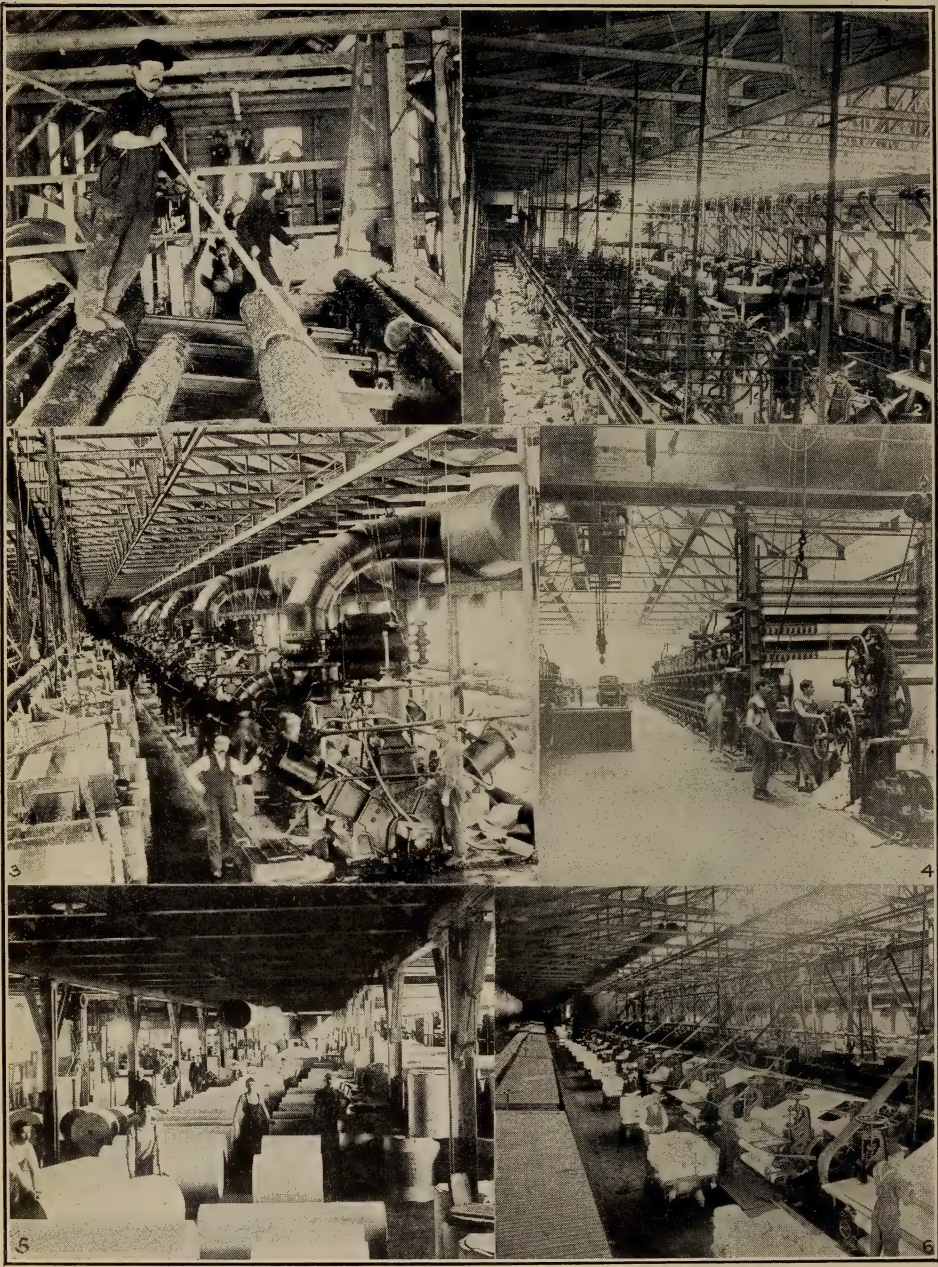
bank (bangk), *v.t.* and *i.* to incline or roll an airplane sidewise; *n.* the position of an airplane when banking.

barograph (bar'ō-graf), *n.* a form of barometer which automatically registers the altitude reached by an airplane and makes a record on a continuous strip of paper of the variations in altitude.

basket (bas'ket), *n.* the car suspended from a balloon, for passengers or ballast.

beam (bēm), *n.* the principal transverse member of the plane or wing to which the ribs are attached; more commonly, spar.

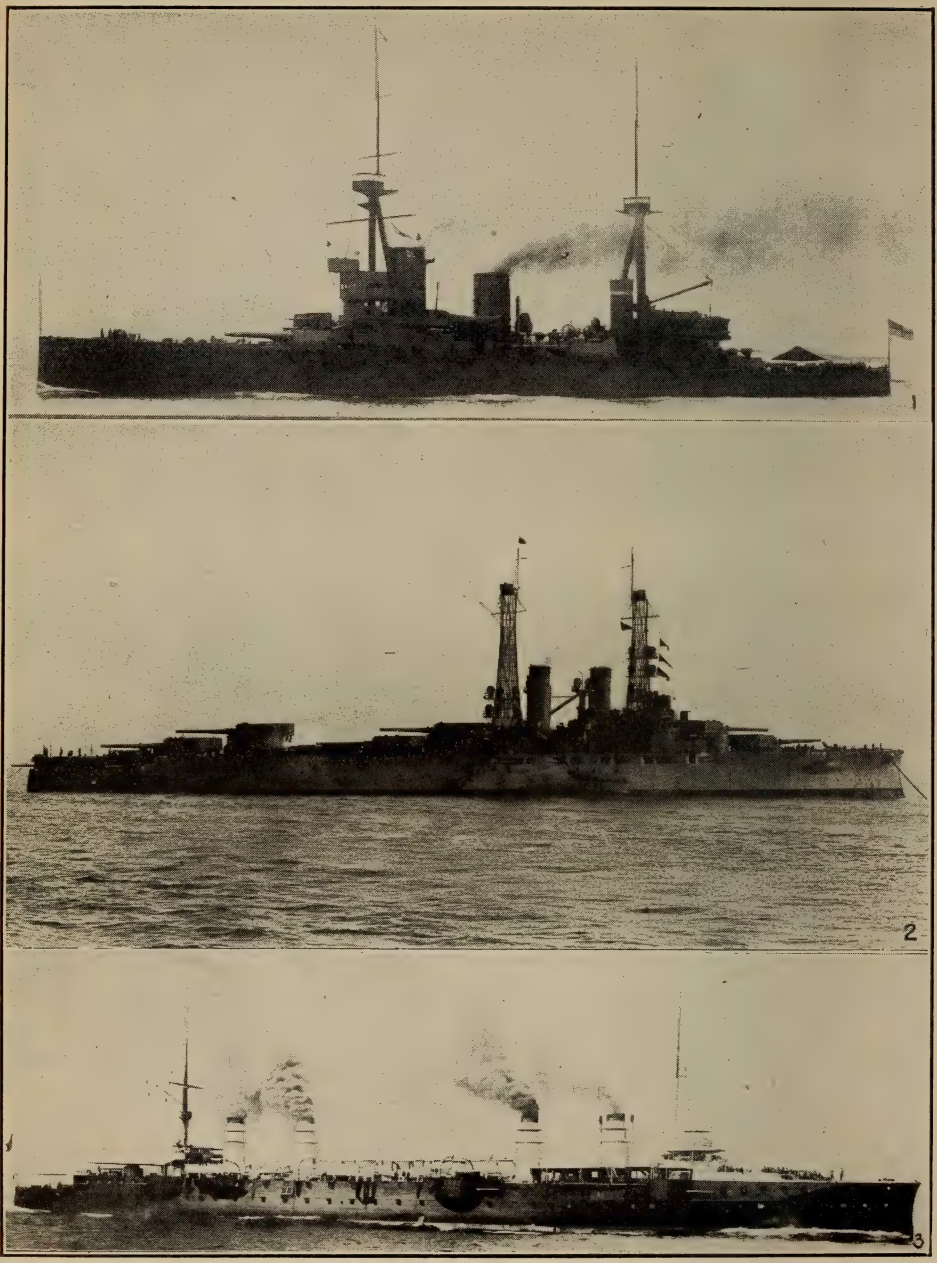
PROCESSES OF PAPER MANUFACTURING



1—Sawing the logs.
2—Grinder for reducing wood.
3—Grinding the wood into pulp.
4—Winding the paper on rolls.
5—Paper rolls ready for wrapping.
6—Cutting paper into sheets.

Photos by Brown Bros.

MAMMOTH BATTLESHIPS OF THE ALLIES



1—Large type British battleship. 2—United States superdreadnought.
3—One of the big French dreadnoughts.

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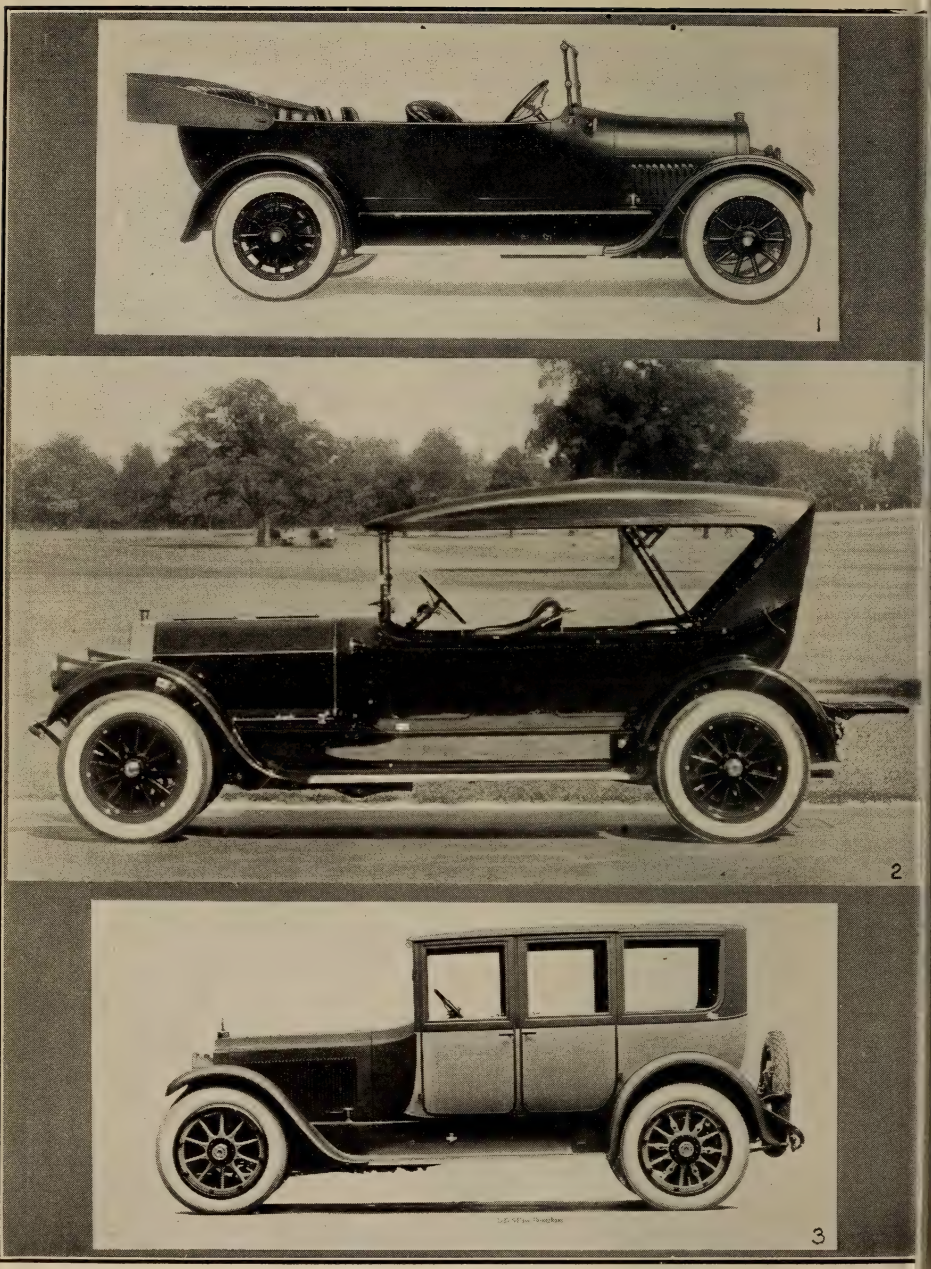

1—Seven-passenger eight-cylinder touring car.
2—Six-cylinder touring car—66 H.P.
3—Twin-six brougham, six-passenger.

1—School machine in flight.
2 and 3—Inside views at an aeroplane factory.
4—Biplane ready to take flight.

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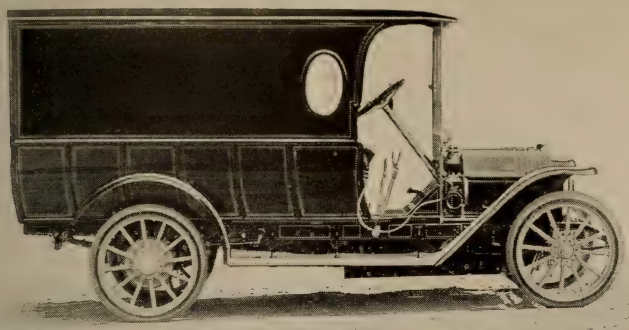
5—American warplanes on the French front.
6—Speedy biplane with 135 H.P. motor.
7—U. S. officers inspecting aeroplanes at a training camp.

4



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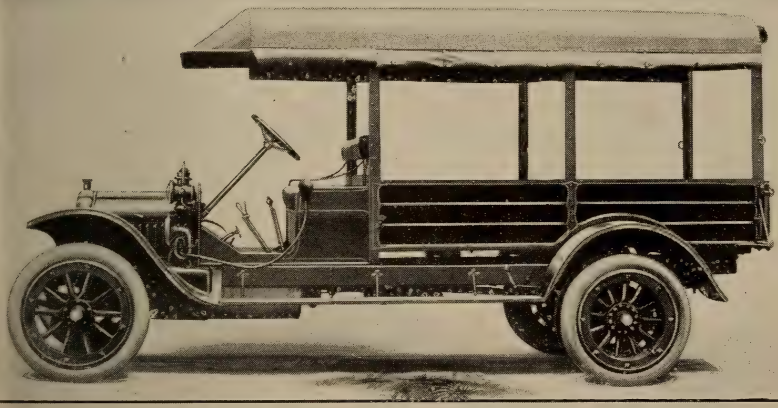

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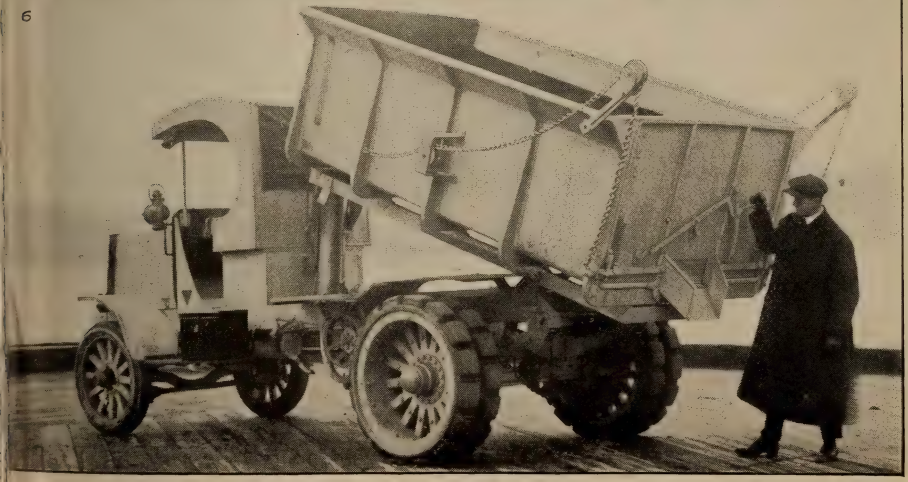
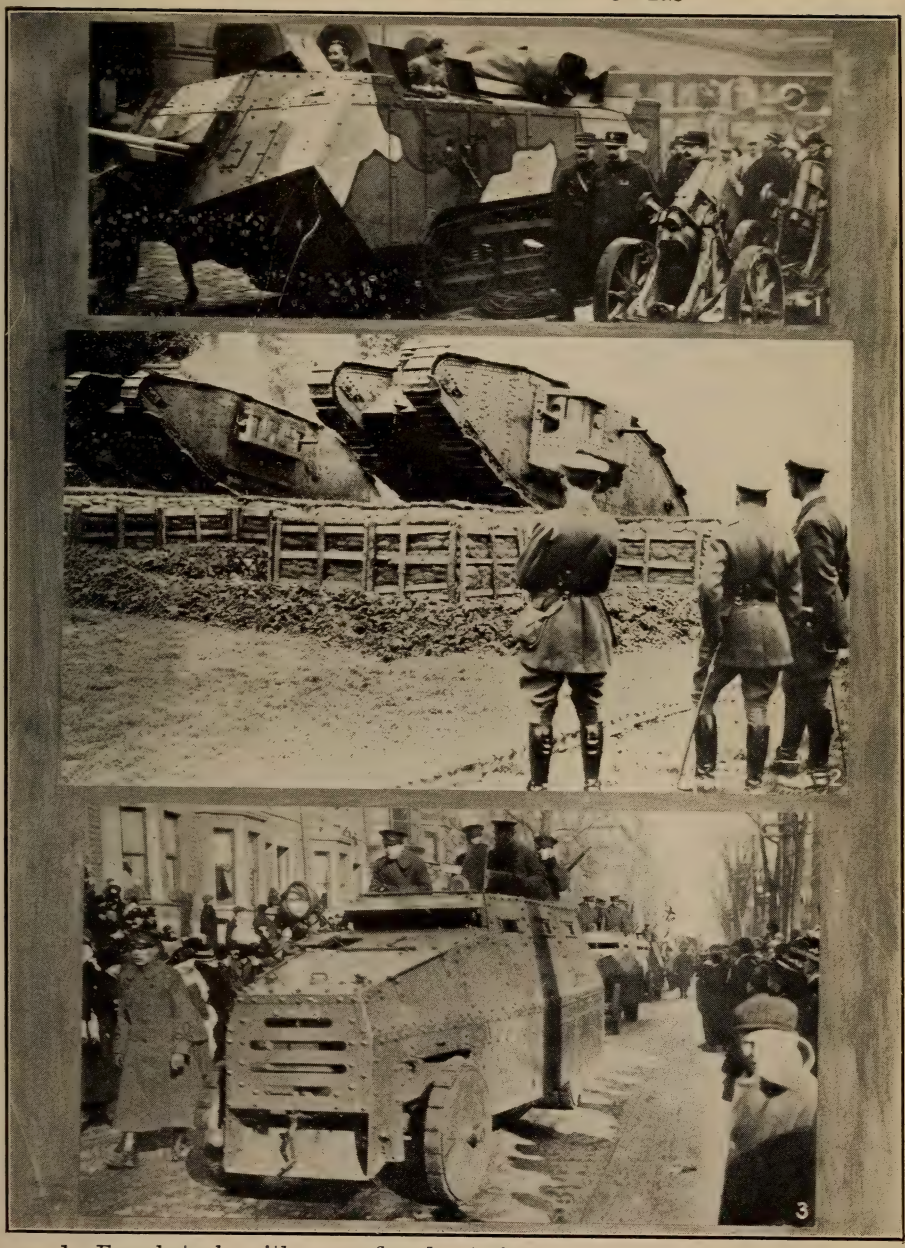


4—Half-ton Light Delivery Wagon. 5—One-and-a-half-ton Delivery Truck.
6—Five-ton Heavy Service Truck.

TANKS AND ARMORED CARS



1—French tank, with camouflaged exterior.
2—British tanks hurdling barricade. King George in center of group.
3—Newest type of United States armored cars.

Copyright U. & U.

NEWEST METHODS IN GOOD ROAD CONSTRUCTION

1—Applying Pea Gravel to Seal Coat.
2—Putting on the Seal Coat.
3—Tractor hauling crushed stone cars.
4—U. S. object lesson road.

Photos by Brown Bros.

biplane (bī'plān), *n.* an airplane having two main planes, usually of equal size, one above the other.

birdman (bērd'man), *n.* popular term for aviator.

blimp (blimp), *n.* a popular term for a non-rigid dirigible balloon; also used erroneously of the rigid type.

bomber (bom'ēr), **bombardment plane** (bom-bärd'ment plān), *n.* a type of airplane designed for dropping bombs on enemy positions.

burble point (bēr'bl point), *n.* same as critical angle.

cabane (ka-ban'), *n.* a framework on the wing of an airplane, to which stays, etc. are fastened (French).

camber (kam'bēr), *n.* the concavity or arch of an airplane wing as seen from the side of the machine when looking at the end of the wing; the fore and after curvature; the Phillips' curve, imitative of the concavity of the underside of a bird's wing, the application of which to airplanes proved one of the greatest elements of progress ever introduced; in biplanes, usually of a depth of one-twentieth of the span.

captive balloon (kap'tiv bal-lōōn'), *n.* a balloon attached to the earth by a cable.

cavitation (ka-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the formation of a partial vacuum in the zone of a rapidly revolving propeller due to its velocity.

ceiling (sē'ling), *n.* **service ceiling,** the absolute limit of ascent of a given aircraft; the height at which a given aircraft ceases to rise above a specified rate.

center (sen'tēr), **center of flying gravity,** *n.* center of gravity of aircraft when in flight.

center of pressure or **resistance** (sen'tēr ov presh'shūr, re-zis'tans), *n.* the point at which the resistance balances; or at which, if concentrated, it would have the same effect as when distributed.

center of thrust or **pull** (sen'tēr ov thrust, pool), *n.* the point at which the driving force may be assumed to act. In an airplane flying in a normal state the centers of gravity, resistance, and thrust form an equilibrated couple.

chassis (shas'si), *n.* the main framework of an airplane to which the essential members are attached; the understructure.

control (kon-trōl'), *n.* a general term for the means of operating the devices regulating speed, direction, and position of an aircraft; **front control** (frunt), the elevator or auxiliary plane forward and its attachments for vertical direction of an airplane; **lateral control** (lat'ēr-al), apparatus for regulating the list of the airplane.

control lever (kon-trōl' lev'ēr), *n.* a lever for steering an airplane either up or down or from side to side, or for maintaining lateral balance.

critical angle (krit'i-kal ang'gl), *n.* the angle of attack at which the lift curve has its first maximum.

cross-country flight (krôs-kun'tri flīt), *n.* a flight over open or unprepared fields.

cruising radius (krūz'ing rā'di-us), *n.* the distance from a given point which marks the radius of a circle over which an aerial vehicle may conduct cruising operations.

curtain (kēr'tin), *n.* a fixed vertical surface located on the ends between the main planes.

decalage (dek-a-läzh' or dek'a-lāj), *n.* the angle formed by the chords of the principal and tail planes of a monoplane.

deflate (de-flāt), *v.t.* to release the gas in a balloon.

deflector (de-flek'tēr), *n.* a plane or other surface for changing the course of an aerial vehicle.

demountable (de-mount'a-bl), *adj.* capable of being readily taken apart to the extent necessary for transportation.

dihedral (dī-hē'dral), **dihedral angle,** *n.* the inclination of the wings of an airplane to each other, usually in the form of a flat V, the outer ends high, when viewed from the front, a form giving stability but dangerous in side winds if the machine banks.

dirigible (dir'ij-i-bl), *adj.* steerable: *n.* a self-propelled balloon, an airship, usually cigar-shaped and of great size.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* a piece holding other parts, as ribs, at required intervals.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* of an airplane, to descend more steeply than the normal gliding angle; *n.* the act of diving.

diving rudder (dīv'ing rud'ēr). See *elevator.*

dope (dōp), *n.* material, usually having a cellulose base, used for treating cloth surfaces of aircraft.

double-decker (dub'l-dek'ēr), *n.* an airplane with two sustaining surfaces superposed; a biplane.

double monoplane (dub'l mon'ō-plān), *n.* same as a tandem monoplane.

double-surfaced (dub-l-sēr'fast), *adj.* a plane covered on both the upper and under side of the ribs.

elevator (el'e-vā-tēr), *n.* a horizontal plane, either fore or aft of any flying device, used to steer it in an upward or downward direction.

empennage (ong-pen-äzh' or em-pen'aj), *n.* the tail surfaces of an aircraft.

entering edge (en'tēr-ing ej), *n.* the front edge of a propeller blade or aerofoil.

equalizer (ē'kwal-īz-ēr), *n.* an auxiliary plane or device for lateral stability.

fin (fin), **tail fin** (tāl), *n.* a small horizontal or vertical aerofoil attached to an aircraft to secure stability; chiefly on dirigibles.

flight (flīt), *n.* rise and passage of an airplane through the air, distinguished from ascent, the rising of a balloon.

float (flōt), *n.* the part of the landing-gear which provides buoyancy on the surface of the water.

flying boat (flī'ing bōt), *n.* a seaplane provided with a boat to secure flotation.

flying-machine (flī'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* an apparatus or vehicle for navigating the air, including all kinds of heavier-than-air machines; any flying vehicle or device.

fuselage (fū'sel-äzh), *n.* the framework of an airplane or dirigible; the portion of a monoplane extending from the main body to the tail.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* to fly without engine power.

glider (glī'dēr), *n.* an apparatus without power for aerial gliding, constructed of planes, designed to carry an operator, his balance being maintained by shifting his position. **Biplane-glider,** the type perfected by Chanute, which, when improved and fitted with an engine by the Wrights, became the biplane.

gliding angle (glī'ding ang'gl), *n.* the angle formed by the path of flight of an airplane with the horizontal when descending without power.

guide rope (gīd' rōp), *n.* a trailing rope attached to an airship or balloon, serving as brake or ballast.

gyroplane (jī'rō-plān), *n.* an aerial vehicle which combines supporting planes with the screws of the helicopter.

gyroscope (jī'rō-skōp), *n.* a device in which the axis of a heavy rotating body is also free to rotate in any direction and may be acted on by couples of forces. Numerous efforts have been made to utilize the resistance of a gyroscope to deflection from its plane as a means of maintaining lateral balance in airplanes.

hangar (hang'gär), *n.* a structure for housing aerial vehicles; airplane shed.

headless (hed'les), *adj.* without a head; *n.* a biplane having no front elevator, such as the Wright headless.

head resistance (hed re-zist'ens), *n.* that portion of the resistance encountered by an aerial vehicle in flight which cannot be utilized to assist in its support; dead resistance.

helicopter (hel'i-kop-tēr or hē'li-kop-tēr), *n.* an aerial vehicle sustained and propelled by the action of the screws, propeller, or rotating planes and without supporting planes; a form advocated by many scientists but not yet perfected mechanically.

hop-off (hop'ôf), *n.* of an airplane, the act of leaving the ground on starting. See *take-off*.

horizontal rudder (hor-i-zon'tal rud'ēr), *n.* same as elevator.

hydroairplane (hī-drō-ār'plān) or **hydroaeroplane** (hī-drō-ā'ē-rō-plān), *n.* an airplane capable of alighting on and rising from the water (such as Curtis' hydroairplane), distinguished from an aerohydroplane, a hydroplane with wings, not capable of rising entirely free of the water.

hydroplane (hī'drō-plān), *n.* a light-draft motor-boat of great speed, using a screw or air propeller, not capable of rising into the air, but partially lifted above the water when at full speed; popular for hydro-airplane.

ignition (ig-nish'un), *n.* the means of exploding the mixture in an internal combustion motor, usually an electric spark from a magneto.

inclinometer (in-klin-om'ētēr), *n.* an instrument used to measure the angle made by the axis of an aircraft with the horizontal.

kite balloon (kīt bal-ōōn'), *n.* an elongated captive balloon having tail appendages designed to keep it headed into the wind.

knock-down (nok'doun), *n.* a flying machine as dismantled for shipment, or its collected parts prior to erection.

lacing (lās'ing), *n.* cord or string used in fastening the cloth covering of planes together, and to the ribs and beams.

Lafayette Escadrille (laf-ī-yet' es-ka-dril'), *n.* a volunteer force of American aviators in the service of France formed before the entrance of America into the war, transferred to the American service in December, 1917.

landing-chassis (land'ing-shas'si), *n.* the landing framework or underbody of an aerial vehicle.

landing-gear (land'ing-gēr), *n.* the underbody of an aircraft which carries the load when resting or moving on the surface of the land or water.

launching derrick (launch'ing der'ik), *n.* a catapult for starting a flying machine.

launching rail (launch'ing rāl), *n.* a track or bar for launching into the air.

left bank (left bangk), *v.t.* to incline an airplane with the left wing downward.

lifting propeller (lift'ing prō-pel'ēr), *n.* a propeller for raising flying machines without forward movement.

line of thrust (līn' ov thrust), *n.* the line along which the push or pull of the propeller acts.

list (list), *n.* same as bank.

lubrication (lū-bri-kā'shun), *n;* **splash lubrication,** oiling of internal parts of motor by working parts splashing in a sump of oil, or by forced feed from an oil pump.

marouflage (mar-ōō-fläzh' or mar'ōō-fläzh), *n.* in aviation, the wrapping of wooden parts in cloth.

mast (mast), *n.* upright part, usually extending upward from the center of a monoplane for support of guy and truss wires and controls; a vertical upright in either the main or supplementary planes; more commonly strut.

monoplane (mon'ō-plān), *n.* an airplane with a single main sustaining surface, or with a single wing on either side of the body.

multiplane (mul'ti-plān), *n.* an airplane with more than one plane.

nacelle (nas-el'), *n.* the shelter for passengers or engine in an airship; the body of an open tail boomed airplane.

non-rigid (non'rij-id), *adj.* of airships, maintaining its form by the pressure of the gas contained in its envelope aided by the car-suspension system.

non-stop (non'stop), *adj.* without landing, unbroken (of an airship flight).

nose (nōz), *n.* the bow of an airship.

nose spin (nōz spin), *n.* a spin with the nose of the airplane pointed downward.

observation balloon (ob-zēr-vā'shun bal-ōōn'), *n.* a captive balloon used on the front line for military observation.

observer (ob-zēr'vēr), *n.* in aviation, a person who accompanies the pilot of an airplane to observe and record or signal conditions in the enemy line, etc.

ornithopter (ôr-ni-thop'tēr), *n.* a heavier-than-air aircraft supported and propelled by flapping wings.

outrigger (out'rig-ēr), *n.* framework extending to the front or the rear to support the elevator or tail.

pancake (pan'kāk), *v.t.* to level off an airplane at too great a height in preparation for landing, causing it to lose flying speed and descend too nearly vertically.

partition (pär-tish'un), *n.* a stiff upright wall extending between the two main planes, intended to insure lateral stability.

Phillips' curve (fil'ips kēr'v), *n.* See *camber.*

phugoid (fū'goid), **phugoid curve,** *n.* a curve showing the flight path of an aerofoil.

pilot (pī'lot), a term used especially in military aviation to designate the actual navigator who manipulates an airplane, as distinguished from the observer.

pitch (pitch), *n.* the distance through which a given point of a propeller advances during one revolution, parallel to the axis, in a solid nut.

plane (plān), *n.* one of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane or wing; an airplane.

pocket (pok'et), *n.* a loop formed either in the end of the cloth surface or by sewing on an additional strip; provided for the ribs and beams of a single-surfaced plane to lessen skin friction.

power plant (pou'ĕr plant), *n.* the entire apparatus for generating power on an airplane, including motor, propeller, radiator, gasoline tank, etc.

propeller (prō-pel'ĕr), *n.* a device with two or more blades set at a pitch which translates rotary force into straight line motion; a screw.

pterygoid (ter'i-goid), *adj.* having the shape of a wing.

pusher (push'ĕr), *n.* a type of airplane having the propeller in the rear of the engine.

pylon (pī'lon), *n.* an arti cial reference point on ground used in flying.

rib (rib), *n.* a longitudinal horizontal member of an airplane wing, to which the covering is attached, and whose shape determines the curve of the wing; **laminated rib,** a rib built up of laminations of wood, glued together to enable it to hold its shape.

right bank (rīt bangk), *v.t.* to incline an airplane with the right wing downward.

rigid (rij'id), *n.* of an airship, maintaining its form by means of a rigid structure contained within its envelope.

rip cord (rip' kôrd), *n.* in balloons, a rope connecting the rip panel and basket to effect immediate deflation.

rip panel (rip' pan'el), *n.* a strip on the upper side of a balloon for immediate deflation.

rudder (rud'ĕr), *n.* an auxiliary plane or surface either at front or rear of an aerial vehicle for steering; also called **vertical rudder.**

runners (run'ĕrz), *n.* skids or bars beneath the chassis on which an airplane lands. They take the place in some machines of the wheels otherwise used and are constructed with a view to absorbing shock.

running-gear (run'ing-gēr), *n.* that part of a flying machine which enables it to travel on the earth. See *landing-gear.*

sausage (saw'sāj), *n.* a kite balloon, so called because of its shape.

seaplane (sē'plān), *n.* a form of airplane provided with landing-gear for operation from the water.

semi-rigid (sem'i-rij'id), *n.* of an airship, maintaining its form by means of a rigid keel and by gas pressure.

serpent (sēr'pent), *n.* in airships, a short, heavy guide rope.

service ceiling (sēr-'vis sē'ling). See *ceiling.*

shock-absorber (shok'ab-sôrb-ēr), *n.* an apparatus for deadening the impact of an airplane upon alighting.

single-surfaced (sing'gl-sēr'fast), *adj.* a plane covered on only one side.

skid (skid), *n.* a sled-like runner, part of the landing gear of an airplane.

skin friction (skin frik'shun), *n.* skin resistance, the friction between the surface of the planes and other parts of the flying machine and the passing air; distinguished from the head resistance due to displacement of the air; much less for smooth surfaces than for rough ones.

slip (slip), *n.* the loss of efficiency of a propeller, the difference between its theoretical advance and the real advance in practice. See *pitch.*

slip stream (slip' strēm), *n.* the stream of air produced by the propeller of an airplane, with a relative velocity greater than that of the surrounding air.

soar (sôr'), *v.i.* to fly without power, by taking advantage of rising or unequal currents of air.

spar (spär), *n.* See *beam.*

spin (spin), *n.* in aviation, a maneuver consisting of a steep descent in a helix of very small radius, the upper side of the machine being on the inside of the helix.

spread (spred), or **span** (span), *n.* distance from tip to tip of wings of an airplane.

squadron (skwäd'run), *n.* a division of military airplanes acting together as a unit.

stability (sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* steadiness in flight; **automatic stability** (aw-tō-mat'ik), maintenance of equilibrium in automatic manner; **longitudinal stability** (lon - ji - tū'di-nal), steadiness in a fore-and-aft direction; **lateral stability** (lat'ĕr-al), steadiness from side to side; **directional stability** (di-rek'shun-al), stability in a horizontal plane, controlled by rudder.

stabilizer (stā'bil-īz-ēr), *n.* a fixed horizontal tail surface, for steadying longitudinal motion and damping oscillations in pitch.

stagger (stag'ĕr), *n.* the amount by which the entering edge of the upper plane of a biplane advances over the lower plane. This arrangement prevents interference of effects of lower and upper planes in air.

staggered (stag'ĕrd), *adj.* arranged in steps or offset; zig-zag, said of planes of an airplane.

stall (stawl), *v.i.* to lose the speed necessary for control.

stanchion (stan'shun), *n.* Same as strut.

statoscope (stat'ō-skōp), *n.* an instrument to register a small rate of ascent or descent in ballooning.

steering (stēr'ing), *n.* guidance of an aircraft in flight; **vertical steering,** up and down as distinguished from **lateral** or **right and left steering.**

stream-line flow (strēm'līn flō), *n.* the continuous, as distinguished from the eddying, flow of air or any liquid.

stream-line shape or **form** (strēm'līn shāp, fôrm), *n.* a shape designed to obviate eddying; that form of a body which enables it to pass through liquid or gas with the least possible resistance.

strut (strut), *n.* a brace or support under compression stress; an upright between planes.

stunt (stunt), *n.* an intricate or dangerous evolution by an airplane; any acrobatic maneuver.

tail (tāl), *n.* rear portion of an aerial vehicle, used for steering and balancing.

tail cup (tāl' kup), *n.* a steadying device at the rear of an elongated captive balloon.

tail spin (tāl' spin), *n.* same as spin.

take-off (tāk'ôf), *n.* the start of an airplane.

tandem (tan'dem), *n.* an airplane with sets of planes placed one in front of the other on the same level.

taxi (tak'si), *v.i.* to move over the surface of the land or water on the landing-gear before rising or after settling.

tetrahedral cell (tet-ra-hē'dral sel), *n.* a tetrahedron whose sides are four equilateral triangles, open front and rear, the sides being surfaces; a large number of such cells when built up acting as a sustaining surface, as in the tetrahedral airplane of Professor Alexander Graham Bell.

thrust (thrust), *n.* the push or traction exerted by the propeller.

torque (tôrk), *n.* moment of twisting force; the force tending to overturn an airplane sideways, due to the reaction of the propeller in turning in the opposite direction, overcome by having two propellers operating in opposite directions or making the wing on one side slightly larger than the other.

tractor (trak'tēr), *n.* an airplane type in which the propeller is in front of the engine.

trailing edge (trā'ling ej), *n.* the rear or leaving edge of an aerofoil.

triplane (trī'plān), *n.* an airplane with three main bearing surfaces, or planes.

turnbuckle (tērn'buk-l), *n.* a connection for tightening wires, rods, etc., consisting of right and left hand threaded eyelets or swivels in a sleeve, the turning of which varies its length.

undercarriage (un'dēr-kar'ij), *n.* same as landing-gear.

velocity (ve-los'i-ti), *n.* the speed at which an airplane will continue to glide indefinitely without power; also called normal gliding speed.

vertical rudder (vēr'ti-kal rud'ēr), *n.* a rudder which stands at right angles to the plane of the bearing surfaces of an airplane, used for steering to the right or left.

volplane (vōl'plān), *v.i.* to glide or coast without power; same as glide.

wake (wāk), *n.* track or stream of disturbed air following the course of an airplane.

warp (wawrp), *v.t.* to change the form of a wing by twisting.

wash (wosh), *n.* the disturbed air immediately behind an aerial vehicle; dead air.

web (web), *n.* wooden or other material used as distance pieces between the ribs of a sustaining plane.

whirling-table (hwērl'ing-tā-bl), *n.* an apparatus comprising a vertical axis and a horizontal arm for revolving planes or aerofoils and determining their effects and efficiency. The use of the whirling-table led to the experimental determination of numerous aerial laws and directly to the perfection of the airplane.

wind pressure (wind' presh-ūr), *n.*; **coefficient of wind pressure** (kō-ef-fish'ent), the numerical constant of the pressure of the wind against a stationary object, or of the resistance of the air to a moving object.

wing (wing), *n.* the sustaining structure on the sides of an airplane, including planes and trussing.

wing flap (wing flap), *n.* an auxiliary plane attached, in the same plane, to each of the wings of an airplane to prevent overturning sidewise and to assist in steering; see aileron.

wing spread (wing' spred), *n.* area of surface of wings; distance from tip to tip.

wing surface (wing' sēr-fas), *n.* wing area, surface measurement of wing.

wing tip (wing' tip), *n.* the outer extremity of the wings of a monoplane; an aileron or other movable surface at end of wing.

wing-warping (wing'wawrp-ing), *n.* deflection of a portion of an airplane wing; as the Wrights' warping wings; the bending of the rear outer corners of the wing on one end in an opposite direction from those of the other end, attaining lateral equilibrium.

zoom (zōōm), *v.i.* to climb at an angle greater than maximum climbing angle by virtue of initial excess of speed: *n*, the act of zooming.

Glossary of Automobile Terms

By JULIAN CHASE, Ph.B.

EDITOR OF "MOTOR"

accelerator pedal (ak-sel'ēr-a-tēr ped'l), a pedal for increasing motor speed.

acetylene generator (a-set'e-lēn jen'-ēr-ā-tēr), apparatus for generating acetylene gas from water and calcium carbide, for lighting purposes.

after-firing (af'ter-fīr'ing), a violent explosion in the muffler caused by failure of motor to fire gases in cylinders, their accumulation in the muffler and ignition therein from heated walls or firing cylinders. This is the terrific report so often mistaken for a bursting tire; barking. See *back firing*.

apron (ā'prun), a covering for the underside of the motor mechanism; a dust apron or pan.

armature (är'ma-tūr), the part of a magneto which transforms rotary motion into electrical energy, or the part of a motor which transforms electrical energy into rotary motion.

automobile (au'to-mo-bēl), any self-propelled road vehicle.

axle (ak'sl), a transverse beam, to carry a wheel on either end; **dead-axle** (ded'ak-sl), one which does not rotate; **live-axle** (līv'ak-sl), one which rotates with the wheels, or is fitted with shafts which revolve within a housing and drive the wheels.

back-fire (bak'fīr), premature explosion of charge in motor cylinder, causing motor to stop or reverse. When motor is run on advanced spark, the explosion occurs before the crank has passed the dead center on the compression stroke, but the momentum carries it over. In starting, unless the spark is retarded before cranking, a back-fire will result, often breaking the arm of the one cranking the motor. Back-fire is also produced by glowing bits of carbon or other heated condition of the interior of the cylinder.

back-lash (back'lash), lost motion between working parts; as the amount that a pinion may be turned back without moving the driven wheel.

battery (bat'ēr-i), electrical cells supplying energy for sparking; **storage-battery** (stôr'aj-bat'ēr-i), electrical cells adapted to receive a charge of electric current and subsequently give off the energy as required, the basis of the electric automobile.

bearing (bār'ing), the support in which a rotating part turns; **ball-bearing** (bawl'bār-ing), a bearing containing a race of balls, to reduce friction; **roller-bearing** (rōl'ēr-bār-ing), a bearing in which rollers are used instead of balls.

boiler (boil'ēr), apparatus for generating steam by heating water; **flash-boiler** (flash'boil-ēr), a boiler in which the tubes are so arranged that the water is instantly converted into steam upon being pumped in.

bonnet (bon'et), a case or covering, usually sheet metal, placed over the motor; a hood.

bore (bōr), internal diameter of motor cylinder, the "stroke" being length of piston travel. The power of the motor is figured for comparative ratings on the bore, stroke and revolutions per minute.

brake (brāk), a mechanism for reducing speed; operated by hand or foot, and generally consisting of a fixed member adapted to be pressed into close contact with a revolving member.

cable (kā'bl), a heavily insulated wire or set of wires, for transmitting electrical energy to the spark plug.

cam (kam), a disc with a nose or shade or a depression on the periphery

which, when revolved, drives the push-rod up for a certain interval each revolution; **exhaust cam** (egz-awst'kam), a cam shaped to lift the exhaust valve push-rod; **inlet cam** (in'let kam), a cam shaped to lift the inlet valve push-rod.

cam-roller (kam'rōl-ēr), a small steel wheel fitted to the lower end of the push-rod to diminish wear and friction with the cam head.

cam-shaft (kam'shaft), the shaft upon which the cams are mounted, the rotation of which causes the cams in their proper order to open and close through the push-rods and rocker arms, the valves of the cylinders.

carbide (kär'bīd), calcium carbide, which, with water, produces acetylene gas.

carburetter (kär'bū-ret-ēr), a device for vaporizing gasolene or other liquid fuel; usually a spray of gasolene is sucked through a needle hole mingling with an incoming current of air, producing vapor in the proportion of one of gasolene to 12 or 14 of air which is exploded in the cylinder under pressure, by the spark, imparting motion to the piston; **float carburetter** (flōt kär'bū-ret-ēr), one in which a float automatically cuts off supply of gasolene to prevent flooding.

case (kās), metallic box or form; **crank case,** the case in which the crank shaft revolves.

cell (sel), apparatus for producing electric energy from decomposition of a metal, usually zinc; **dry cell,** one in which the liquid is held by absorption in blotting paper or other medium.

chain (chān), a series of metal links adapted to transmit power from one sprocket wheel to another; **chain drive,** the transmission of power from jack shaft, motor or engine to the road wheels.

change-speed-lever (chānj-spēd-lēv'-ēr), lever for changing from one gear reduction to another in a motor vehicle.

charge (chärj), (1) the mixture of gas and air in a motor cylinder; (2) the amount of electricity in a storage battery.

chassis (shas'si), the entire automobile exclusive of the body.

chauffeur (shō'fēr), a professional automobile driver, originally the word meant a stoker or fireman.

circuit (sēr'ket), the wires and apparatus forming a complete path for a current of electricity to and from its source; **short circuit,** a path other than the intended one, taken by the current; **circuit breaker,** a device for automatically breaking a circuit.

clincher (klinch'ēr), incurved part of a wheel rim into which the tire beads expand when the tire is inflated.

clutch (klutch), a device for connecting moving parts; **cone clutch** (kōn), in which two nesting conical surfaces are brought into contact; **expanding or contracting clutch** (eks-pand'ing or kon-trakt'ing), in which one member is expanded or contracted; **disc clutch,** in which revolving discs are pressed together; **clutch pedal** (ped'l), a pedal for operating the clutch.

coil (koil), an electrical device for raising voltage by induction, transforming a low pressure current into a high pressure one which will produce a spark; induction coil, transformer.

combustion - chamber (kom-bust'-yun-chām-bēr), the space in the cylinder in which the gas compressed by the piston is exploded.

commutator (kom'mū-tā-tēr), the part of an armature which rotates in contact with the brushes.

compression (kom-presh'un), the pressure within an explosive engine just before the explosion takes place. As a compression of 60 pounds to the sq. inch; **compression stroke** (strōk), the stroke of the piston during which fresh gas is compressed prior to its explosion.

condenser (kon-dens'ēr), a device of layers of tin foil, alternately connected, with layers of insulation between to reduce sparking at vibrator and increase it at spark plugs.

connecting rod (kon-nekt'ing rod), a rod or arm connecting the piston and crank, having a reciprocal motion and transmitting the explosion energy from the piston to the crank shaft.

contact-breaker (kon'takt-brāk-ēr), a device for interrupting an electric current at selected intervals to produce sparks; a timer.

controller (kon-trōl'ēr), a device for regulating the speed of an electric motor vehicle, by absorbing varying amounts of the currents in a rheostat and by connecting the cells in "series" and "series-multiple."

crank arm (krank' ärm), the portion of a crank shaft extending from the shaft pin to the crank pin.

cranking (krank'ing), rotating the crank shaft to produce compression in starting, as gasolene motors are not self starting.

cranking handle (krank'ing hand-l), a crank for manually cranking the motor; starting handle.

crank-pin (krank'pin), a circular portion of the crank shaft which rests in the bearing; bearing pin.

crank-shaft (krank'shaft), a shaft with arms at right angles to its axis carrying crank pins parallel to its axis for the reception of connecting rods, and adapted to be rotated for the purpose of translating reciprocal into rotative motion; **single throw crank-shaft** (sing'gl thrō), a shaft to receive only one connecting rod; **four throw crank-shaft** (fōr thrō), a shaft to receive four connecting rods.

cup priming (kup prīm'ing), a cup with a cock for admitting a small quantity of gasolene to the explosion chamber to supplement the carburetter in starting.

cycle (sī'kl), see *motor*.

cylinder (sil'in-dēr), a tube or cylindrical member closed at one end, in which the piston travels and the explosions of the mixture, admitted by valves, occur.

dead center (ded sen'tēr), the point at which the crank passes the median, when it is in the same straight line with the connecting rod and the latter is motionless, being between a forward and a backward movement and therefore incapable of imparting motion to the crank.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tēr), a device for distributing electric current to the spark plugs of the different cylinders in the proper sequence.

dynamometer (dī-na-mom'e-tēr), apparatus for ascertaining the horsepower of a motor.

electric automobile (e-lek'trik au'-to-mo-bēl), a self-propelled road vehicle the motive power of which is electricity.

exhaust (egz-awst'), (1) the period during which the burnt gases are escaping; (2) the burnt gases themselves.

exhaust stroke (strōk), the stroke of the piston which expells the burnt gases.

exhaust valve (valv), the valve which allows the exhaust to escape. The exhaust is a series of reports, silenced by the muffler into a purring or chugging sound.

fan (fan), a rotary bladed helix, driven by the motor for cooling itself directly or indirectly through cooling the water in the radiator.

fender (fend'ēr), a mud guard.

flange (flanj), any flat projecting rim, as on motor cylinders to assist cooling by radiation, or on pipes for coupling.

frame (frām), the part of an automobile carried by the wheels, to which the motor, body, etc., are attached.

friction drive (frik'shun drīv), a system of transmission in which the driving is done and the necessary reductions obtained through wheels with friction surfaces pressed together rather than through gears.

garage (ga-räzh'), an automobile stable, storage or repair place.

gas (gas), mixture of air and gasolene vapor.

gauge (gāj), a device for indicating pressure or volume of contents in a container.

gear (gēr), **speed changing** (spēd chānging), a series of gears which may be shifted to change the rates of speed between the motor and the road wheels; **differential gears** (dif-ēr-en'shal), an arrangement to permit the wheels to turn at different speeds as in rounding a corner; **planetary gears** (plan'e-tā-ri), small gears inside a large internal gear for effecting forward and reverse speeds; **reversing gear** (re-vērs'ing), for changing direction of roadwheels.

generator (jen'e-rā-tēr), (1) a device for producing acetylene gas; (2) an electrical dynamo.

goggles (gog'lz), spectacles set in cloth or other collars, to keep dust out of the eyes.

governor (gov'ēr-nēr), an apparatus for regulating the motor speed, by cutting off the gas supply.

hood (hood). See *bonnet*.

hydrocarbons (hī-drō-cär'bonz), organic compounds of hydrogen and carbon, as petroleum, gasolene, acetylene, benzene, turpentine, india rubber, gutta percha, etc.

ignition (ig-ni'shun), the means or apparatus for igniting the explosive mixture, either flame, hot tube, both now disused; coil and battery, make-and-break or magneto; the last named being the method now most generally used.

interchangeable (in-tēr-chānj'a-bl), capable of being interchanged, said of the parts of a mechanism when a given part, on one machine, is exactly similar to the like part on another machine, and can be substituted therefor without refitting.

interrupter (in-tēr-up'tēr), a device for rapidly making-and-breaking an electrical circuit; trembler.

lamp (lamp), illuminating device, as head, side, and tail lamps.

link (link), **drag link** (drag), a transverse rod connecting the two steering arms of a motor vehicle.

little end (lit'l end), the piston end of a connecting rod, the crank end being called the **"big end."**

load (lōd), the work which a motor has to do, or the resistance encountered aside from its own friction.

magneto (mag-nē'tō), a mechanism for producing a high tension or a low tension current for sparking by means of an armature revolved within the field of a pair of permanent magnets.

manifold (man'i-fōld), a tube to distribute gas, air, steam or water, having flanges or connections; **intake manifold** (in'tāk), for distributing gas from carburetter to cylinders; **exhaust manifold** (egs-awst'), for conveying burnt gases to the exhaust outlet or muffler.

mixture (miks'tūr), vapor of a hydrocarbon and air, suitable for explosion; **rich mixture,** one with deficiency of air; **poor mixture,** one with an excess of air.

motor (mo'tēr), **electric** (e-lek'trik), a machine for transforming electric energy into motion; **internal combustion** (in-tēr'nal kom-bust'yun), a machine for utilizing the explosive force of hydrocarbon vapors. In this form of motion, the one most used in motor vehicles, the mixture is exploded under compression, imparting energy to the piston which causes the crank to rotate and perform its work; **four cycle motor** (fōr sī'kl), one in which the piston makes four sweeps for each explosion, two in each direction, as exhaust, intake, compression and explosion strokes, the exhaust and compression strokes being towards the cylinder head; **two cycle motor** (tōō sī'kl), one in which the piston makes two sweeps for each explosion, the compression and explosion strokes, the exhaust escaping and the intake being forced in at the bottom of the explosion stroke; **four cylinder motor** (fōr sil'indēr), one with four cylinders and pistons, the most commonly used; **rotary motor** (rō'ta-ri), one in which the cylinders revolve; **double opposed motor** (dub'l op-pōzd'), one in which the cylinders are opposite each other, used largely on trucks; **V-type motor** (vē'tīp), one in which the cylinders are inclined in either direction, off the vertical.

muffler (muf'lēr), a device for silencing the exhaust gases by passing them through a labyrinth of passages, reducing their velocity; a silencer, an exhaust box; **muffler cut-out,** means for discharging from the motor, exhaust directly into the air instead of first into the muffler; often used in starting, or to learn from its sound the condition of the motor.

non-skids (non'skids), any means of preventing side slipping of automobile wheels, including indentations and projections in the tires, chains, and separate coverings over the tires.

packing (pak'ing), any compressible material used as a filler in joints to make them tight.

pedal (ped'l), a lever worked by the foot; brake pedal, for disconnecting clutch and applying brakes; **regulator pedal** (reg'ū-lā-tēr), for regulating power and velocity of motor.

piston (pis'tun), a cup-shaped member adapted to work reciprocally in the cylinder, receiving successively the shock of the explosions and transmitting them through the connecting rod to the crank-shaft; **piston pin** (pin), a pin extending across the piston to carry the small

end of the connecting rod; wrist pin, gudgeon pin; **piston rings,** expansible rings set in grooves in the piston and pressing against the cylinder walls, to make a close fit, the oil film between the rings and the cylinder and the rings and the piston grooves acting as a packing to prevent escape of gases.

pitting (pit'ing), minute cavities in valves and valve seats due to action of gases.

port (pôrt), an opening for the passage of gas or steam.

power (pow'ēr), **horse-power,** the power required to do 33,000 foot pounds of work per minute. A horse for a slight interval can do six times as much work, while a man can also temporarily exert a horse power, though the horse ordinarily exerts the power of six men.

power plant (plant), the motor, transmission and accessories.

power transmission (tranz-mish'un), see *transmission.*

pump (pump), **water pump** (waw'-tēr), for circulating water in cooling system; **oil pump** (oil), for lubrication; **gear pump** (gēr), **rotary pump** (rō'ta-ri), **centrifugal pump** (sen-trif'ū-gal), **eccentric pump** (ek-sen'trik), are so called, from their mechanical construction.

push-rod (push'rod), one of a series of rods lifted by the cams which actuate the rocker arms, opening the valves in sequence.

radiator (rā'di-ā-tēr), a system of fine tubing through which water is forced for cooling.

reversing lever (re-vers'ing lēv'ēr), a lever to reverse the direction of the automobile.

rheostat (rē-ō-stat'), an electrical device for increasing or diminishing an electric current by varying resistance.

rocker arm (rok'ēr arm), a lever at the top of the cylinder which depresses the valve.

roller (rōl'ēr), a small steel wheel on the end of the push-rod to reduce friction with the cam.

scale (skāl), an incrustation deposited in the interior of water jackets, and other water containers, which carry heated water.

seizing (sēz'ing), the binding of operating parts through failure of lubrication, or overheating.

shock-absorber (shok'ab-sôrb-ēr), a device for dampening the rebound of springs and reducing vibration due to rough roads, as **friction check** (frik'shun chek), **pneumatic** (nōō-mat'ik), **hydraulic** (hī-draw'-lik), and **auxiliary spring** (awg-zil'-i-ā-ri), shock absorber.

sight feed (sīt'fēd), a system of lubrication in which the oil may be seen in circulation at the sight point.

skidding (skid'ing), see *non-skid.*

spark plug (spark' plug), a device having two fixed electrodes between which an electric "jump spark" is produced by the magneto or battery adapted to be screwed into the cylinder; or such a plug adapted to separate its electrodes mechanically, as a "make-and-break" spark. The spark ignites the compressed gas in the cylinder at the proper moment, the resulting explosion generating the motor's power; **spark advance** (ad-vans'), when the spark occurs near or before the upward dead center, thus increasing speed and power, if not carried too far to the point of preignition, or back-fire; **spark retard** (rē-tärd'), delay of spark after dead center.

sprocket (sprock'et), a small toothed wheel, driven by a link chain.

starter (stärt'ēr), **self-** or **automatic** (self- or aw-tō-mat'ik), a device for automatically cranking the motor.

steam-car (stēm'kär), an automobile driven by a steam engine, now almost superseded by gasolene and electric motor cars.

steel (stēl), iron through which, when molten, air has been forced, the Bessemer process. Modern steels are of great variety due to mixture of other metals, as **chrome nickel steel** (krōm nik'l), **manganese steel** (man'ga-nēz), **vanadium steel** (va-nā'di-um).

steering knuckle (stēr'ing nuk'l), a joint in the steering gear at the front axle.

steering post (stēr'ing pōst), a post for steering, usually obliquely placed, on which is mounted the steering wheel, and the small levers working on semicircular ratchets for controlling the spark and the carburetter throttle.

suction stroke (suk'shun strōk), the

outward sweep of the piston during which a fresh change is drawn in; the intake.

suspension (sus-pen'shun), **three-point suspension** (thrē-point'), attachment of the power plant to the frame at three points to avoid road strains.

tank (tank), a reservoir for carrying fuel, gasolene, oil, etc.

tappet rod (tap'et rod), see *push-rod.*

taxicab (taks'i-kab), an automobile hack provided with an automatic time and distance measuring device, called a taximeter, which may also show fare due.

terminal (tēr'mi-nal), an attachment at the end of a wire for enabling it to be readily connected to a binding post.

thermo-syphon (thēr'mō-sī'fon), circulation of water in water-jackets and radiator through its own heat, the warm water at the top of the radiator working its way down as cooled and rising through the heat it absorbs from the cylinders.

throttle (throt'l), a valve for regulating the supply of air to a carburetter.

timer (tīm'ēr), see *distributor.*

tire (tīr), a band or rim around a wheel; **pneumatic tire,** a rubber tire containing air under pressure.

tonneau (tun'ō), an open automobile with seats for two in front and a large rear seat for three or more.

track (trak), distance between centres of tires on the same axle, usually 56½ inches, the railroad standard; the **gauge** (gāg), the **tread** (tred).

transmission (tranz-mish'un), the apparatus for transmitting the high speed motor power to low speed road wheels, including clutch, reducing and planetary gears, or chain drive.

underslung (undēr-slung'), a form of construction in which the frame hangs below the springs and axles instead of being above them.

valve (valv), mechanism for closing an opening to regulate or stop the passage of a fluid or gas; **poppet valve** (pop'et), in which a mushroom-shaped valve fills the opening and is lifted in and out; **rotary valve** (rō'ta-ri), which rotates in the opening; **slide valve** (slīd), which slides across the opening; **inlet valve** (in'let), through which the gas is admitted; **exhaust valve** (egz-awst'), through which the burnt gases are emitted; **needle valve** (nē'dl), a small carburetter valve closed by a needle point; **butterfly valve** (but'ēr-flī), in which a leaf turns in a tube.

water-jacket (waw'tēr-jak-et), a casing around the cylinder through which water is circulated to keep the cylinder walls cool, often a part of the cylinder casting itself. In air-cooled motors, the cylinder has a series of flanges to assist in radiation of the heat.

wheel (hwhēl), **artillery wheel,** automobile wheel of wood with heavy spokes wedging together at center and with a hub of steel plates.

wheel-base (hwhēl-bās), the distance between the front and rear wheels, on the same side where they touch the road.

wiring (wīr'ing), wires leading to spark plugs from magneto, or batteries, etc.

wrist pin (rist' pin), see *piston pin;* also called **gudgeon pin.**

CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN

Collected and Arranged

By DONALD L. CLARK, A.B.,

De Pauw University.

A.-S.	Anglo-Saxon	Heb.	Hebrew
Ar.	Arabic	Ital.	Italian
Celt.	Celtic	Lat.	Latin
D.	Danish	O. G.	Old German
Eng.	English	O. H. G.	Old High German
Fr.	French	Per.	Persian
Ger.	German	Russ.	Russian
Gr.	Greek	Syr.	Syrian
Teut.	Teutonic		

NAMES OF MEN

A

Aaron. [Heb.] Mountaineer or enlightener.

Abel. [Heb.] Breath; fickleness; vanity.

Abiel. [Heb.] Father of strength.

Abihu. [Heb.] God is father.

Abijah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.—Dim. Bije.

Abner. [Heb.] Father of light.

Abraham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.—Dim. Abe.

Abram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.—Dim. Abe.

Adalbert. See **Ethelbert.**

Adam. [Heb.] Man; earth-man; red earth.—Dim. Ad.

Adolph, } [O. H. G.] Noble wolf;
Adolphus. } i. e., noble hero.—Dim. Dolph.

Adoniram. [Heb.] Lord of height.

Alan. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Ælianus.

Alaric. [O. H. G.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.

Albert. [O. H. G.] All bright; illustrious.—Dim. Bert, Bertie.

Albion. [Celt.] White-cliffed land; the ancient name of England.

Alexander. [Gr.] A helper of men.—Dim. Aleck, Ellick, Sandy, Sawney.

Alexis. [Gr.] Help; defence.

Alfred. [O. H. G.] Elf in council; i. e., good counselor.—Dim. Alf.

Alfonso. See **Alphonso.**

Algernon. [Fr.] Whiskered.

Alonzo. [O. G.] The same as **Alphonso,** q. v.

Alpheus. [Heb.] Exchange.

Alphonso. [O. H. G.] All-ready; willing.

Alvah, } [Heb.] Iniquity.
Alvan. }

Alvin, }
Alwin. } [O. H. G.] Winning all.

Amadeus. [Lat.] Lover of God.

Amariah. [Heb.] Whom Jehovah promised.

Amasa. [Heb.] A burden.

Ambrose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.

Amos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.

Anastasius. [Gr.] Rising up.

Andrew. [Gr.] Strong; manly; courageous.—Dim. Andy.

Anselm. [O. H. G.] Protection of God.

Anthony, } [Lat.] Priceless; praise-
Antony. } worthy.—Dim. Tony.

Archibald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.—Dim. Archie.

Armand. See **Hermann.**

Artemas. [Gr.] Gift of Artemis, or Diana.

Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.—Dim. Art.

Asa. [Heb.] Healer; physician.

Asahel. [Heb.] Made of God.

Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.

Asher. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.

Ashur. [Heb.] Black; blackness.

Arnold. [O. H. G.] Strong as an eagle.
Athelstan. [A.-S.] Noble stone.
Aubrey. [O. H. G.] Ruler of spirits.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin. [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.—Dim. Gus.
Aurelius. [Lat.] Golden.
Azariah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B

Baldwin. [O. H. G.] Bold, winner.
Baptist. [Gr.] A baptizer; purifier.
Barabbas, Barnaby. Son of consolation and exhortation.
Bartholomew. [Heb.] A warlike son.—Dim. Bat, Bart.
Barzillai. [Heb.] Iron of the Lord; firm; true.
Basil. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Benedict. [Lat.] Blessed.
Benjamin. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.—Dim. Ben.
Beriah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bernard, Barnard. [O. H. G.] Strong or hardy bear.
Bertram. [O. H. G.] Bright; fair; illustrious.—Dim. Bert, Bertie.
Bezaleel. [Heb.] In the shadow (protection) of God.
Blaise. [Fr.] Sprouting forth.
Boniface. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brian. [Celt.] Strong.
Bruno. [O. H. G.] Brown.

C

Cadwallader. [Celt.] Battle-arranger.
Cæsar. [Lat.] Hairy; or blue-eyed; or, born under the Cæsarian operation.
Caleb. [Heb.] A dog.—Dim. Cale.
Calvin. [Lat.] Bald.
Casper. See **Jasper.**
Cecil. [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cephas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. G.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.—Dim. Charlie, or Charley.
Christian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ.—Dim. Christie.
Christopher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ.—Dim. Kester, Kit, Chris., Christie.
Clarence. [Lat.] Illustrious.—Dim. Clarry, Clara.
Claudius, Claude. [Lat.] Lame.
Clement. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.—Dim. Clem.
Conrad. [O. H. G.] Able counsel.
Constant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.
Cornelius. [Lat.] (Uncertain).—Dim. Corny.
Crispin, Crispus. [Lat.] Having curly hair.
Cuthbert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Cyprian. [Gr.] Of Cyprus.
Cyril. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.—Dim. Cy.

D

Daniel. [Heb.] A divine judge.—Dim. Dan.
Darius. [Per.] Preserver.
David. [Heb.] Beloved.—Dim. Davy, Dave.
Demetrius. [Gr.] Belonging to Ceres (Demeter); sprung from the earth.
Dénis, Dennis. [Gr.] Same as **Dionysius.** [Fr. form.]
Derrik, Diedrik, Dietrich. [O. H. G.] See **Theoderick.**
Dexter. [Lat.] The right hand, fortunate.
Dionysius. [Gr.] Belonging to Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine.
Donald. [Celt.] Proud chief.—Dim. Don.
Duncan. [Celt.] Brown chief.—Dim. Dunc.

E

Eben. [Heb.] A stone.—Dim. Eb.
Ebenezer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] Giver of happiness.
Edmund. [A.-S.] Defender of happiness.—Dim. Ed, Ned (a contraction of "mine Ed").
Edward. [A.-S.] Guardian of happiness.—Dim. Ed, Eddy, Ned, Neddy, Teddy.
Edwin. [A.-S.] Gainer of happiness.—Dim. Ed, Eddy.
Egbert. [O. H. G.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.—Dim. Bert.
Elbert. [O. H. G.] See **Albert.**

Eldred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Eleazer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Elfonzo. See **Alphonso.**
Eli. [Heb.] A foster son.
Elias. [Heb.] See **Elijah.**
Elihu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
Elijah. [Heb.] Jehôvah is my God. —Dim. 'Lije.
Eliphalet. [Heb.] God of salvation. —Dim. 'Liph.
Elisha. [Heb.] God my salvation.
Elizur. [Heb.] God is my rock.
Ellis. [Heb.] A variation of **Elisha.**
Elmer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of **Ethelmer.**]
Elnathan. [Heb.] God gave.
Emmanuel. [Heb.] God with us.
Emery, Emmery, Emory. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephraim. [Heb.] Very fruitful.—Dim. Eph (ēf).
Erasmus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus. [Gr.] Beloved; amiable. —Dim. 'Ras.
Eric. [A.-S.] Rich; brave; powerful.
Ernest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Ethan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength
Ethelbert. [A.-S.] Nobly bright.—Dim. Bert.
Eugene. [Ger.] Wellborn; noble.—Dim. 'Gene (jēn).
Eustace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Evan. [Celt.] Young warrior.
Ezekiel. [Heb.] Strength of God. —Dim. Zeke.
Ezra. [Heb.] Help.—Dim. Ez.

F

Felix. [Lat.] Happy.
Ferdinand. [O. H. G.] Brave; valiant.—Dim. Ferd.
Fernando. [O. H. G.] Same as **Ferdinand.**
Francis. [O. H. G.] Free.—Dim. Frank.
Frederic, Frederick. [O. H. G.] Abounding in peace; or peaceful ruler.—Dim. Fred, Freddy.

G

Gabriel. [Heb.] Strength or man of god.—Dim. Gabe.
Gamaliel. [Heb.] Recompense of God.
Garret. [O. H. G.] See **Gerald,** or **Gerard.**
Geoffrey. [O. H. G.] See **Godfrey.**
George. [Ger.] A landholder; husbandman.—Dim. Georgie, Geordie.
Gerald, Gerard. [O. H. G.] Strong with the spear. Jerry.
Gershom. [Heb.] An exile.
Gideon. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gilbert. [O. H. G.] Yellow-bright; famous.—Dim. Bert.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Given. [Eng.] Gift of God.
Godard. [O. G.] Pious; virtuous.
Godfrey. [O. H. G.] At peace with God.
Godwin. [A.-S.] Good fighter.
Gregory. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant. —Dim. Greg.
Griffith. [Celt.] Having great faith.
Gustavus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [O. H. G.] A leader.

H

Hannibal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Harold. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.—Dim. Harry.
Heman. [Heb.] Faithful.
Henry. [O. H. G.] The head or chief of a house.—Dim. Hal, Harry (by assimilation of consonant sound), Hen, Hank.
Herbert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army. —Dim. Bert, Bertie.
Herma. [O. H. G.] A warrior.
Hezekiah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.—Dim. Hez.
Hilary. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.
Hiram. [Heb.] Most noble.—Dim. Hi.
Horace. [Lat.] See **Horatio.**
Horatio. [Lat.] (Uncertain).—Dim. Harry.
Hosea. [Heb.] Salvation.
Howell. [Celt.] Sound; whole.
Hubert. [O. H. G.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.—Dim. Bert.
Hugh, Hugo, [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Humphrey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.—Dim. Hump, Humph.

I

Ichabod. [Heb.] The glory has departed
Ignatius. [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Immanuel. [Heb.] See **Emmanuel.**
Ingram. [Teut.] Raven.

Inigo. [Gr.] **Ignatius.** [Sp. form.]
Ira. [Heb.] Watchful.
Isaac. [Heb.] Laughter.—Dim. Ike, Ikey.
Isaiah. [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Israel. [Heb.] A soldier of God.—Dim. Izzy.
Ivan. [Russ.] See **John.**

J

Jabez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jacob. [Heb.] A supplanter.—Dim. Jake.
Jairus. [Heb.] He will enlighten.
James. [Heb.] See **Jacob.**—Dim. Jeames, Jem, Jim, Jemmy, Jimmy.
Japheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.
Jared. [Heb.] Descent.
Jason. [Gr.] A healer.
Jasper. [Per.] (Uncertain).
Jedediah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.—Dim. Jed.
Jeffrey. [O. H. G.] See **Godfrey.**—Dim. Jeff, Geoff.
Jeremiah, Jeremias, Jeremy. [Heb.] Exalted of the Lord.
Jerome. Holy Name.—Dim. Jerry.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Joel. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John. [Heb.] The gracious gift of God.—Dim. Johnny, Jack, Jock.
Jonah, Jonas. [Heb.] A dove.
Jonathan. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph. [Heb.] He shall add.—Dim. Joe.
Joshua. [Heb.] God of salvation.—Dim. Josh.
Josiah, Josias. [Heb.] Given of the Lord.
Jotham. [Heb.] The Lord is upright.
Judah, Jude. [Heb.] Confession.
Julian. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.—Dim. Jule.
Julius. [Gr.] Soft-haired. — Dim. Jule.
Justin, Justus. [Lat.] Just.

K

Kenelm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth. [Celt.] A leader; commander.

L

Laban. [Heb.] White.
Lambert. [O. H. G.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot. [Fr.] A little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence, Lawrence. [Lat. Crowned with laurel. — Dim. Larry (Lawrie, Laurie, Scot.; Larry, Irish).
Lazarus. [Heb.] Destitute of help.
Leander. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lemuel. [Heb.] Created by God.—Dim. Lem.
Leo, Leon. [Lat.] Lion.
Leonard. [Ger.] Strong; or brave as a lion.
Leonidas. [Gr.] Lion-like.
Leopold. [O. H. G.] Bold for the people.
Levi. [Heb.] Adhesion.
Lewis. [O. H. G.] Bold warrior.—Dim. Lou or Lew.
Linus. [Gr.] Flaxen-haired.
Lionel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llewellyn. [Celt.] Lightning.
Lorenzo. [Lat.] See **Laurence.**
Lot. [Heb.] A veil; a covering.
Louis. [O. H. G.] See **Lewis.** [Fr form.]
Lucian, Lucien. [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from, Lucius.
Lucius. [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Ludovic. [O. H. G.] Also **Ludwig,** Ger. form of **Lewis.**
Luke. [Lat.] Light.
Luther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

M

Madoc. [Celt.] Good; beneficent.
Malachi. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Marcellus. [Lat.] Dim. of **Marcus.**
Marcius. [Lat.] See **Marcus.**
Marcus, Mark. [Lat.] A hammer, otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.—Dim. 'Duke.
Martin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.
Matthew. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.—Dim. Mat.
Matthias. See **Matthew.**
Maurice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.

Maximilian. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.—Dim. Max.
Micah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Michael. [Heb.] Who is like God?—Dim. Mike.
Miles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Moses. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.—Dim. Mose.

N

Nahum. [Heb.] Consolation.
Napoleon. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.—Dim. Nap.
Nathan. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Nathanael, **Nathaniel.** [Heb.] The gift of God.—Dim. Nat.
Neal, **Neil.** [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; otherwise [Celt.], chief.
Nehemiah. [Heb.] Comfort of the Lord.
Nicholas, **Nicolas.** [Gr.] Victory of the people.—Dim. Nick.
Nicodemus. [Heb.] Conqueror of the people.
Noah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Noël. [Fr.] Christmas; born on Christmas day.
Norman. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O

Obadiah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Obed. [Heb.] Serving God.
Octavius, **Octavus.** [Lat.] The eighth-born.
Oliver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.—Dim. Noll.
Orestes. [Gr.] A mountaineer.
Orlando. [Teut.] Same as **Roland.** [It. form.]
Oscar. [Celt.] Leaping warrior.
Osmund. [Teut.] Protection of God.
Oswald. [O. H. G.] Power of God.
Otho, **Otto.** [Lat.] A giant.
Owen. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P

Patrick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.—Dim. Pat, Paddy.
Paul, **Paulus.** [Lat.] Little.
Peleg. [Heb.] Division.
Peregrine. [Lat.] A stranger.
Peter. [Gr.] A rock.—Dim. Pete.
Philander. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Philemon. [Gr.] Loving; friendly.
Philip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.—Dim. Phil, Pip.
Phineas, **Phinehas.** [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pius. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pliny. [Lat.] (Uncertain).
Pompey. [Lat.] Showy.
Preserved. [Eng.] Redeemed.

Q

Quintin, **Quentin.** [Lat.] The fifth.

R

Ralph. [O. H. G.] See **Rodolphus.**
Raphael. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Raymond. [Teut.] Wise protection.
Reginald. [Teut.] Strong ruler.—Dim. Reg. (rej), Reggie (rej'i).
Reuben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reuel. [Heb.] Friend of God.
Reynold. [O. H. G.] Same as **Reginald.**
Richard. [O. H. G.] A strong king; powerful.—Dim. Dick.
Robert. [O. H. G.] Bright in fame.—Dim. Bob, Rob, Robin.
Roderic, **Roderick.** [O. H. G.] Rich in fame.—Dim. Rurik.
Rodolph, **Rodolphus.** [O. H. G.] Famous wolf, or hero.
Roger. [O. H. G.] Famous with the spear.—Dim. Hodge, Hodgkin (h and r being etymologically convertible).
Roland, **Rowland.** [Teut.] Fame of the land.
Rudolph, **Rudolphus.** [O. H. G.] Variants of **Rodolphus.**
Rufus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.—Dim. Rufe.
Rupert. [O. H. G.] See **Robert.**
Rurik. See **Roderick.**

S

Salmon. [Heb.] Shady.
Samson, **Sampson.** [Heb.] Splendid sun; i. e., great joy and felicity.

Samuel. [Heb.] Heard by God.—Dim. Sam, Sammy.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Seba. [Heb.] Eminent.
Sebastian. [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Sereno, **Serenus.** [Lat.] Calm; peaceful.
Seth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sigismund. [O. H. G.] Conquering protection.—Dim. Sig.
Silas. [Lat.] A contraction of **Silvanus.**
Silvanus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Silvester. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Simeon, **Simon.** [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance.—Dim. Sim.
Solomon. [Heb.] Peaceable.—Dim. Sol.
Stephen. [Gr.] A crown or garland.—Dim. Steve.
Sylvan, **Sylvanus.** See **Silvanus.**
Sylvester. See **Silvester.**

T

Thaddeus. [Syr.] The wise.—Dim. Thad.
Theobald. [Teut.] Bold for the people.—Dim. Theo.
Theodore, **Theodoric.** [Gr.] The gift of God.—Dim. Teddy.
Theophilus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Theron. [Gr.] A hunter.
Thomas. [Heb.] A twin.—Dim. Tom, Tommy.
Timothy. [Gr.] Fearing God.—Dim. Tim.
Titus. [Gr.] (Uncertain).
Tobiah, **Tobias.** [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord.—Dim. Toby.
Tristan, **Tristram.** [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.

U

Ulysses. [Gr.] A hater.—Dim. 'Lyss
Urban. [Lat.] Of the town; courteous; polished.
Uriah. [Heb.] Fire of the Lord.
Urian. [D.] A husbandman.
Uriel. [Heb.] Light of God.

V

Valentine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.—Dim. Val.
Victor. [Lat.] A conqueror.—Dim. Vick.
Vincent. [Lat.] Conquering; victorious.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Walter. [O. H. G.] Wood master.—Dim. Wat, Walt.
Wilbert. [A.-S.] Wellborn.
William. [O. H. G.] Resolute helmet, or, helmet of resolution; defense; protector.—Dim. Will, Wylli, and (by interchange of convertible letters) Bill, Billy.
Winfred. [A.-S.] Peace winner.

Z

Zabdiel. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zaccheus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zachariah, **Zachary.** [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord. — Dim. Zack.
Zebadiah, **Zebedee.** [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zechariah. [Heb.] The same as **Zachariah.**
Zedekiah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Zenas. [Gr.] Gift of Jupiter.
Zephaniah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.—Dim. Zeph.

NAMES OF WOMEN

A

Abigail. [Heb.] My father's joy. —Dim. Abby, Abbie.
Ada. [O. H. G.] See **Edith.**
Adaline. See **Adeline.**
Adela. See Adeline.
Adelaide. See Adeline.
Adelia. A variant of **Adela.**
Adelina, **Adeline.** [Teut.] Of noble birth; a princess.—Dim. Addie.
Agatha. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Agnes. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Alberta. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Albert.**
Alethea. [Gr.] Truth.
Alexandra, **Alexandrina.** [Gr.] Feminine of Alexander.
Alice, **Alicia.** [O. H. G.] Same as **Adeline.**—Dim. Ally, or Allie, Elsie.
Almira. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Althea. [Gr.] A healer.
Amabel. [Lat.] Lovable.
Amanda. [Lat.] Worthy of love.
Amelia. [Teut.] Busy, energetic.—See **Emeline.**
Amy. [Fr.] Beloved.
Angelica, **Angelina.** [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Ann, **Anna,** **Anne.** [Heb.] Grace.—Dim. Annie, Nanny, Nancy, Nan, Nina.
Annette. [Heb.] A variant of **Anne.**
Antoinette. [Gr.] Diminutive of **Antonia.**—Dim. Toinette, Nettie.
Antonia. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Arabella. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman.—Dim. Bella, Bel.
Ariana. [Gr.] A corruption of **Ariadne.**
Augusta. [Lat.] Feminine of **Augustus.**—Dim. 'Gusta, Gussie.
Aurelia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Aurelius.**
Aurora. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B

Barbara. [Gr.] Foreign; strange. —Dim. Bab.
Beatrice, **Beatrix.** [Lat.] Happy.
Belinda. (Uncertain.)
Berenice, **Bernice.** [Gr.] Bringing victory.
Bertha. [Teut.] Bright; beautiful; famous.—Dim. Bertie.
Beulah. [Heb.] Land of rest.
Bianca. [It.] White.
Blanch, **Blanche.** [Teut.] White.
Bridget, **Brigit.** [Celt.] Shining bright.—Dim. Biddy.

C

Camilla. [Lat.] Attendant at a sacrifice.
Caroline. Feminine of **Carolus,** the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]—Dim. Carrie, Caddie.
Cassandra. [Gr.] She who inflames with love.
Catharina, **Catharine,** **Catherine.** [Gr.] Pure. — Dim. Cassie, Kate, Katrine, Kit, Kitty.
Catalina. See **Catherine.**
Cecilia, **Cecily.** [Lat.] Feminine of **Cecil.** —Dim. Sisley, Sis, Cis.
Celestine. [Lat.] Heavenly.
Celia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Cœlius.**
Charlotte. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Charles.** Dim. Lottie.
Chloë. [Gr.] A green herb; a young shoot.
Christiana, **Christina.** [Gr.] Feminine of Christian. — Dim. Chrissie, Tina.
Cicely. [Lat.] A corruption of **Cecilia.**
Clara. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious. —Dim. Clare, Cad.
Claribel. [Lat.] Brightly fair.
Clarice, **Clarissa.** [Lat.] Variants of **Clara.** —Dim. Clare.
Claudia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Claudius.**
Clementina, **Clementine.** [Lat.] Mild; gentle.—Dim. Tina. Fem. of **Clement.**
Constance. [Lat.] Firm; constant. —Dim. Connie.
Cora. [Gr.] Maiden. See **Corinna.**
Cordelia. [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Corinna. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cornelia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Cornelius.**—Dim. Cornie, Nellie.
Cynthia. [Gr.] Belonging to Mt. Cynthus.

D

Deborah. [Heb.] A bee. — Dim. Debby, Deb.
Delia. [Gr.] Of Delos.
Diana. [Lat.] Goddess.—Dim. Di, Die.
Dinah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dora. [Gr.] A contraction of **Dorothea.**
Dorcas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Dorinda. [Gr.] See **Dorothea.**
Dorothea, **Dorothy.** [Gr.] The gift of God. —Dim. Dora, Dol, Dolly (the r being etymologically convertible.)
Drusilla. [Lat.] With dewy eyes.

E

Edith. [A.-S.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.
Edna. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Eleanor, **Elinor.** [Gr.] Light;—the same as **Helen.**—Dim. Ella, Nell, Nellie, Nora.
Elena. See **Helen.**
Elisabeth, **Elizabeth,** **Eliza.** [Heb.] Worshipper of God; consecrated to God. — Dim. Bess, Bessey, Betsey, Betty, Lizzy, Libby, Lisa.
Ella. [Gr.] A contraction of **Eleanor.**
Ellen. [Gr.] Diminutive of **Eleanor.**
Elsa. See **Alice.**
Elvira. [Lat.] White.
Emeline, **Emmeline.** [Teut.] Energetic; industrious.
Emily. Same as **Emeline.**
Emma. Same as **Emeline.**—Dim. Em, Emmie.
Ernestine. [Ger.] Feminine dim. of **Ernest.**—Dim. Tina.
Esther. [Per.] Star; good fortune; a secret.—Dim. Tess, Tessie, Ess, Essie.
Ethel. [A.-S.] Noble; of noble birth.
Ethelind, **Ethelinda.** [A.-S.] Noble snake.
Eudora. [Gr.] Good gift.
Eugenia. [Gr.] Feminine of **Eugene.**
Eugénie. [Gr.] Fr. form of **Eugenia.**
Eulalia. [Gr.] Fair speech.
Eunice. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Euphemia. [Gr.] Of good report. —Dim. Effie.
Eva. [Heb.] Life.
Evangeline. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve. [Heb.] The same as **Eva.**
Evelina, **Eveline.** [Heb.] Ital. diminutive of **Eva.**

F

Faustina. [Lat.] Lucky.
Felicia, **Felice.** [Lat.] Happiness.
Fidelia. [Lat.] Faithful.
Flora. [Lat.] Flowers. Dim. Flo, Flossie.
Florence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.—Dim. Florrie, Flossie.
Frances. [Ger.] Feminine of **Francis.**—Dim. Fannie, Frank.
Frederica. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Frederick.**—Dim. Freddie, and Frieda.

G

Georgiana, **Georgina.** [Gr.] Feminine of **George.**—Dim. Georgie.
Geraldine. Feminine of **Gerald.**
Gertrude. [O. H. G.] Spear-maiden. —Dim. Gertie, Truda.
Grace, **Gratia.** [Lat.] Grace, favor.
Griselda. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.—Dim. Grissel.

H

Hannah. [Heb.] See **Anna.**
Harriet, **Harriot.** [O. H. G.] Feminine diminutive of **Henry** [Eng. form.]—Dim. Hattie.
Helen, **Helena.** [Gr.] Light.—Dim. Nell, Nellie, Lena.
Henrietta. [O. H. G.] Feminine diminutive of **Henry.** [Fr. form.] —Dim. Etta, Hetty.
Hephzibah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.—Dim. Hepsy.
Hester, **Hesther.** [Per.] Variants of **Esther.**
Hilaria. [Lat.] Feminine of **Hilary.**
Honora, **Honoria.** [Lat.] Honorable.
Hortensia. [Lat.] A lady in the garden. Also **Hortense.**
Huldah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I

Ida. [Teut.] Godlike.
Idabell. [Teut.] Godlike and fair.
Inez. [Gr.] The same as **Agnes.** [Pg. form.]
Irene. [Gr.] Peace.—Dim. Renie.
Isabel, **Isabella.** [Heb.] The same as **Elizabeth.**—Dim. Belle, Bella.

J

Jacqueline. [Heb.] Feminine of **James.** [Fr. form.]
Jane. [Heb.] Feminine of **John.** —See **Joanna.**
Janet. [Heb.] Dim. of **Jane.**
Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette. [Heb.] The same as **Jane** or **Joan.** [Fr. forms.]
Jemima. [Heb.] A dove.
Jerusha. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joan, Joanna. [Heb.] Feminine of **John.**
Josepha, Josephine. [Heb.] Feminine of **Joseph.**—Dim. Josie, Jo, Phenie.
Joyce. [Lat.] Sportive.
Judith. [Heb.] Praised.—Dim. Judy, Ju.
Julia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Julius.** —Dim. Julie.
Juliana. [Lat.] Feminine of **Julian.**
Juliette. [Lat.] Diminutive of **Julia.** [Fr. form.]
Justina. [Lat.] Feminine of **Justin.**

K

Kate. Dim. of **Catherine.**
Katharine, Katherine. [Gr.] See **Catherine.**
Keturah. [Heb.] Incense.
Keziah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L

Laura. [Lat.] A laurel (perhaps) for **Laurea.**
Lavinia. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Lena. [Gr.] Dim. of **Helen.**
Leonora. [Gr.] Same as **Eleanor.**
Letitia. [Lat.] Happiness.—Dim. Lettie, Lettice.
Lillian, Lilly. [Lat.] Lily.—Dim. Lil.
Livia. [Lat.] See **Olivia.**
Lois. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Louisa, Louise. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Louis.**—Dim. Louie, Lou.
Lucia. [Lat.] Ital. form of **Lucy.**
Lucinda. [Lat.] The same as **Lucy.**
Lucretia. [Lat.] Gain; otherwise, light.
Lucy. [Lat.] Feminine of **Lucius.**
Lucile. [Lat.] See **Lucy.**
Lydia. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M

Mabel. [Lat.] A contraction of **Amabel.**
Madeline. [Heb.] Another form of **Magdalene.**
Magdalene. [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.—Dim. Maud, Maudlin, Lena.
Marcella. [Lat.] Feminine of **Marcellus.**
Marcia. Feminine of **Marcius.**—Dim. Marsh.
Margaret. [Gr.] A pearl.—Dim. Greta, Mag, Madge, Maggie, Margie, Marjory, Meg, Meta, Peg, Peggy (m and p being cognate letters).
Maria. [Heb.] See **Mary.**
Marianne. [Heb.] Another compound of **Mary** and **Anne.**
Marion. [Heb.] A French form of **Mary.**
Martha. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise sorrowful.—Dim. Mat, Mattie, Pat, Pattie.
Mary. [Heb.] Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea.—Dim. Moll, Mollie, Polly, May.
Mathilda, Matilda. [O. H. G.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine.—Dim. Mat, Matty, Maud, Pattie (m and p being convertible).
May. A diminutive of **Mary,** or the month.
Mehetabel, Mehitable. [Heb.] Benefited of God.—Dim. Hetty.
Melicent. [Lat.] Sweet singer.—Dim. Millie.
Melissa. [Gr.] A bee.
Mildred. [Ger.] Mild speaker.—Dim. Millie.
Miranda. [Lat.] Admirable.
Miriam. [Heb.] See **Mary.**
Myra. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N

Nancy. A familiar form of **Anne.** —Dim. Nan, Nance, Nina.
Nellie. Dim. of **Ellen, Helen,** or **Eleanor.**
Nora. A contraction of **Honora.**

O

Octavia. [Lat.] Feminine of **Octavius.**—Dim. Tavie
Olive, **Olivia.** [Lat.] An olive.—Dim. Livie.
Ophelia. [Gr.] A help; useful.
Olympia. [Gr.] Heavenly.

P

Paula. [Lat.] Feminine of **Paul.**
Paulina, **Pauline.** [Lat.] Dim. Paula.
Penelope. [Gr.] A weaver.—Dim. Pen.
Persis. [Gr.] A Persian woman.
Phebe. [Gr.] The same as **Phœbe.**
Philippa. [Gr.] Feminine of **Philip.**
Phœbe. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.—Dim. Phebe.
Phyllis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Polly. [Eng.] Dim. of **Mary.**
Priscilla. [Lat.] Somewhat old; ancient.—Dim. Prissie.

R

Rachel. [Heb.] A ewe; a lamb.
Rebecca, **Rebekah.** [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.—Dim. Beckie.
Rhoda. [Gr.] A rose.
Rosa. [Lat.] A rose.—Dim. Rosie.
Rosabel, **Rosabella.** [Lat.] A fair rose.
Rosalia, **Rosalie.** [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. Deriv. of **Rosa.** [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rosalind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.—Dim. Rose, Linda.
Rosamond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, or famous protection.
Roxana. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S

Sabina. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Salome. [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sara, **Sarah.** [Heb.] A princess.—Dim. Sadie, Sal, Sally.
Selina. [Gr.] Parsley, or moon.—Dim. Lina.
Serena. [Lat.] Feminine of **Serenus** or **Sereno.**
Sibyl, **Sibylla.** [Gr.] A prophetess.
Silvia. See **Sylvia.**
Sophia. [Gr.] Wisdom.—Dim. Sophie, Soph.
Sophronia. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stella. [Lat.] A star.
Stephana. [Gr.] Feminine of **Stephen.**
Susan, **Susanna,** **Susannah.** [Heb.] A lily.—Dim. Sue, Suke, Suky, Susie.
Sylvia. [Lat.] Of the woods. Feminine of **Sylvius.**

T

Tabitha. [Syr.] A gazelle. — Dim. Tabby.
Theodora. [Gr.] Feminine of **Theodore.**—Dim. Dora, Theo.
Theodosia. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theresa, **Therese.** [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn. — Dim. Tessie, Tess.

U

Ulrica. [Teut.] Rich.
Urania. [Gr.] Heavenly.—the name of one of the Muses.
Ursula. [Lat.] She-bear.

V

Valeria. [Lat.] Feminine of **Valerius.**
Veronica, **Vera.** [Ital.] Uncertain.
Victoria. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of **Victor.**
Vida. [Erse.] Feminine of **David.**
Viola. [Lat.] A violet.—Dim. Vi.
Virginia. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.—Dim. Virgie, Jennie.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.—Dim. Vivie.

W

Wilhelmina. [O. H. G.] Feminine of **Wilhelm,** German of William.—Dim. Wilmett, Wilmot, Mina, Minella, Billie.
Winifred. [A.-S.] Lover of Peace.—Dim. Winnie.

Z

Zenobia. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.
Zoë. [Gr.] Life.

NICKNAMES OF FAMOUS PERSONAGES

A

Abdul II. of Turkey: "Abdul the Damnèd."

Adams, John: "The Duke of Braintree," because of his overbearing and rather haughty manners.

Adams, Samuel: "The American Cato."

Alexander the Great: "The Madman of Macedonia."

Alexander II. of Russia: "The Liberator."

Allen, Senator William: "The Ohio Gong"; "Earthquake Allen"; "Greenback Bill."

Angelico, Fra. *See* Giovanni da Fiesole.

Anne I. of England: "Good Queen Anne"; "Brandy Nose."

Aquinas, Thomas: "The Angelic Doctor"; "The Angel of the Schools".

Arthur, Chester A.: While he was Vice-President he was called, "The Prince of Wales"; by his intimates he was known as "Chet."

Attila: "The Scourge of God."

B

Balfour, A. J.: "Miss Alice."

Banks, Gen. N. P.: "The Bobbin Boy."

Barnum, P. T.: "The Greatest Showman on Earth."

Barnum, William H.: "Seven Mule Barnum."

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail: "The Chevalier without Fear and without Reproach."

Beaconsfield, Lord. *See* Disraeli, Benjamin.

Benton, Thomas H.: "Old Bullion."

Bismarck, Otto von: "The Iron Chancellor"; "The Man of Blood and Iron."

Blaine, James G.: "Nosey Blaine"; "Blaine of Maine"; "The Tattooed Man"; "The Plumed Knight"; "The Rupert of Debate," and "Jim the Penman," alluding to the Mulligan Letters.

Bland, Richard P.: "The Father of Free Silver"; "Silver Dick."

Blücher, Gebhard von: "Old Forward," (*Vorwärts*) from his indomitable courage, which made him always urge his soldiers on to battle, even though he himself was wounded. Another name for him was "Old Raw-Head and Bloody Bones."

Bonaparte, Napoleon: "The Heir of the Republic"; "The Man of Destiny."

Boone, Daniel: "Long Knife" (from the terror which he inspired in the Indians).

Borde, Andrew: (Physician to Henry VIII.) "Merry Andrew."

Boswell, James: "Bozzy."

Bradley, Justice Joseph: "Aliunde Joe," because in the Electoral Commission of 1877 he decided that certain points of issue were *aliunde* or irrelevant.

Brown, John: "Ossawatomie Brown."

Browne, C. F.: "Artemus Ward."

Brownlow, William G.: An ignorant and coarse fanatic during the Civil War on the side of the North. He afterwards became Governor and Senator from Tennessee. Because he had once been a Methodist minister, he was widely known as "Parson Brownlow."

Brummell, George: "Beau Brummell."

Bryan, William Jennings: "The Boy Orator of the Platte"; "The Rabbit's Foot Statesman."

Buchanan, James: Mr. Buchanan was a candidate for the Presidency with Senator Breckenridge as his "running mate." The two were popularly called "Buck and Breck." After the election, President Buchanan was styled "Old Buck"; also "The Old Public Functionary."

Bunyan, John: "The Bedford Tinker."

Burns, Robert: "Oor Rab"; "The Excise Poet"; "The Laureate of Scotland"; "The Ploughman Poet."

Butler, Gen. B. F.: "Old Spoons";

"Beast Butler"; "Cock-eyed Butler"; "Bottled-up Butler."

C

Carlyle, Thomas: "The Sage of Chelsea."
Carnegie, Andrew: "The Laird of Skibo."
Catherine II. of Russia: "The Semiramis of the North." (A name also given to Queen Christina of Sweden.)
Cenci, Beatrice: "The Beautiful Parricide."
Chamberlain, Joseph: "Brummagem Joe"; "Shifty Joe"; "Pushful Joe."
Charles (Crowned Emperor 800 A.D., and first head of the Holy Roman Empire): "Carolus Magnus," "Charlemagne."
Charles, last Duke of Burgundy: "The Bold" (*Le Téméraire*).
Charles I. of England: His enemies called him "The Man of Blood"; to his devoted followers, the Cavaliers, he was "The Martyr King."
Charles II. of England: called, from his gaiety and lively manners, "The Merry Monarch"; and also "Old Rowley." This last nickname came from a fancied resemblance of Charles to one of his hunting horses named Rowley.
Charles I. of France: "The Bald" (*Le Chauve*).
Charles II. of France: "The Fat" (*Le Gros*).
Charles III. of France: "The Simple" (*Le Sot*).
Charles IV. of France: "The Handsome" (*Le Bel*).
Charles V. of France: "The Wise" (*Le Sage*).
Charles II. of Navarre: "The Bad" (*Le Méchant*).
Charles XII. of Sweden: "The Madman of the North."
Chatterton, Thomas: "The Marvellous Boy."
Chaucer, Geoffrey: "The Father of English Poetry."
Churchill, Lord Randolph: "Our Randy."
Clay, Henry: "The Great Compromiser"—this in the latter part of his life. As a high-spirited, youthful politician, he was known as "Harry of the West"; and "The Mill-boy of the Slashes."
Cleveland, Grover: called by his enemies "The Perpetual Candidate"; and "The Stuffed Prophet."
Cobden, Richard: "The Apostle of Free Trade."
Cockran, W. Bourke: "The Mulligan Guard Demosthenes."
Cody, William F.: "Buffalo Bill."
Crichton, James: "The Admirable Crichton."
Croker, Richard: "Shifty Dick."
Cromwell, Oliver: "Old Noll"; and "The Protector."

D

Dana, Chas. A.: "The Nestor of the Press."
Darc, Jeanne: "The Maid of Orléans."
Democritus: "The Laughing Philosopher."
Devil, The: "Old Nick"; "Old Scratch"; "The Old Harry."
Dickens, Charles: "Boz." The illustrator of his early novels, H. K. Browne, was styled "Phiz."
Disraeli, Benjamin: (Lord Beaconsfield) "Dizzy."
Douglas, Stephen A.: "The Little Giant."

E

Edison, Thos. A.: "The Wizard of Menlo Park."
Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.: "The Black Prince."
Edward VII. of England: "Tummy."
Elizabeth of England: "Good Queen Bess"; and "The Virgin Queen."
Elliott, Ebenezer: "The Corn-Law Rhymer."
Emerson, R. W.: "The Sage of Concord."
Ethelred (Saxon King of England): "The Unready."
Eugénie, Empress of the French: "The Spaniard."
Evans, Robley D.: "Fighting Bob."

F

Fairbanks, Charles W.: "Icebanks."
Ferdinand, King of Naples: "King Bomba" (from his cruelty in shelling some of his cities and towns).
Foraker, Joseph B.: "Fire-alarm Foraker."
Forrest, Edwin: "The Roscius of the Bowery."

Foster, Secretary Charles: "Calico Charley."
Franklin, Benjamin: "Poor Richard." In France, he was styled "Le Bonhomme Richard."
Frederick the Great of Prussia: "Old Fritz" (*Alter Fritz*).
Frederick II., Emperor of Germany: "Our Fritz" (*Unser Fritz*).
Frémont, John C.: "The Pathfinder."

G

Garfield, James A.: "The Canal Boy."
Garibaldi, Giuseppe: "The Red Shirt Hero."
Garrick, David: "The British Roscius."
George I. of England: "The Hanoverian Rat."
George II. of England: "Dutch George."
George III. of England: "Farmer George."
George IV. of England: "The First Gentleman in Europe"; "Gentleman George."
Giovanni da Fiesole: "Fra Angelico."
Gladstone, W. E.: "The Grand Old Man"; also "The People's William." By his opponents he was styled, "The Grand Old Woman."
Goldsmith, Oliver: "Poor Noll."
Grant, U. S.: "Unconditional Surrender Grant"; "United States Grant"; "The Butcher."
"Great": A title of honor given to many monarchs by their subjects. Time has eliminated the title in a great number of instances; but history still applies it to Alexander the Great of Macedon; to Pope Gregory the Great; to Charles the Great (Charlemagne) of the Holy Roman Empire; to Alfred the Great of Saxon England; to Peter the Great of Russia; to Frederick the Great of Prussia; and to Napoleon the Great of France. (See Louis XIV.)
Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden: "The Lion of the North."

H

Hamilton, Alexander: "Alexander the Coppersmith" (1793).
Hamilton, W. G.: "Single-Speech Hamilton." An English statesman of the eighteenth century sat long in Parliament but made in all his career only one speech. This, however, was remarkably eloquent, full of close reasoning and persuasiveness.
Hancock, Winfield S.: "The Superb."
Hanna, Marcus A.: "The Business Man in Politics"; "Uncle Mark."
Harris, Joel Chandler: "Uncle Remus."
Harrison, Benj.: "Little Ben."
Hayes, Rutherford B.: "His Fraudulency"; "The Bread-Poultice President."
Heenan, John C.: "The Benicia Boy."
Henry I. of England: "Fine Scholar" (Beauclerc).
Henry V. of England: "Prince Hal."
Henry VIII. of England: "Bluff King Hal"; "Defender of the Faith."
Heraclitus: "The Weeping Philosopher."
Herodotus: "The Father of History."
Hippocrates: "The Father of Medicine."
Hogg, James: "The Ettrick Shepherd."
Holman, W. H.: "The Watch-dog of the Treasury."
Hooker, Gen. Joseph E.: "Fighting Joe."

I

Isabel of Castille and Aragon: "Isabel the Catholic."
Ivan II. of Russia: "The Terrible."

J

Jackson, Andrew: "Old Hickory."
Jackson, Gen. T. J.: "Stonewall Jackson."
Johnson, Andrew: "Our Andy."
Johnson, Samuel: "The Great Cham of Literature."

K

Kelly, John: "Honest John."
Kelly, William H.: "Pig-iron Kelly."
Kemble, Fanny: "Pretty Fanny."
Kipling, Rudyard: "The Man from Nowhere."
Knox, Philander C.: "Sleepy Phil."
Kruger, Paul: "Oom Paul" (Uncle Paul).

L

Landon, Letitia E.: "L. E. L."
Laynez, Don Roderigo: "The Cid."
Lee, Nathaniel: "The Mad Poet."

Lee, Robert E.: "Uncle Robert" (by his soldiers); "Massa Bob" (by the negroes).
Lincoln, Abraham: "Honest Abe"; "Old Abe"; "Father Abraham"; "The Great Emancipator"; "The Railsplitter"; "The Martyred President."
Lincoln, Robert T.: "The Prince of Rails."
Lind, Jenny: "The Swedish Nightingale."
Logan, John A.: "Black Jack."
Louis Philippe of France: "The Citizen King" (*Le Roi Citoyen*).
Louis I. of France: "The Débonnair" (gallant), or "The Pious."
Louis IV. of France: "The Foreigner," (*Le d'Outremer*) because he was educated in England.
Louis V. of France: "The Sluggard" (*Le Fainéant*).
Louis VI. of France: "The Fat" (*Le Gras*).
Louis VIII. of France: "The Lion" (*Le Lion*).
Louis XI. of France: "The Fox" (*Le Rénard*).
Louis XIV. of France: "The Great King" (*Le Grand Monarque*).
Louis XVI. of France: "The Joiner" (*Le Charpentier*), because of his fondness for carpentry and mechanics; also "The Baker," being held responsible for the food supply.

M

McClellan, Gen. G. B.: "The Young Napoleon"; "Little Mac."
McKinley, William: "The Advance Agent of Prosperity."
Marie Antoinette, Queen of France: "The Austrian."
Mary I. of England: "Bloody Mary."
Meissonier, Jean Louis: "The Great Painter of Little Pictures."
Melanchthon, Philip: "The Preceptor of Germany."
Meyer, Gen. H. J.: "Old Probs," because he established the Weather Bureau at Washington.
Miller, Joaquin: "The Poet of the Sierras."
Moltke, Helmuth von: "Father Moltke."
Monmouth, Duke of (the natural son of King Charles II. of England): "The Protestant Duke."

N

Napoleon I.: "The Little Corporal"; "Nap" (in England); "Boney" (in England); "The Nightmare of Europe."
Napoleon II.: "The Eaglet."
Napoleon III.: "Badingue." (The name of the workman in whose garments Napoleon escaped from the Castle of Ham.)
Napoleon IV. (The Prince Imperial): "Loulou."
Napoleon, Prince (J. C. Bonaparte): "Plon-Plon." The Prince was said to have shown the white feather in the Crimean War; and the French, therefore, named him "Plon-Plon," supposed to represent the sound of cannon.
Nelson, Admiral Horatio: "The Hero of Trafalgar."
Neville, Richard (Earl of Warwick): "The King-Maker." (See Warwick.)
Ney, Marshal Michel: "The Bravest of the Brave" (*Le plus brave des braves*).
Nightingale, Florence: "The Angel of the Crimea."

O

O'Connell, Daniel: "The Liberator."

P

Palmerston, Lord: "Old Pam."
Peel, Sir Robert: "Corn Law Bobby"; and "Orange Peel" (from his anti-Catholic policy).
Pitt, William, Duke of Chatham: "The Great Duke."
Platt, Thomas C.: "Me Too"; "The Easy Boss."
Pope, Alexander: "The Wasp of Twickenham."

R

Reed, Thomas B.: "Czar Reed."
Richard I. of England: "The Lion Heart" (*Cœur de Lion*).
Riley, James Whitcomb: "The Hoosier Poet."
Robert, the First Duke of Normandy: "Robert the Devil."
Roosevelt, Theodore: "Teddy"; "Terrible Teddy"; "The Bronco-Buster"; "Teddy the First"; "T.

R."; "Our Teddy"; "The Hero of San Juan"; "The Trust Slayer"; "Toothful Teddy"; "Teddy the Smiler"; "The Man Who Would Be King.

S

St. John: "The Beloved Disciple."
St. Stephen: "The Proto-Martyr."
Salisbury, Lord: "A Lath Painted to Look Like Iron."
Scott, Sir Walter: "The Wizard of the North"; "The Border Minstrel"; "The Great Unknown."
Scott, Gen. Winfield: "Old Fuss and Feathers," from his fondness for military display. It is he who is invoked in the exclamation, "Great Scott."
Sewall, Arthur: "The Lone Fisherman of Bath."
Shakespeare, William: "The Bard of Avon"; "The Swan of Avon"; "The Divine William."
Sheridan, Gen. Philip: "Little Phil"; "Piegan Phil," from the Piegan Indians whom he annihilated.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley: "Sherry."
Sherman, Gen. William Tecumseh: "Uncle Billy"; "Old Tecump."
Simpson, Jerry: "Sockless Simpson"; "Uncle Jerry."
Smith, Gen. J.: "Hell-Roaring Jake."
Stevens, Thaddeus: "The Great Commoner."
Stone, Gov. William L.: "Gum-shoe Bill."
Stratton, Charles H.: "Tom Thumb."
Stuart, Prince Charles Edward: "The Young Chevalier"; "The Young Pretender" (1720–88).

T

Taylor, Zachary: "Old Rough and Ready."
Thurman, Allen G.: "The Old Roman"; "Old Bandanna."
Tilden, Samuel J.: "Co-parcener Tilden," from his alleged relations with unscrupulous financiers.
Tilman, Benjamin R.: "Pitchfork Tilman."
Tyler, John: "The Renegade."

V

Van Buren, Martin: "Little Matty"; "The Fox of Kinderhook."
Victoria, Queen of England: "The Widow."
Voorhees, Daniel W.: "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash."

W

Warwick, Earl of (see Neville, Richard).
Washington, George: "The Father of His Country."
Wayne, Gen. Anthony: "Mad Anthony."
Webster, Daniel: "Black Dan"; "The Expounder of the Constitution."
Wellington, the Duke of: "The Iron Duke."
Wheeler, Gen. Joseph: "Fighting Joe Wheeler."
Whitman, Walt: "The Good Grey Poet."
Whittier, John G.: "The Quaker Poet."
William I. (of the Netherlands): "William the Silent."
William (King of Scotland): "William the Lion."
William I. of England: "The Conqueror."
William II. of England: "The Red."
William III. of England: "The Dutchman."
William IV. of England: "The Sailor King"; "Silly Billy."
William I. of Germany: "William the Wise."
William II. of Germany: "William the Bagman"; "William the Previous"; "William the War-Lord."
Williams, Eleazar: "Louis XVII." (Williams claimed that he was the son of Louis XVI., and had not died in prison.)
Willis, N. P.: "Natty Nat."
Wilson, Henry (Vice-President): "The Natick Cobbler."
Woodruff, Timothy L.: "Tiny Tim."

Famous Characters in Poetry and Prose.

COMPILED BY

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Formerly Professor in the New York University.

Abbondio, Don, a priest in Manzoni's *The Betrothal.* His name has become a synonym of selfish prudence.

Abdiel, one of the seraphim, represented in Milton's *Paradise Lost* as having boldly withstood Satan when the latter revolted.

Abou Hassan, hero of "The Sleeper Awakened," in the *Arabian Nights,* who is tricked for a time into believing himself Caliph.

Absalom, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel,* the Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.

Absolute, Captain, a gallant, high-spirited character in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

Absolute, Sir Anthony, father of the above, an irascible but generous character in *The Rivals.*

Achitophel, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel.*

Acres, Bob, a character in *The Rivals,* whose courage "oozes out at his fingers' ends."

Adams, Parson Abraham, a country curate in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* distinguished for his learning, his simplicity, kindliness and many eccentricities.

Agramante, King of the Moors, in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Ague-cheek, Sir Andrew, a silly old fop in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* who thinks himself "old in nothing but understanding."

Aladdin, the hero of one of the *Arabian Nights* tales, possessed of a wonderful ring and lamp.

Alceste, hero of Molière's *The Misanthrope,* an upright and manly character grown rude through his intolerance of every-day social hypocrisies.

Alice, the child heroine of two famous fairy tales, Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and *Through the Looking-Glass.*

Allworthy, Squire, a character in Fielding's *Tom Jones,* distinguished for his worth and benevolence.

Amadis de Gaul, the hero of an ancient and celebrated romance of chivalry, of Portuguese origin.

Ameera, the native wife of Holden, in Kipling's *Without Benefit of Clergy.*

Amelia, the heroine of Fielding's novel of that name, distinguished for conjugal affection. Said to be drawn from Fielding's wife.

Amory, Blanche, one of the two heroines of Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Ancient Mariner, hero of Coleridge's poem of that name, who for the crime of having shot an albatross, suffers dreadful penalties.

Andrews, Joseph, hero of Fielding's novel of that name, depicted as a model of purity. In ridicule of Richardson's *Pamela,* he is represented as her brother.

Antonio, the "Merchant of Venice," in Shakespeare's play of that name.

Aramis, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers,* characterized by craftiness, hypocrisy and profound subtlety.

Arden, Enoch, a shipwrecked sailor in Tennyson's poem of that name, who returns to find his wife remarried.

Ariel, a spirit in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Armida, a beautiful sorceress, who plays a leading part in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered.*

Artful Dodger, a young thief in Dickens's *Oliver Twist,* who is an adept in villainy.

Arthur, King, a legendary British

king, famous in romance, celebrated by Tennyson in *Idylls of the King*.

Ashton, Lucy, heroine of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Atalanta, one of Diana's maids, skilled as an archer, the heroine of Swinburne's *Atalanta in Calydon*.

Athelstane, a Saxon thane, surnamed The Unready, who plays a prominent part in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Athos, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers*, characterized by his gentle and noble nature and his keen sense of honor.

Aurispa, Georgio, hero of D'Annunzio's novel, *The Triumph of Death*, symbol of utter satiety and world-weariness.

Autocrat, The (of the Breakfast Table), the genial and humorous spokesman whose observations on literature and life form the substance of Oliver Wendell Holmes's volume of the same name.

B

Baba, Ali, a character in the *Arabian Nights*, who, having overheard "sesame," the password of the Forty Thieves, opens their cave.

Babbie, the heroine of Barrie's *The Little Minister*.

Backbite, Sir Benjamin, a slanderous character in Sheridan's *School for Scandal*.

Balderstone, Caleb, The Master of Ravenswood's butler, in Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Banquo, a chieftain in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, murdered by Macbeth.

Bardell, Mrs., a widow in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise.

Bardolph, a red-nosed follower of Falstaff, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* and *Merry Wives of Windsor*.

Barkis, an eccentric character in Dickens's *David Copperfield*, whose proposal of marriage took the form of "Barkis is willin'."

Bart, Lily, the heroine of Mrs. Wharton's *The House of Mirth*, foredoomed by her birth and conventional training to fail in her single-handed battle against society.

Barton, Rev. Amos, the central figure in George Eliot's *Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton*.

Bates, Miss, a simple-minded, kindly, well-meaning character in Miss Austen's *Emma*, famous for her unquenchable flow of trivial and disjointed conversation.

Battle, Mrs., a character famous for her knowledge of whist, in Lamb's *Essays of Elia*.

Beaucaire, Monsieur, the name assumed by a young French prince sojourning incognito in England, in Booth Tarkington's graceful little romance of that name.

Bede, Adam, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Bedott, Widow, the pretended author of a series known as the *Widow Bedott Papers*, published in 1867.

Belinda, the heroine of Pope's *Rape of the Lock*.

Bell, Laura, one of the heroines of Thackeray's *Pendennis*, who finally marries Arthur.

Bell, Peter, the hero of Wordsworth's poem of that name.

Bellaston, Mrs., a profligate character in Fielding's *Tom Jones*.

Belloni, Sandra, an Italian woman of genius, heroine of Meredith's two novels, *Sandra Belloni* and *Vittoria*.

Benedick, a gay, light-hearted young lord of Padua, in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, who, although sworn to celibacy, ends by marrying Beatrice.

Bennet, Elizabeth, the heroine of Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*.

Benvolio, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the friend of Romeo and nephew of old Montague.

Bergerac, Cyrano de, the hero of Rostand's play by that name.

Berling, Gosta, the hero of Selma Lagerlöf's mystic, half legendary *Saga of Gosta Berling*.

Bertram, the hero of Shakespeare's *All's Well that ends Well*.

Biglow, Mr. Hosea, the feigned author of a series of humorous satiric poems, in Yankee dialect, written by James Russell Lowell.

Bilfil, a sneak in Fielding's *Tom Jones*, nephew of Mr. Allworthy.

Birch, Harvey, the hero of Cooper's *Spy*.

Birotteau, César, a perfumer whose career is related in Balzac's *Rise and Fall of César Birotteau*.

Blimber, Miss Cornelia, a learned, prim and precise school teacher in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*.

Bobadil, Captain, a beggarly and

cowardly adventurer in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humor.*

Bois Guilbert, Brian de, preceptor of the Knights Templars in Scott's *Ivanhoe.*

Boniface, a landlord in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem:* hence, generally, for a landlord.

Bonnard, Sylvestre, one of the many worthy, whimsical and lovable types of savant and book-lover depicted by Anatole France; he is the central figure in *The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard.*

Booby, Lady, a vulgar upstart who, in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews,* plays Potiphar's wife to the hero's Joseph.

Bottom, Nick, the weaver-actor in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* beloved of Titania.

Bovary, Madame, the heroine of Flaubert's novel of that name, which relentlessly pictures the slow moral disintegration of a weak woman bored by the sordid narrowness of provincial life.

Bowles, Tom, blacksmith and manufacturer in Bulwer's *Kenelm Chillingly.*

Bowling, Tom, an admirable naval character in Smollett's *Roderick Random.*

Box and Cox, a "dramatic romance of real life," by John M. Morton, and the names of the chief characters.

Bradwardine, Rose, the heroine of Scott's *Waverley,* the hero of which she finally marries.

Bragelonne, Vicomte de, son of Athos and an important character in the series of novels which continue the adventures of Dumas's *Three Musketeers.*

Bramble, Matthew, a gouty dyspeptic yet kind-hearted character in Smollett's *Roderick Random.*

Brangtons, characters in Miss Burney's *Evelina,* who became a synonym of vulgarity and jealousy.

Brass, Sally and Sampson, sister and brother, shysters in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Breck, Alan, a Jacobite fugitive, who shares the adventures of Stevenson's David Balfour.

Brent, John, hero of Theodore Winthrop's novel of the same name.

Brooke, Dorothea, the heroine of George Eliot's *Middlemarch.*

Brown, Tom, the hero of Thomas Hughes's famous story of English school life, *Tom Brown's Schooldays,* and its sequel, *Tom Brown at Oxford.*

Bumble, the conceited beadle in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

C

Caius, Doctor, A French physician in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Caliban, a savage and deformed slave of Prospero's, in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Camille, the name, in the English version, of Marguérite Gautier, heroine of Dumas's play, *The Lady with the Camelias.*

Candida, the heroine of Bernard Shaw's play of the same name.

Candide, the sorely afflicted and philosophically optimistic hero of Voltaire's novel by that name.

Candor, Mrs., a noted slanderer in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Caponsacchi, the hero of Browning's *The Ring and the Book.*

Capulet, the father of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Carmen, a Spanish gypsy, heroine of Mérimée's story by that name, and of the opera based upon it.

Carton, Sydney, hero of Dickens's *Tale of Two Cities,* who sacrifices his life to save Charles Darney.

Carvel, Richard, hero of Winston Churchill's novel of that name.

Casaubon, Mr., type of barren pedantry, in George Eliot's *Middlemarch.*

Cassio, Othello's lieutenant and Iago's tool, in Shakespeare's *Othello.*

Castlewood, Beatrix, heroine of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond.*

Caudle, Mrs. Margaret, the feigned author of a series of famous "Curtain Lectures," written by Douglas Jerrold.

Caxton, Pisistratus, an important character in Bulwer's novel, *The Caxtons.*

Chicot the Jester, a French court jester, who figures prominently in Dumas's series of Valois romances.

Chillingly, Kenelm, hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Chillingworth, Roger, the secret husband of Hester Prynne, in Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Chingachcook, an Indian chief

prominent in Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans, Pathfinder, Deerslayer* and *Pioneer.*

Cho-cho San, the heroine of John Luther Long's *Madame Butterfly.*

Christabel, heroine of Coleridge's mystic poem of that name.

Christian, hero of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Christiana, wife of Christian, in *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Chuzzlewit, Martin, the selfish hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

Cigarette, "child of the army and soldier of France," heroine of Ouida's *Under Two Flags.*

Clare, Ada, ward of Jarndyce, and wife of Carstone, in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Clarke, Micah, hero of Conan Doyle's novel of that name.

Clay, Robert, hero of Richard Harding Davis's *Soldier of Fortune;* modern variant of the "Admirable Crichton" type, invincible in whatever he undertakes.

Clifford, Paul, highwayman hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Clinker, Humphrey, hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Coelebs, hero of Hannah More's *Coelebs in Search of a Wife.*

Coffin, Long Tom, one of the most widely known sailor characters in all fiction; prominent in Cooper's *The Pilot.*

Collins, Mr., one of Miss Austen's inimitable satires upon a certain type of the English clergy; occurs in *Pride and Prejudice.*

Constantin, Abbé, a lovable old French abbé, in Halévy's novel of that name.

Consuelo, a Spanish opera singer, heroine of George Sand's novel of that name, and of its sequel, *The Countess of Rudolstadt.*

Copperfield, David, the hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

Cordelia, the youngest and the only faithful daughter in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Corinne, heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of that name.

Corkran, Arthur, known to his comrades as Stalky, hero of Kipling's schoolboy story, *Stalky & Co.*

Costigan, Captain, a disreputable but amusing Irishman, in Thackeray's *Pendennis,* father of the hero's first love, Miss Fotheringay.

Coverly, Sir Roger de, famous type of old-time country gentleman, in Addison's *Spectator.*

Crane, Ichabod, a credulous Yankee schoolmaster, whose adventures are related in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*

Cratchit, Tiny Tim, the pathetic crippled child in Dickens's *Christmas Carol.*

Crawley, Rawdon, the husband of Becky Sharp, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Crusoe, Robinson, hero of De Foe's famous story of that name.

Cuttle, Captain, a simple nautical person in Dickens's *Dombey and Son.*

Cymbeline, a British king, whose name is preserved in Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

D

Dale, Lily, heroine of Trollope's *Small House at Allington,* jilted by Crosbie.

Dalgarno, a profligate Scottish lord, in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

Dantes, Edmond, the hero of Dumas's *Count of Monte Cristo.*

Darcy, Fitzwilliam, hero of Miss Austen's *Pride and Prejudice,* whose pride is on a par with Elizabeth Bennet's prejudice.

D'Artagnan, Gascon, soldier of fortune, hero of Dumas's *Three Musketeers, Twenty Years After,* and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne.*

Daw, Marjorie, the purely mythical heroine of Thomas Bailey Aldrich's romance of the same name.

Deans, Douce Davie, a pious Presbyterian in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian,* father of Effie and of Jeanie, the heroine.

Dedlock, Lady, a proud, beautiful and unfortunate character in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Delphine, heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of that name.

Deronda, Daniel, hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Desdemona, heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello.*

Dimsdale, Rev. Arthur, the seducer of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Dinsmore, Elsie, the unnaturally pious and conscientious heroine of a lengthy and popular series of juven-

ile stories, the *Elsie Books*, by Martha Findley.

Dishard, Gavin, the hero of Barrie's novel, *The Little Minister.*

Dobbin, Major, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* a model of patient fidelity, who at last wins Amelia Osborne.

Dodd, David, hero of Charles Reade's *Love me Little, Love me Long,* and an important character in its sequel, *Hard Cash.*

Dogberry, an absurd and loquacious night-constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing.*

Dombey, Mr., a proud, stern merchant in Dickens's *Dombey and Son,* father of sickly little Paul Dombey.

Dominie, Sampson, eccentric schoolmaster in Scott's *Guy Mannering.*

Donatello, the faun-like hero of Hawthorne's *Marble Faun,* whose higher nature is suddenly awakened after the commission of a great crime.

Don Juan, a mythical personage who figures largely in drama and literature as the type of the refined libertine. (2) The hero of Byron's audacious and satiric poem of that name.

Donovan, Dickie, the hero of a series of adventures in the Anglo-Egyptian civil service, in Gilbert Parker's *Donovan Pasha.*

Don Quixote, the eccentric hero of Cervantes's famous romance of that name; crazed from excessive reading of romances of chivalry.

Dooley, Mr., an uncultured but shrewd Irishman, whose common-sense philosophy of life forms the essence of Peter F. Dunne's *Mr. Dooley in Peace and War.*

Doone, Lorna, heroine of Blackmore's novel of that name.

Dorrit, Edward, "the father of the Marshalsea," in Dickens's *Little Dorrit.*

Dulcinea del Toboso, a country maid beloved of Don Quixote.

Dundreary, Lord, eccentric Englishman in Taylor's comedy, *Our American Cousin.*

Durbyville, Tess, heroine of Hardy's *Tess of the d'Urbervilles, a Pure Woman.*

Durie, Henry, called Mr. Henry, brother of *The Master of Ballantrae,* in Stevenson's novel of that name.

Durie, James, known as The Master, in Stevenson's *Master of Ballantrae.*

Duval, Armand, lover of Marguerite Gautier, in Dumas's play, *The Lady with the Camelias.*

E

Easy, Mr. Midshipman, hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Edgar, legitimate son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Edmund, natural son of Gloucester.

Elaine, the "lily maid of Astolat," heroine of that one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* which bears her name.

Elia, pseudonym under which Charles Lamb wrote his celebrated series of essays.

Eliot, Anne, heroine of Jane Austen's *Persuasion.*

Elsmere, Robert, hero of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of that name, which follows a clergyman's struggle between orthodoxy and agnosticism.

Esmond, Henry, the hero of Thackeray's historical novel of that name.

Evangeline, heroine of Longfellow's familiar poem of that name.

Evelina, heroine of Miss Burney's novel which bears her name.

Everdene, Bathsheba, heroine of Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd.*

Eyre, Jane, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel that bears her name.

F

Fagin, a jew thief and receiver of stolen goods, in Dickens's *Oliver Twist.*

Faithful, Jacob, hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Falstaff, Sir John, Shakespeare's greatest achievement as a comic character; fat, sensual and mendacious, a boaster and a coward, he forms the chief interest of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV.*

Fathom, Ferdinand, Count, an unmitigated scoundrel, who gives his name to a novel by Smollett.

Fauntleroy, Little Lord, the American born heir to the estates and title of the Earl of Dorincourt, in Mrs. Burnett's story of that name.

Faust, hero of Goethe's dramatic poem of that name; he sells his soul to the devil in exchange for renewed youth.

Ferrers, Endymion, the hero of Disraeli's *Endymion.*

Feverel, Richard, hero of Meredith's novel, *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel.*

Figaro, the sharp-witted hero of Beaumarchais's *Le Marriage de Figaro.*

Finn, Phineas, central figure in Trollope's novel of that name and its sequel, *Phineas Redux.*

Firmin, Philip, hero of Thackeray's *Adventures of Philip.*

Fleming, Rhoda, heroine of Meredith's novel of that name.

Fogg, Phineas, eccentric Englishman who, in Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days,* bets that he can achieve that feat, and wins the wager.

Foker, Harry, a good-natured, simple friend of Arthur's in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Fosco, Count, the arch villain in Collins's novel, *The Woman in White.*

Fountain, Lucy, heroine of Charles Reade's *Love me Little, Love me Long.*

Francheschini, Guido, Count, the husband of the heroine of Browning's *The Ring and the Book.*

Francheschini, Pompilia, the heroine of *The Ring and the Book.*

Frankenstein, a student, in Mrs. Shelley's novel of that name, who constructed from fragments of human bodies a monster in human form, but without a soul.

Friday, Crusoe's servant and man in De Foe's *Robinson Crusoe.*

G

Gabler, Hedda, heroine of Ibsen's play of the same name; the modern neurotic type of woman, who finds conventional domesticity unbearable.

Gadsby, Captain Philip, hero of Kipling's early work, *The Story of the Gadsbys,* showing how an Anglo-Indian officer was spoiled for active service by marriage.

Gallus, the hero of Becker's erudite and academic novel of classic Rome, which bears the name Gallus.

Gamp, Sarah, a talkative and bibulous nurse in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Gargantua, the giant hero of Rabelais's famous work of the same name; son of Grangousier.

Gaunt, Griffeth, husband of Kate, and hero of Reade's novel bearing his name. He is the personification of jealousy.

Gautier, Marguérite, heroine of Dumas's play, *The Lady with the Camelias.*

Gay, Walter, husband of Florence Dombey in Dickens's *Dombey and Son.*

Gerard, Brigadier, an officer of the Grande Armée, fire-eater and braggart, whose self-related exploits, in the volume by Conan Doyle which bears his name, form a genial satire on the foibles and virtues of French character.

Gil Blas, the hero of a celebrated novel of Spanish manners by Le Sage.

Gilpin, John, a "London Citizen," whose extraordinary ride is celebrated in a poem by Cowper.

Ginevra, the heroine of a poem by Samuel Rogers, who perished tragically on her wedding day by being locked in a huge chest which closed with a spring.

Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Gosling, Giles, landlord of the Black Bear Inn, in Scott's *Kenilworth.*

Gradgrind, Thomas, a "man of facts and calculations," in Dickens's *Hard Times.*

Grandet, Eugénie, heroine of Balzac's novel of that name.

Grandison, Sir Charles, intended by Richardson, in his novel by that name, to represent his ideal of the good Christian and the perfect English gentleman.

Grangousier, father of Gargantua in Rabelais's famous work.

Gray, Vivian, the hero of Disraeli's novel of that name.

Greaves, Sir Launcelot, the hero of a novel by Smolett.

Griggs, Paul, the supposed narrator of Marion Crawford's first novel, *Mr. Isaacs.* He also figures in later novels, notably *Paul Patoff.*

Grimaud, valet of Athos in Dumas's *Three Musketeers* series; model of faithfulness and taciturnity.

Grisel, the heroine of Barrie's *Sentimental Tommy.*

Griselda, The Patient, the heroine of Chaucer's *Clerk of Oxenford's Tale,* immortalized for her meekness and virtue.

Grundy, Mrs., a personage often mentioned, but not introduced, in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough.* The recurrent question, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" has made the name proverbial.

Guest, Stephen, the lover for whom Maggie Tulliver breaks faith with Philip Wakem, in George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss.*

Guinevere, faithless wife of King Arthur; heroine of that one of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King* which bears her name.

Gulliver, Lemuel, hero of Swift's satiric romance, *Gulliver's Travels.*

Guzman de Alfarache, the hero of a celebrated Spanish picaroon novel which, together with its predecessor, *Lazarille de Termes,* founded the type of Romance of Roguery, the surviving influence of which is still apparent in *Pickwick.*

Gynt, Peer, hero of Ibsen's drama of that name.

H

Haidee, a beautiful Greek girl in Byron's *Don Juan.*

Hajji Baba, the hero of a sort of Persian picaroon novel of the same name, by James Morier, written on the *Gil Blas* model.

Halifax, John, the hero of Mrs. Craik's novel, *John Halifax, Gentleman,* who rises from extreme poverty, by faithfulness and courage, to wealth and position.

Hamlet, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Handy Andy, the hero of an Irish tale of that name by Samuel Lover.

Hardcastle, Miss, the pretty and spirited heroine of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer,* who "stoops" to a pardonable deceit in order to "conquer" the bashfulness of Marlow, whom she loves.

Harleth, Gwendolin, the heroine of George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda.*

Harlowe, Clarissa, the heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Harold, Childe, the world-weary hero of Byron's poem, *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.*

Harpagon, the avaricious hero of Molière's *L'Avare.*

Harris, Mrs., a non-existent person constantly referred to by Mrs. Gamp in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* as authority for her own fabrications and fancies.

Harum, David, an eccentric but lovable character, country banker and shrewd judge of horses, hero of Edward Noyes Westcott's novel of the same name.

Harvey, Clarence, hero of Miss Edgeworth's novel, *Belinda.*

Hauksbee, Mrs., a character prominent in a number of Kipling's earlier stories, defined as having "once in her life done a good deed for another woman."

Heep, Uriah, a hypocritical sneak in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Heldar, Dick, the artist hero of Kipling's *Light that Failed,* whose hope of winning Maisie ends with his blindness.

Helena, the heroine of Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well.*

Helmar, Nora, the heroine of Ibsen's *Doll's House,* who asserts the right of a wife to be something more than a man's plaything.

Hermil, Tullio, hero of D'Annunzio's novel, *The Intruder,* driven by remorse to confess the murder of a child.

Hexam, Lizzie, in love with Wrayburn in Dickens's *Our Mutual Friend.*

Hiawatha, a legendary character of American Indian tradition, hero of Longfellow's poem of that name.

Hilda, one of the two chief female characters in Hawthorne's *Marble Faun.*

Holmes, Sherlock, an invincible detective, who arrives at his solutions by the sheer force of his analytical reasoning; hero of Conan Doyle's *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.*

Holt, Felix, the working man's champion, hero of George Eliot's novel, *Felix Holt, Radical.*

Honeycomb, Will, a prominent member of the imaginary club by whom the *Spectator* was edited.

Honeyman, Charles, a fashionable preacher in Thackeray's *Newcomes.*

Hopeful, a pilgrim in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

Horatio, the scholar friend of Hamlet in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Huckleberry Finn, the hero of Mark Twain's story of that name.

Hudibras, the hero of Butler's poem of that name; a sort of Presbyterian Don Quixote.

Hyde, Mr., one phase of the dual personality in Stevenson's *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde;* symbolic embodiment of man's evil nature, separated from his nobler part.

Hypatia, a cultured Athenian woman who lived in the fifth century, at Alexandria; heroine of Charles Kingsley's novel of that name.

I

Iago, the villain of Shakespeare's *Othello.*

Ibbetson, Peter, the hero of Du Maurier's novel of the same name.

Imogen, the heroine of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline.*

Innes, Evelyn, the heroine of George Moore's novel of that name and its sequel, *Sister Teresa,* driven by conscience to leave an immoral life and enter a sisterhood.

Isabella, heroine of Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure.*

Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel of that name.

J

Jack, Colonel, the hero of De Foe's novel of that name.

Jaffier, the hero of Otway's *Venice Preserved.*

Jaques, a melancholy philosopher in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Jarndyce, a benevolent character in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Jekyll, Dr., the normal or nobler phase of a dual personality in Stevenson's symbolic novel, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.*

Jessica, the beautiful daughter of Shylock, in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Jingle, Alfred, an adventurer in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Jones, Tom, hero of Fielding's novel of that name.

Jourdain, M., hero of Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme,* famous for his naïve discovery that he spoke in prose.

Julie, heroine of Rousseau's novel, *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Héloïse.*

Juliet, heroine of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

K

Karenina, Anna, heroine of Tolstoy's novel of that name.

Kilmansegg, the heroine of Thomas Hood's poem, "The Golden Legend," distinguished for the possession of one artificial leg of solid gold.

Kim, an Anglo-Indian waif, nurtured in the native bazaars and used as a spy by the British secret service, hero of Kipling's novel of that name.

L

Lady Bountiful, a benevolent character in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem.*

Laertes, brother of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Lalla Rookh, the heroine of Moore's poem of that name.

Languish, Lydia, the romantic heroine of Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

Lantier, Claude, hero of Zola's *L'Œuvre;* an artist who, in despair of attaining his ideal, hangs himself.

Lantier, Jacques, hero of Zola's *Bête Humaine,* a railroad engineer with homicidal mania.

Lapham, Silas, self-made man, whose fortune is based on a patent paint, and career is traced in Howells's *Rise and Fall of Silas Lapham.*

Lavender, natural daughter of Ruth the Laundress, and heroine of Pinero's play, *Sweet Lavender.*

Lavender, Dr., prominent character in Margaret Deland's *Old Chester Tales.*

Leatherstocking, sobriquet given to Natty Bummpo, a hunter, most famous of Cooper's characters; he appears in *The Pioneer, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pathfinder, The Deerslayer,* and *The Prairie.*

Le Coq, M., a famous French detective, figuring prominently in a number of novels by Gaborieau.

Legree, Simon, the brutal slave master in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* who has Uncle Tom whipped to death.

Leigh, Sir Amyas, hero of Charles Kingsley's *Westward Ho!*

Leigh, Aurora, the heroine of Mrs. Browning's poem novel of that name.

Leila, the heroine of Byron's romantic poem, *The Giaour.*

Lenore, the "rare and radiant maid-

en" mentioned in Poe's poem, *The Raven*.

Little, Henry, hero of Reade's *Put Yourself in His Place*.

Little Billee, the hero of Du Maurier's *Trilby*, forming, with Taffy and The Laird, the "Three Mousquetaires of the Brush."

Little Nell, a precocious and phenomenally good child, forming the central interest of Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*.

Lochinvar, the hero of Scott's ballad, *Young Lochinvar*, sung by Lady Heron in *Marmion*.

Locke, Alton, a tailor, poet, and exponent of Christian socialism, hero of Kingsley's novel of that name.

Lorequer, Harry, the hero of Charles Lever's novel of that name.

Lothair, Marquis of, the hero of Disraeli's novel, *Lothair*.

Lovelace, a man of fashion and gallantry, the hero of Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*.

Lumpkin, Tony, a dull-witted country squire, in Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*.

M

McFlimsey, Flora, heroine of *Nothing to Wear*, a popular satiric poem by William Allen Butler.

McLeod, Sir Keith, the hero of William Black's novel, *McLeod of Dare*.

McTeague, the hero of Frank Norris's novel of the same name, an uncouth dentist, slow and brutal.

Macbeth, thane of Cawdor, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Macduff, a Scottish chief, who finally slays Macbeth in battle.

MacIvor, Flora, the heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy*.

Mackellar, steward of the estate of the Master of Ballantrae, in Stevenson's novel of that name.

Mackenzie, a termagant widow, mother-in-law of Clive, in Thackeray's *Newcomes*.

Mackenzie, Sheila, a sensitive, unspoiled Scotch girl, heroine of William Black's *Princess of Thule*.

Malaprop, Mrs., a character in Sheridan's *The Rivals*, famed for her extraordinary verbal blunders.

Malavoglia, I., a Sicilian family of fisher folk, the subject of Giovanni Verga's Italian novel of that name.

Maleine, La Princesse, the ill-fated heroine of Maeterlinck's tragedy of that name.

Mancanou, Aurora and **Clotilde,** the heroines of George W. Cable's novel, *The Grandissimes*.

Manfred, the gloomy, solitary hero of Byron's tragedy of that name.

Marchioness, The, a little ill-used, half starved maid-servant of the Brasses in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*.

Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's *Faust*, seduced by Faust.

Marlow, Young, the hero of Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Marner, Silas, the central figure in George Eliot's novel of the same name.

Marsh, Meg, Jo, Beth and **Amy,** four sisters, the heroines of Miss Alcott's *Little Women*.

Mascarille, a valet introduced by Molière into several plays, *L'Étourdi*, *Le Dépit Amoureux*, and *Les Précieuses Ridicules*.

Mavering, Dan, the hero of Howells's *April Hopes*, who finds it difficult to meet the expectations of an over-serious young woman.

Maxwell, Marcella, heroine of Mrs. Humphry Ward's *Marcella*, and its sequel, *Sir George Tressady*.

Meeber, Carrie, the heroine of Theodore Dreiser's *Sister Carrie*, type of young woman who, at all cost to herself and others, seeks to satisfy her physical comforts and love of luxury.

Meister, Wilhelm, the hero of Goethe's novel of that name.

Melema, Tito, the handsome and wily Greek, who marries the heroine of George Eliot's *Romola*.

Mélisande, the heroine of Maeterlinck's drama, *Pélleas et Mélisande*.

Melnotte, Claude, the hero of Bulwer's romantic play, *The Lady of Lyons*.

Mephistopheles, the devil in Goethe's *Faust*.

Mercutio, the witty and polished friend of Romeo, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

Merrilees, Meg, a half crazy gypsy, who plays a prominent part in Scott's *Guy Mannering*.

Merton, Tommy, one of the two principal characters in a once very

popular juvenile work, by Thomas Day, *Sandford and Merton.*

Micawber, Wilkins, always "waiting for something to turn up," in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Mickelham, Dolly, the heroine of Anthony Hope's *Dolly Dialogues.*

Mignon, a mysterious young Italian girl, in Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister,* secretly in love with the hero.

Mildmay, Frank, the hero of Marryat's novel of the same name.

Miller, Daisy, the very American heroine of Henry James's novel of that name, whose high spirits and ignorance of conventions cause her to be cruelly misjudged.

Minnehaha, "Laughing Water," an Indian maiden, bride of Hiawatha, in Longfellow's poem.

Miranda, daughter of Prospero, loved by Ferdinand, in Shakespeare's *The Tempest.*

Miriam, one of the two heroines of Hawthorne's *Marble Faun,* who sees Donatello commit the crime which is the turning point of the story.

Montgomery, Ellen, the young heroine of a once very popular didactic novel by Susan Warner, *The Wide, Wide World.*

Mowgli, a sort of modern Romulus, being an Irish child abandoned and nurtured by a she-wolf; he is the hero of Kipling's *Jungle Books,* and is represented as understanding the speech and the characters of all the jungle folk, and being trained in "the Law of the Jungle."

Muller, Maud, a rustic maiden, heroine of Whittier's well-known poem of that name.

Mulvaney, Terence, one of the "Three Musketeers" in Kipling's wonderful stories of the Indian "Tommies."

N

Nana, a Parisian courtezan, heroine of Zola's novel of that name.

Nemo, Captain, the mysterious commander of the submarine vessel, the *Nautilus,* in Jules Verne's *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea,* and the *Mysterious Island* series.

Nevers, Lucile de, heroine of Owen Meredith's romantic novel in verse, *Lucile.*

Newcome, Clive, the hero of Thackeray's *The Newcomes,* son of the Colonel.

Newcome, Colonel, a prominent character in *The Newcomes,* distinguished for moral beauty of his life.

Newcome, Ethel, the beautiful cousin, and finally wife, of Clive Newcome.

Nickleby, Mrs., an irrelevant and credulous person in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby.*

Nickleby, Nicholas, the hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

North, Violet, heroine of William Black's *Madcap Violet.*

Nydia, a blind flower girl in Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii.*

O

Oak, Gabriel, the hero of Hardy's *Far from the Madding Crowd;* he marries Bathsheba Everdene after her mad lover, Boldwood, kills her unworthy lover, Sergent Troy.

Oldbuck, Jonathan, connoisseur and collector, who gives his name to Scott's *Antiquary.*

Old Mortality, a gravestone cleaner, who gives his name to Scott's *Old Mortality.*

Olifaunt, Nigel, hero of Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel.*

O'Malley, Charles, an Irish Dragoon, hero of Charles Lever's novel of that name.

O'More, Rory, the hero of Samuel Lover's novel of that name; also of a song by the same author.

Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, in love with Hamlet, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Orlando, the nephew of Charlemagne, hero of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso.*

Orlando, lover of Rosalind, in Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Osborne, George, marries Amelia Sedley, in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Othello, a Moor of Venice, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

O'Trigger, an Irish adventurer in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

P

Page, Mrs., a character in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* with whom Falstaff is in love, and who joins with Mrs. Ford in a plot to dupe and disgrace him.

Pamela, the virtuous heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Pan, Peter, the little boy who did not wish to grow up, the hero of Barrie's fairy play of that name.

Pangloss. 1, an optimistic philosopher in Voltaire's *Candide.* 2. a pedant in Coleman's *The Heir at Law.*

Pantagruel, son of Gargantua; the learned and mighty-stomached hero of Rabelais's satire of that name.

Panurge, the real hero of Rabelais's *Pantagruel;* an arrant rogue, a drunkard, a coward, and a libertine.

Panza, Sancho, the esquire of Don Quixote, type of vulgar common sense without imagination.

Parigot, Berzelius Nibbedard, the lovable but eccentric wanderer, who fills the title rôle in William J. Locke's *Beloved Vagabond.*

Partington, Mrs., a sort of second Mrs. Malaprop, created by the American humorist, B. P. Shillaber, and noted for her misuse of words.

Pascarel, an Italian strolling player, hero of Ouida's novel of that name.

Pasmer, Alice, the heroine of Mr. Howells's *April Hopes,* who almost misses happiness through trying to live up to impossible ideals.

Patoff, Paul, the hero of Marion Crawford's story of modern Constantinople, which bears his name.

Pauline, the heroine of Bulwer's play, *The Lady of Lyons.*

Pecksniff, architect and hypocrite, father of Mercy, in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Peebles, Peter, drunkard and liar in Scott's *Red Gauntlet.*

Pélleas, hero of Maeterlinck's play, *Pélleas et Mélisande.*

Pendennis, Arthur, the clever and somewhat conceited hero of Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Pendennis, Major, Arthur's uncle, elderly clubman and man of fashion, with a keen knowledge of human nature, in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Perdita, the sweetheart of Florizel in Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale.*

Petruchio, the madcap husband of Katherine in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew.*

Pickle, Peregrine, the dissolute hero of Smollett's *Adventures of Peregrine Pickle.*

Pickwick, Samuel, the hero of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers,* and founder of the Pickwick Club.

Pinson, Mimi, one of the heroines of Murger's *Vie de Bohême.*

Pippa, heroine of Browning's poem, *Pippa Passes.*

Pistol, Ancient, a swaggering, loud-mouthed, rascally follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* and *Merry Wives of Windsor.*

Polonius, lord chamberlain of the king, and father of Ophelia, in Shakespeare's *Hamlet.*

Porthos, one of the four heroes of Dumas's *Three Musketeers,* distinguished for his physical prowess, his vanity and his simple-minded loyalty.

Portia, the heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Portman, Belinda, the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's *Belinda.*

Power, Paula, the heroine of Hardy's *The Laodicean.*

Primrose, Doctor, the noble-minded vicar in Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield.*

Primrose, Olivia, the well-beloved and unfortunate daughter of Doctor Primrose, heroine of *The Vicar of Wakefield.*

Priscilla, half-sister of Zenobia, and one of the two heroines of Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance.*

Proudie, Bishop, the henpecked bishop in Trollope's *Barchester Towers.*

Proudie, Mrs., wife of the above, whose amazonian personality for a long time dominates those about her, and who cannot survive her final loss of authority.

Prynne, Hester, the heroine of Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter.*

Pyecroft, warrant officer, who figures more or less prominently in several of Kipling's later stories.

Pyncheon, Phoebe, the heroine of Hawthorne's *House of the Seven Gables.*

Q

Quasimodo, a monster of deformity in Victor Hugo's *Notre-Dame de Paris.*

Quatermain, Allen, hero of Rider Haggard's melodramatic adventure stories, *King Solomon's Mines* and *Allen Quatermain.*

Quex, Lord, the hero of Pinero's play, *The Gay Lord Quex.*

Quickly, Mrs., hostess of the Eastcheap tavern in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.*

Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered dwarf in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Quisante, type of charlatan, and political adventurer, hero of Anthony Hope's novel of that name.

R

Raffles, gentleman burglar, hero of a long series of stories by E. W. Hornung.

Random, Roderick, the sensual, unfeeling hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia, the hero of Dr. Johnson's novel of that name.

Rassendyll, Rudolf, the venturesome hero of Anthony Hope's *Prisoner of Zenda* and its sequel, *Rupert of Hentzau.*

Ravenswood, the haughty hero of Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor.*

Regan, the second daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's *King Lear.*

Remus, Uncle, a shrewd and humorous old negro, a product of the plantation system, with a store of beast fables that constitute Joel Chandler Harris's *Uncle Remus's Stories.*

Richard Yea-and-Nay, hero of Maurice Hewlett's romantic novel of that name, based upon the life of Richard the Lion-hearted, yet treated with a freedom and individuality that make him essentially a fictitious character.

Richmond, Harry, the hero of Meredith's novel of that name.

Robarts, Amy, one of Trollope's heroines, whose chequered love and marriage with Lord Lufton are related in *Framley Parsonage.*

Rochester, the sombre and moody hero of Charlotte Brontë's novel, *Jane Eyre.*

Romeo, a Montague, beloved of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

Romola, the heroine of George Eliot's Florentine novel of that name.

Rosalind, heroine of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*

Rougon-Macquart Family, a French family under the Second Empire, whose many branches, all tainted with some abnormality inherited from a common ancestress, Adelaide Fouque, form the theme of the twenty volumes by Emile Zola, known as the *Rougon-Macquart Series.*

Roumestan, Numa, hero of Daudet's novel of that name, considered to be the best of all that author's attempts to picture the imaginative, extravagant, unconsciously mendacious nature of the Provençal.

Rudge, Barnaby, a half-witted youth, who fills the title rôle of Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*

S

Salammbô, the heroine of Flaubert's realistic historical novel of ancient Carthage, which bears her name.

Sandford, one of the heroes of Thomas Day's once popular juvenile story, *Sandford and Merton.*

Santuzza, the heroine of Verga's Sicilian story, *Cavalleria Rusticana,* and also of his play of the same name, and of Mascagni's opera based upon it.

Sawyer, Tom, the hero of Mark Twain's story of the same name.

Scheherezade, Queen, the wife of the Sultan, who tells the tales of the *Arabian Nights.*

Schlimihl, Peter, hero of Chamisso's tale of that name, who sells his shadow to the devil.

Scrooge, Ebenezer, "a tight-fisted hand at the grind-stone;" the miser who in Dickens's *Christmas Carol* is reformed by the three ghosts of Christmas, Past, Present and Future.

Sedley, Amelia, a character in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* representing virtue without intellect, as Becky Sharp represents intellect without virtue.

Shadd, Dinah, a character that occurs in several early stories by Kipling; she marries Terence Mulvaney.

Shandy, Tristam, the nominal hero of Sterne's novel of that name.

Sharp, Rebecca, the clever, scheming heroine of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Shylock, the vindictive Jew, who demands his "pound of flesh" in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice.*

Simple, Peter, the hero of Marryat's novel of that name.

Skariatine, Boris, Michaelovitch, Count, the hero of Marion Crawford's little masterpiece, *A Cigarette Maker's Romance.*

Skimpole, Harold, a character in Dickens's *Bleak House,* said to be drawn from Leigh Hunt.

Sneerwell, Lady, a gossip and backbiter in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Snodgrass, Augustus, a poetic nonentity, and one of the members of the Pickwick Club, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Snow, Lucy, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's *Vilette.*

Sound, Sylvester, the hero of Henry Cockton's novel of that name, whose somnambulistic habits lead him into many extraordinary predicaments.

Spenlow, Dora, David's child-wife in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Squeers, Wackford, the brutal master of the Dothboys Hall, in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby.*

St. Clair, Eva, the little mistress and child friend of Uncle Tom, whose death forms one of the famous scenes in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Sterling, Peter, an ideal of American statesmanship, hero of Paul Leicester Ford's *Honorable Peter Sterling.*

Steyne, Marquis of, the unscrupulous and profligate old nobleman, whom Rawdon Crawley, on returning from the debtors' prison, finds alone with Becky in Thackeray's *Vanity Fair.*

Svengali, the mysterious and spider-like villain in Du Maurier's *Trilby,* who hypnotizes the heroine and in that state teaches her to sing.

Swancourt, Elfride, the heroine of Hardy's *A Pair of Blue Eyes.*

Swiveller, Dick, a gay, rattle-pated fellow, in Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop.*

Syntax, Doctor, the hero of a once popular work, by William Combe, *The Tour of Doctor Syntax in search of the Picturesque.*

T

Taffy, one of the three "Mousquetaires of the Brush," in Du Maurier's *Trilby.*

Tanqueray, Paula, the heroine of Pinero's Drama, *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.*

Tartarin, the extraordinary and inimitable hero of Daudet's *Tartarin sur les Alpes,* and its sequels.

Tartuffe, the hypocritical hero of Molière's play of that name.

Teazle, Lady, the coquettish, teasing, and rashly foolish wife of Sir Peter Teazle, in Sheridan's *School for Scandal.*

Thaïs, a beautiful Greek courtezan of the Alexandrine period, whose conversion to Christianity forms the theme of Anatole France's novel of that name, and of the play taken from it.

Titania, Queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Tom, Uncle, the venerable, big-hearted and loyal slave, hero of Mrs. Stowe's prose epic of slavery, *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Topsy, an ignorant and incorrigible young slave-girl in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.*

Trilby, the heroine of Du Maurier's novel of hypnotism that bears her name.

Trotwood, Betsy, Copperfield's kind, eccentric aunt, in Dickens's *David Copperfield.*

Tulliver, Maggie, the weak, yielding heroine of George Eliot's *Mill on the Floss.*

Tupman, Tracy, short and fat and fond of the fair sex, member of the Pickwick Club in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Turridu, the hero of Verga's Sicilian story, *Cavalleria Rusticana,* and of Mascagni's opera of the same name.

Turveydrop, dancing master and "model of deportment" in Dickens's *Bleak House.*

Twist, Oliver, a charity boy, hero of Dickens's novel of that name.

U

Una, the personification of Truth, in Spenser's *Faëry Queen.*

Uncas, a Mohican chief in Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans.*

V

Valjean, Jean, a respectable and honest citizen, driven to crime by the injustice of society, leading figure in Hugo's *Les Miserables.*

Van Winkle, Rip. a legendary character of the Hudson Valley, whose bibulous good nature and twenty

years' sleep in the mountains are made famous by Irving's story of that name.

Varden, Dolly, the heroine of Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge.*

Vathek, the hero of Beckford's Oriental romance of that name, endowed with great gifts, but possessed of violent passions and inordinate ambition.

Venner, Elsie, the heroine of a pathological novel by Holmes, turning on the inherited effects of a snake-bite suffered by her mother.

Vernon, Die, the heroine of Scott's *Rob Roy.*

Viola, in love with Orsino, in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night.*

Vivian, mistress of Merlin, in that one of Tennyson's Idylls of the King that bears her name.

Vox, Valentine, the hero of Henry Cockton's novel of that name, whose powers of ventriloquism enable him to play many pranks of an extraordinary kind.

Vye, Eustacia, the heroine of Hardy's *Return of the Native.*

W

Wadman, Widow, in Sterne's *Tristram Shandy,* tries to marry Uncle Toby.

Ward, John, a minister, hero of Margaret Deland's novel, *John Ward, Preacher.*

Warrington, George, the cynical but kind-hearted friend of Arthur in Thackeray's *Pendennis.*

Waters, Esther, the scullery maid, through whose eyes we see the household of an English racing squire; heroine of George Moore's novel of that name.

Weller, Sam, son of Tony, Mr. Pickwick's humorous servant in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

West, Caleb, the hero of Hopkinson Smith's *Caleb West, Master Diver.*

Western, Sophia, the heroine of Fielding's *Tom Jones.*

White, Gertrude, a young actress, heroine of William Black's *McLeod of Dare.*

White, Selma, a woman whose ambitions and energy are out of proportion to her ability and intellectual attainments; heroine of Robert Grant's *Unleavened Bread.*

Wickfield, Agnes, the lovable heroine of Dickens's *David Copperfield,* and David's second wife.

Wilson, Pudd'nhead, the hero of Mark Twain's novel of that name, regarded by his fellow townsmen as a "pudd'nhead" for having said that if he owned half of a certain dog, "he would kill his half."

Winkle, Nathaniel, a member of the Pickwick Club, in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers.*

Woodhouse, Emma, the heroine of Miss Austen's novel, *Emma,* who marries Mr. Knightley.

Y

Yeobright, Clym, a character in Hardy's *Return of the Native,* who marries Eustacia Vye.

Z

Zadig, a wealthy young Babylonian, hero of Voltaire's romance of that name, which is intended to show that destiny is beyond human control.

Zanoni, an alchemist, the hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Zenobia, one of the two heroines of Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance.*

Zuleika, the heroine of Byron's poem, *The Bride of Abydos.*

FAMILIAR ALLUSIONS.

NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, PICTURES, BUILDINGS, STREETS AND MONUMENTS; ALSO WORDS, PHRASES, ETC., FREQUENTLY USED IN LITERATURE AND CONVERSATION.

Compiled by J. A. JOFFE, A.M.

Consulting Expert to the Congressional Library.

A

Abaft'. (Nautical.) Behind the object mentioned, as "Abaft the wheel!"

Abbé. An ecclesiastic devoted to literary or scientific pursuits.

Abbot of Joy. A chief of revels, in the old French towns.

Abbot of Misrule. In the Middle Ages, a master of revelry. In Scotland he was called the Master of Reason.

Abdērite. A scoffer; from Abdēra, where Democritus lived.

Abeam'. Let a line be drawn at right angles to the vertical plane, through the ship's keel and passing through the center of the side. A point within the right angle made by the ship's keel, going in an opposite direction to this line.

Abraham's Bosom. The rest of the blessed dead. (Luke xiv. 22.)

Ab'yla. One of the "Pillars of Hercules" at the entrance to the Mediterranean: Calpë being the other.

Academics. The disciples of Plato, so called from the academy.

Academy. (Academia.) A gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens, where Plato founded his school, 368 B.C. The Academy (as a philosophic school) was divided into the OLD (by Plato and his disciples); the MIDDLE (by Arcesiláus), and the NEW (by Carneades).

Academy, The French. (*Académie Française.*) One of the five academies constituting the French Institute; founded by Richelieu in 1635 and reconstituted in 1820. It deals with the French language, and consists of 40 members, who are popularly called "the Immortals."

Acadia. The Indian name of Nova Scotia.

Adams and Liberty. Patriotic American song, by R. T. Paine, Jr.

Adam's Apple. Caused by a piece of forbidden fruit sticking there.

Admirable Crichton, The. James Crichton; a Scotch prodigy of the sixteenth century. Hence a person of great accomplishments.

Admiral. English admirals were of three kinds according to the color of their flag. ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, kept the rear in a fight; ADMIRAL OF THE RED, the center; ADMIRAL OF THE WHITE, the van.

Admiral. In the American navy an officer of the highest rank. There have, however, been only three Admirals in the history of the navy: David G. Farragut (1801–1870), Andrew H. Foote (1806–1803), and George Dewey (1837–).

Æneid. Vergil's epic poem, of which Ænéas is the hero.

Ages. According to Hesiod there were five ages in the world: the GOLDEN, the SILVER, the BRAZEN, the HEROIC, and the IRON.

Agnus Dei. (Lat.) The Lamb of God. A cake stamped with the figure of a lamb, given out by the Pope on the Sunday after Easter.

Alabama. A Confederate privateer built in England, and commanded by Capt. Semmes. After great depredations on American commerce she was sunk by the *Kearsarge*, June 19, 1864.

Aladdin's Window (To finish).

To try to finish something left unfinished by a great man. One window in Aladdin's palace was left for the Sultan to finish, but his treasure gave out, before he could do so.

Albany Regency. Nickname of a set of able Democratic politicians, 60 years ago, at Albany, N. Y.

Albino. Person with unusually white skin and hair, and pink or red eyes.

Albion. England.

Aldine Press. Founded by Aldus Manutius, at Venice, 1494. Hence came the famous *Aldine* editions.

Alexandrian Library. Founded by Ptolemy Soter, at Alexandria, Egypt, it was burned 47 B.C., and destroyed 390 or 391. In Cæsar's time it contained nearly 700,000 volumes.

Alexandrine Age. From 323 B.C. to the end of the sixth century A.D., when Alexandria was the seat of the highest culture.

Alhambra. (Arab., "The red.") Palace and fortress of the Moors at Granada, Spain.

All Souls' Day. Day of prayer for the souls in Purgatory. November 2nd.

Allah. ("The God.") Arabic name of God.

Almack's. Once a famous London assembly-room where balls were given of the most exclusive, aristocratic character.

Almighty Dollar. A phrase from Irving's *Creole Village*.

Alsatia. The Whitefriars (London) refuge for debtors and criminals.

Alto-Relievo. (It., High relief.) Figures in marble, etc., cut so as to project one-half or more from the tablet.

Ambrosia. The food of the gods.

Amuck, To run amuck. Run foul of. From Malay, *amoq*, "frantically rushing about and killing indiscriminately."

Anacreontics. Verses in praise of love or wine, after Anacreon.

Ancient Régime. The French régime before the Revolution of 1789.

Andersonville Prison. In Georgia. Union soldiers were confined there during the Civil War of the United States.

An'gelus, The. A prayer to the Virgin, recited thrice a day.

Angling, The Father of. Izaak Walton, author of *The Compleat Angler*.

Annunciation, Day of. Festival, celebrated March 25th, the day the angel announced to the Virgin that she would bear Our Lord.

Annus Mirabilis. (Lat., Wonderful Year.) 1666, in which the plague, the fire of London, and the English victory over the Dutch occurred.

Anthony, Saint. ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. Erysipelas.

Antonīnus, The Wall of. Turf entrenchment across Scotland from the Clyde to the Frith of Forth, built by the Romans, 140.

Apollo Belvedere. A marble statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican at Rome.

Appian Way. Oldest Roman military road, from Rome to Capua.

Apples of Sodom. Lovely fruit, but full of ashes within.

Arabesque. (Fr.) Moorish (Arabic) style or patterns in decoration.

Arcā'dian. A shepherd; rustic or pastoral. So called from the Arcádia, a pastoral region in Peloponnesus, Greece.

Arch of Triumph. At the west end of the Champs Elysées, Paris, 116 ft. high, 145 wide. Begun by Napoleon.

Arctic, The. A Collins steamer, sunk, with great loss of life, in 1854.

Argo. The ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece.

Argonauts. The heroes who sailed in the ship Argo.

Argus-eyed. Extremely watchful. Juno, jealous of Io, had her watched by the hundred-eyed monster, Argus.

Arians. The followers of Arius, who maintained that the Father and Son are distinct beings.

Armada, The Spanish. The fleet of 130 large ships sent by Philip of Spain, in 1588, to conquer England.

Artesian Well. From being first dug in Artois (Lat. *artē'sium*), France.

Aryans. The parents of the Indo-European peoples.

Astor Library. Founded by J. J. Astor, now part of the New York Public Library.

Athens, The Modern. 1. Edinburgh. 2. Boston. ATHENS OF AMERICA, or OF THE NEW WORLD, THE. Boston.

Augustan Age. The palm period of a literature; the best days of Roman literature; being under Augustus.

Auld Reekie (Old Smoky). Edinburgh, Scotland.

Avalon. Burial place of King Arthur; said to be Glastonbury.

B

Babylonish Captivity. The seventy years' captivity of the Jews at Babylon, 608-538 B.C.

Baconian Philosophy. The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon.

Balmoral Castle. Queen Victoria's castle in Scotland.

Bank of England. In Threadneedle Street, London. Founded 1694. Sometimes called "The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street."

Bard of Avon. Shakespeare, who was born at Stratford-on-Avon.

Barleycorn, John. Malt liquor.

Barmecide's Feast. An illusion or sham. Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and set empty dishes before him. (*Arabian Nights.*)

Barnburners. The radical Democrats of New York State, from the farmer who burned his barn to destroy the rats.

Basilisk. A serpent or dragon supposed to be able to "look people dead."

Basso-Relievo. (It., Low relief.) Figures cut on marble, etc., projecting a little.

Bastille. French prison and fortress, destroyed by the mob, July 14, 1789. The date (July 14th) has been taken as the anniversary day of the present French Republic.

Battle of the Books. A satire by Swift on the comparative merits of ancient and modern literature.

Battery, The. A park in New York City at the southernmost extremity of Manhattan Island. Area 21 acres.

Bayou State, The. Mississippi.

Beacon Street. An aristocratic residence street of Boston linking with the Back Bay, Commonwealth Avenue and others of more recent fame.

Beauty and the Beast. A fairy tale. Beauty lives with the Beast to save her father's life. Beast, disenchanted by love, is made a handsome prince.

Bedlam. (Corruption of Bethlehem.) A lunatic asylum. (See Dictionary proper.)

Beelzebub. (Lord of flies.) A Philistine deity.

Begging the question. Assuming as true what is still to be proven.

Belgravia. A fashionable quarter of London.

Belle France, La. (Fr., Fair France.) A general name of France.

Bell the Cat. A wise mouse proposed that a bell should be hung on the cat's neck to warn the mice of her coming; a young mouse inquired, "Who will put the bell on?"

Bell, The Passing. Rung formerly when persons were dying.

Benicia Boy. John C. Heenan, the American pugilist, born at Benicia, Cal.

Bess, Good Queen. Queen Elizabeth.

Bibliothèque Nationale. (Fr., National Library.) At Paris, containing over 1,000,000 books, 150,000 manuscripts, etc.

Billingsgate. Coarse language, such as is used by the fishwomen of Billingsgate, the London fish market.

Black Death. A contagious, putrid typhus, which desolated Europe, Asia and Africa in the 14th century.

Black Friday. Sept. 26, 1869; financial panic in Wall street, New York.

Black Hole. Dark cell in Calcutta prison where Surajah Dowlah shut up 146 British soldiers; only twenty-three survived till morning (1756).

Black Prince. Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.

Black Republicans. The Republican party in the United States, from their opposition to the extension of negro (black) slavery.

Blarney Stone. In Blarney Castle near Cork, Ireland. Supposed to impart a flowing tongue to whoever kisses it.

Bluebeard. A wife-killing tyrant; a sort of Henry VIII.

Bluegrass State, The. Kentucky, where the grass is abundant.

Blue Hen State, The. Delaware. Derived from the blue hens used by Col. Caldwell of a famous Delaware regiment, during the Revolution.

Blue Laws. A nickname of early severe New England statutes.

Blue Stocking. A female pedant, or bookish woman.

Bohemian. A free and easy going artist or literary man, usually poor.

Bois de Bologne. A Paris wood, famous as a promenade place.

Border, The. The frontiers of England and Scotland.

Border States. Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri.

Boulevard. In Paris, a wide street or promenade.

Bourgeoisie. The French middle class.

Bourse. The Paris Stock Exchange.

Bow Bells. A set of bells in St. Mary-le-Bow Church, London. A person "born within sound of Bow Bells" is a Cockney.

Bowery, The. A New York thoroughfare on the lower East Side.

Boycott. To refuse to have anything to do with another. Capt. Boycott, an Irish landlord, was the first so treated, in 1881.

Brandy Nan. A nickname of Queen Anne of England.

Breeches Bible. An edition in which aprons, in Genesis iii, 7, is rendered "breeches."

Bride of the Sea. Venice, from the Doge's "Wedding the Sea" by casting a ring into the Adriatic.

Bridge of Sighs. In Venice, Italy. Connects Doge's palace and state prisons. The condemned passed over it to be executed. In New York City. Between the Criminal Court Building and the Tombs.

British Museum. A famous library and museum of London.

Broadway. The principal business and theatre street of New York City.

Bronx Park, The. A park in New York City, north of E. 182nd Street and east of Southern Boulevard. It contains the Zoölogical Garden and covers 719.12 acres.

Brook Farm. A socialistic community founded at West Roxbury, Mass., 1841, to carry out the idea of Fourierism.

Brother Jonathan. America; an American. Said to be derived from Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Buncombe or **Bunkum.** Clap-trap eloquence. Said to come from Buncombe Co., in North Carolina. A North Carolina member said he was only "talking for Buncombe," not for the House.

Bunker Hill Monument. A granite obelisk on Bunker (once Breed's) Hill, Charlestown, Mass., marking the site of the battle between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

C

Cachet, Lettre de. (Fr., Letter under seal). Blank warrant with the French King's seal, to free from, or imprison in, the Bastille, without trial.

Ca ira (Pr. sä-ērä′, Fr., It will go on). The earliest popular song of the French Revolution, 1789.

Caledonia. A former, now poetical, name for Scotland.

Campagna. (It., The country.) The plain around the city of Rome.

Carbonari. An Italian secret political society, which spread to France, in 1820.

Carmagnole. A republican song and dance of the first French Revolution.

Cartesian Philosophy. (Descartes, Latinized *Cartesius*.) "I think, therefore I exist."

Castle Garden. The former landing-place of emigrants, New York City.

Catacombs. The subterranean burial places in Alexandria, Egypt; in Rome, used by the early Christians; also in Paris, Naples and elsewhere.

Cavaliere Servente. The escort of a married woman.

Cecil'ia, Saint. A Roman Christian martyr; patroness of music.

Celestial Empire. China; alluding to the "Heavenly Dynasty" of her emperors.

Central Park. The great park of New York City, containing 843 acres.

Champs de Mars. A field in Paris for military maneuvers.

Champs Elysées. A promenade in Paris, 1¼ miles long.

Charter Oak. A tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial Charter was secreted in 1687. The oak was blown down in 1856.

Chauvinism. Narrow-minded braggart patriotism; from Chauvin, a character in Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur*.

Cheapside. A great and crowded London thoroughfare.

Chestnut Street. The fashionable street of Philadelphia, Pa.

Chiltern Hundreds, To accept the. To resign one's seat in Parliament. An English member of Parliament

resigns his seat by taking office. Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is a sinecure for this purpose.

Christ Church. The largest college in the University of Oxford.

Cid, The. (Sp., Lord, chief.) Don Roderigo Diaz, Count of Bivar; Spanish hero.

Cincinnati, The. Society of American Revolutionary Officers.

Citizen King, The. Louis Philippe of France (1830-1849).

Cockaigne, Land of. An imaginary land of pleasure and laziness; London.

Colossus of Rhodes. The bronze statue of Apollo, at Rhodes, 126 feet high.

Columbia. Poetical name of the United States, from Columbus.

Column of Vendome. (**Colonne Vendôme.**) Stone pillar in Paris, erected by Napoleon; razed by the Commune in 1871.

Confederate States. The 11 States which seceded in 1861, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

Congressional Library. At Washington, the largest in the Western Hemisphere, containing 1,702,685 printed books in 1909.

Consols. (Abbr. from consolidated annuities.) English public securities bearing 3 per cent.

Copperheads. Northern sympathizers with the South in the American Civil War.

Corncrackers, The. Kentuckians.

Corso. (It., The Course.) The principal thoroughfare of Rome.

Crapaud (Fr., a toad) **Johnny.** A Frenchman. The ancient device of French royalty was three toads (subsequently the *fleur de lys*).

Crédit Mobilier. A company authorized to do a stock-jobbing business. The American C. M. in connection with the Pacific railroads was famous in 1873.

Creole State, The. Louisiana.

Crocodile Tears. Hypocritical grief. The crocodile was fabled to weep as it ate its victim.

Cumberland. A United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram "Merrimac" in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. She went down with colors flying, firing a broadside while sinking.

Curfew Bell. A bell rung at sunset in the time of William I. in England, to order fires and candles to be put out; now rung at 9 P. M. in some places.

D

Dăm'oclēs' Sword. Presentiment of evil. Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, invited his flatterer Damocles to a splendid feast, but hung over his head a sword dangling by a single hair.

Darby and Joan. An affectionate married couple. From a ballad.

Dark and Bloody Ground, The. Kentucky, that being its significance in Indian.

Dartmoor Prison, in Devonshire, England. A prison of war.

Darwinian Theory. A theory proposed by Charles Darwin in his *Origin of Species:* that different species came from one or a few original forms, present differences being the result of evolution and natural selection.

De Profundis (Lat., Out of the depths). The first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm. Sung at burials.

Debatable Ground. Land on the western border of Scotland, once claimed by both Scotland and England.

Defender of the Faith. Title given by Pope Leo X. to Henry VIII. of England, for his pamphlet against Luther.

Diamond State, The. Delaware.

Dies Iræ. (Lat., Day of wrath.) First two words of a celebrated mediæval hymn by Thomas of Celáno.

Directory, The French. By the constitution of 1795 the executive power was vested in five directors. It lasted four years only.

Dixie. The Land of Dixie. The Southern States, from Mason and Dixon's line.

Doctors' Commons. Where the Ecclesiastical Court sat in London.

Doctrinaire. An impractical political theorist. The name was first applied to the French Constitutional Monarchists, of whom Guizot was one.

Doe, John. Fictitious plaintiff in ejectment; Doe versus Roe.

Donnybrook Fair. A once celebrated annual fair near Dublin.

Doomsday Book. A book embodying the results of a census and survey of all English estates in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Douay Bible, The. The English Bible authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. First published at Douay, France, 1609.

Downing Street, in London. The official residence of the Prime Ministers has been situated there since the time of Sir Robert Walpole.

Drachenfels (Germ., Dragon's Rock). A castle on a mountain of the same name, high above the Rhine, not far from Bonn.

Drury Lane Theater. A London playhouse, opened in 1668.

Dunciad. A satire on Dunces by Pope. Colley Cibber is the hero.

Dying Gladiator, The. An antique statue, now standing in the Capitol at Rome. Properly, The Dying Gaul.

E

Eastern States, The. Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Ec'ce Hō'mō. (Lat., Behold the man.) Paintings by Corregio, Titian, Van Dyck and others, representing the Saviour crowned with thorns.

École Polytechnique. (Fr., Polytechnic School.) A school in Paris, whose graduates receive places in the public service.

El Dorā'do. (Sp., The Golden.) General name for a wealthy country.

Elephant, Seeing the. Seeing the world; "life."

Elgin Marbles. A collection of Greek sculptures (mainly from the Athenian Parthenon), made by Lord Elgin; now in British Museum.

El'zevir. Any book printed by the family of Dutch printers, Elzevir, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Escō'rial, The. Granite palace and mausoleum near Madrid.

Eternal City, The. Rome.

Eulenspiegel, Tyl. Hero of a German story; a vagrant Brunswicker who cuts up all sorts of pranks.

Eurē'ka. (Gr., I have found it.) A saying attributed to Archimedes when he discovered the way to test the purity of Hiero's crown.

Evangelists, Symbols of the. MATTHEW has a scroll before him and holds a pen. MARK sits writing, with a winged lion by his side. LUKE has a pen and scroll; near him is an ox. JOHN is a young man behind whom is an eagle.

Exclusion, Bill of. A bill which passed the English Commons in 1679, proposing to exclude the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) from the throne, because he was a Roman Catholic.

F

Fabian Policy. A policy of delay, such as was pursued by Q. Fabius Maximus, called *Cunctā'tor*, "The Delayer."

Fabius, The American. George Washington, from the above.

Faëry Queen. A rhymed romance of Edmund Spenser, written 1590–6.

Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, contains nearly 3,000 acres. It was the site of the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

Fainéants, Les Rois. (Fr., the Do-nothing Kings.) Nicknames of the last kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France.

Falernian. A celebrated ancient Italian wine made at Falernum.

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass., built in 1742. Revolutionary orators frequently addressed public meetings in it.

Farmer George. George III. of England; so called from his bluff manners, thriftiness, and love of agriculture.

Fä'ta Morgä'na. A mirage often observed in the Straits of Messina.

Fathers of the Latin Church. Ambrose, of Milan; Augustine, St. Bernard, of France; Hilary, Jerome and Lactantius.

Faubourg St. Antoine. The part of Paris in which the workingmen live. Once the scene of many insurrections and riots.

Faubourg St. Germain. The quarter of Paris, where the houses of the aristocracy and old nobility are.

Fenians. A society of Irishmen or-

ganized in the United States in 1857 to make Ireland a republic.

Field of the Cloth of Gold. A plain in France where Francis I. met Henry VIII.; so called from the magnificent display made.

Fifth Avenue. A fashionable residence street in New York City.

Fighting Joe. The American general Joseph E. Hooker.

First Gentleman of Europe. George IV. of England. (1820–30.)

Five Points. A locality in lower New York, once famous as the abode of poverty and crime.

Flagellants. Religious fanatics of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, who went about bare to the waist and scourging themselves.

Fleet, The. A famous London prison, in disuse since 1845.

Flower State, The. Florida.

Flowery Kingdom, The. China, where flowers are abundant.

Flying Dutchman. A spectre ship seen, in bad weather, about the Cape of Good Hope and supposed to presage bad luck.

Fort Sumter. In the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Here was done the first fighting in the Civil War of the United States.

Four'ierism. A system of communism proposed by Charles Fourier. The world was to be divided into "phalansteries" of 400 families, which were to live and work in common.

Freesoilers, The. Members of the Free-soil party (in the United States) which opposed the extension of slavery into the Territories.

Freshman. A student in his first year at college.

Funk, Peter. A mock auction; a person employed at auction sales in making bids in collusion with the owner of the property to be sold.

G

Gadshill. Residence of Charles Dickens, near Rochester, in Kent, England; famous for Falstaff's highway robbery.

Gendarme of Europe, The. Tsar Nichoias I. of Russia (1825–1855).

Genre Painting. One representing domestic, rural, ordinary scenes.

George, St., and the Dragon. St. George, the patron saint of England, is said to have slain in Libya a huge dragon, to which every day a virgin was offered up.

Gerrymander. Geographically so to apportion legislative, congressional, or other electoral districts, as to give one political party an unfair advantage. Started in Massachusetts, in 1811, under Gov. Elbridge Gerry.

Ghetto. The Jewish quarter in a city. Originally the quarter in Rome and other Italian cities, to which the Jews were restricted.

Ghibellines. In the Middle Ages, adherents of the Holy Roman Empire against the Papacy. See *Guelphs.*

Girondists, The Gironde. In the French Revolution the party of moderate "constitutional" Republicans, which originated in the Gironde Department.

Glencoe. A pass in Argyleshire, Scotland. Here, Feb. 13, 1692, occurred the famous massacre of Glencoe, in which thirty-eight of the McDonalds were murdered by 120 soldiers under Capt. Campbell.

Gobelins. A tapestry and carpet manufactory at Paris, founded about 1450 by J. Gobelin, a dyer.

Go'diva, Lady. Wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who offered to remit certain exactions to his tenants if she would ride naked through the streets of Coventry. She did so, everybody keeping indoors except one "Peeping Tom," who was struck blind for peeping at her.

Golconda. A fortified town in India noted for its trade in diamonds.

Golden Age. An age of innocence and prosperity. The palmy time of a nation's history or literature.

Golden Gate. The entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Golden Horn. The arm of the Bosphorus, upon whose banks Constantinople is built.

Golden House. A palace covered with gold and built by Nero in Rome.

Gordian Knot. A vexed question; an obstacle to be overcome by bold action. Gordius, a Phrygian peasant, when chosen king, consecrated his wagon to Jupiter, tying the yoke and beam together so that it could not be untied. Hearing that the untier of the knot should rule over

all Asia, Alexander (the Great) cut the knot with his sword.

Gordon Riots, The. They occurred in 1780, at London, under Lord George Gordon, a weak-minded nobleman, to force the repeal of the bill passed by the House of Commons in order to relieve the Roman Catholics.

Gotham. A name sometimes applied to New York City.

Gotham, The Wise Men of, were noted for their folly. Gotham was an English village, in Nottinghamshire.

Great Duke, The. The Duke of Wellington. (1769–1852.) See Iron Duke.

Great Eastern. The largest steamship ever launched before the last decade of the nineteenth century. She was made to carry 1,000 passengers and 5,000 tons of cargo. After 1864 she was used only in laying cables.

Great Pyramid, The. At Ghizeh, near Cairo, Egypt, was built by Cheops. It is 481 feet high, and covers an area of over 571,000 sq. ft., the side of its base being nearly 756 feet long.

Greenbacks. The first United States Treasury notes; so called from their color.

Green Isle, The. Ireland, from the greenness of its vegetation; also called the Emerald Isle.

Greenwood. A cemetery in Brooklyn, N. Y., covering 400 acres.

Gregórian Year. The year as reformed by Gregory XIII., in 1582. He "skipped" 10 days.

Gretna Green. A Scotch village, once famous for runaway matches. A declaration before witnesses of intention to marry was sufficient to make a valid marriage in Scotland.

Grub Street. A London street, once noted for literary hacks.

Guelphs. In mediæval Europe, adherents of the Papacy, against the Holy Roman Empire. See Ghibellines.

Guildhall. The London Town Hall; the hall of the guilds.

Gunner's Daughter, Kissing or Marrying the. To be flogged. Boys in the English navy, before being flogged, are tied to a gun breech.

Gunpowder Plot, The. A plot to blow up James I and the English Parliament in its House, Nov. 5, 1605, with gunpowder. It was to be carried out by Guy Fawkes, as a reprisal for anti-Catholic legislation.

Gyges's Ring. A ring which made the wearer invisible. Gyges, a Lydian, found in a brazen horse, in a cavern, a man's corpse, from the finger of which he took a brazen ring which made him invisible. With this ring he went into the chamber of the King of Lydia, murdered him and succeeded to his throne.

H

Habeas Corpus Act, The. (Lat., "have the body.") Passed in the time of Charles II., it provides that the body of an accused person must be brought (if he insist) before a judge, and the reason of his confinement stated. The judge will then determine whether or not to admit the accused to bail. The guilt of the accused is decided by a jury.

Halcyon Days. A period of happiness. The halcyon (kingfisher) was thought by the ancients to hatch its eggs, about the winter solstice, on the surface of the ocean, which was always calm during this time.

Handicap. In horse-racing, assigning different weights to horses of different speed, age, etc., that they may run with equal chance. So called from an old game of cards.

Hansard. The British *Parliamentary Debates*, first printed by Hansard.

Hanseatic League. A union of maritime towns in Northern Germany and other countries for purposes of trade and mutual protection, founded in the thirteenth century. From Middle High Germ. *hanse*, "mercantile association."

Hanse Towns. The North German seaboard cities which once constituted the Hanseatic League.

Hare, Mad as a March. The hare acts wildly while breeding, in March.

Harpies. Creatures with a woman's head and breasts, and the rest of the body like vultures, hungry and emitting a terrible stench.

Hara-Kiri. (Jap., "belly cutting.") Japanese suicide by ripping out the bowels with two cross-gashes.

Harvest Moon. The full moon at or near the fall equinox when it rises for a number of days about sunset.

Hawkeye State, The. Iowa, so named after an Indian chief.

Heathen Chinee. A nickname of the Chinese in America.

Heidelberg Castle. A ruin near Heidelberg, Baden.

Heel-tap. "No heel-taps;" i. e., drain the glass to the bottom. A heel-tap is one of several pieces of leather in the heel, or *bottom*, of the shoe.

Hēgīra. (Arab., *hejira*, "departure.") The date of Mahomet's flight from Mecca, July 16, 662, with which the Mahommedan era begins.

High Church. That section of the Anglican Church, which maintains the apostolic descent of the clergy, sacramental rites and absolution by priests.

High Seas, The. The open sea or the sea beyond three miles from the coast.

History, The Father of. The Greek historian, Herodotus.

Hob-and-Nob. To touch glasses together in drinking; to talk confidentially to. A variant of hob-nob, hab-nab, from O.E. *habban-nabban*, "have—not have," as a familiar offer of a drink. Cf. *Shak.*, Tw. Nt. iii, 4: "Hob nob is his word; give't, or take't."

Hobson's Choice. What is offered, or nothing. It is said that Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, made each customer take the horse nearest the stable door.

Hoi polloi. (Gr., the many; the multitude.) Mob, common herd.

Holborn. A London district through which criminals used to pass to execution at the Tyburn public gallows.

Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 by Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

Holy Family, The. The name of many mediæval pictures representing the infant Jesus, Joseph, the Virgin, John the Baptist, Anna, and Elizabeth. Perhaps the most celebrated are by Michael Angelo, at Florence; by Rubens, at Florence; by Raphael, in London; and by Leonardo da Vinci, in the Louvre.

Holy Land, The. Palestine, as the cradle of Judaism and Christianity.

Holy League, The. The alliance of Pope Julius II., Spain and Venice, in 1511, to drive the French out of Italy.

Honi soit qui mal y pense. (Fr., Shamed be he who evil thinks of it.) Motto of the Order of the Garter. At a ball given by Edward III. of England, the Countess of Salisbury's blue garter came off accidentally. The King picked it up and fixed it round his own knee, making the remark quoted above. This led to his instituting the Order of the Garter.

Honors of War. Allowing a surrendered enemy to keep his arms.

Hôtel de Rambouillet. A Paris palace, the resort of wits, literary ladies, etc., in the seventeenth century. It was ridiculed by Molière.

Hôtel de Ville. The City Hall of French and Belgian cities.

Houris. (Pers. *huri*, Arab. *huriya*, "nymph of Paradise"). In the Koran, black-eyed, beautiful virgins of Paradise; seventy-two are allotted to each believer.

Humble Pie, To eat. To make submission, humiliate one's self. From *umbles* or *humbles*, the entrails of the deer.

Hundred Days, The, from March 20, 1815, when Napoleon escaped from Elba, to June 22, 1815, when he abdicated, actually ninety-five days.

I

Iconoclast (Gr., Image-breaker.) A radical reformer; so called from the religious reformers of the eighth and ninth centuries, who objected to and destroyed icons or images.

Iliad. A Greek epic poem, by Homer, recounting the story of the siege of Troy (Ilium), by the Greeks.

Immaculate Conception. The dogma of the Catholic Church, proclaimed in 1854, that the Virgin Mary was conceived without original sin.

Independence, Declaration of, issued July 4, 1776, asserting the independence of the American Colonies of Great Britain.

Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Penn.; the meeting-place of the Continental Congress, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

Index Expurgatorius. (Lat., Expurgatory Index.) A list of printed works which the Church of Rome allows to be read only in expurgated editions.

Inns of Court. The four London law societies which have the sole right of admitting candidates to the bar. They are GRAY'S INN, INNER TEMPLE, LINCOLN'S INN, and the MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Inquisition. An ecclesiastical tribunal (The Holy Office), to inquire into transgressions against the Roman Catholic Church.

Irish Agitator, The. Daniel O'Connell (1775–1847).

Iron City, The. Pittsburg, Pa., celebrated for its iron industries.

Iron Mask, The Man in the. A mysterious French state prisoner, in the reign of Louis XIV.

J

Jack Ketch. A hangman; from John Ketch, an English hangman, under James II.

Jack Robinson. Before you can say Jack Robinson, meaning *at once*. Halliwell notes the derivation "Jack, Robes on" from an old play. According to Grose, one Jack Robinson was noted for the shortness of his visits; the servants had hardly time to repeat Jack Robinson, before he would leave. (Very doubtful.)

> Awarke it ys as easie to be done
> As tys to saye Jacke Robyson.

Jack the Giant-Killer. A wonderful nursery hero, who has an invincible sword, a cap of wisdom, shoes of swiftness, and an invisible coat.

Jack, the American, or Union. The blue ground of the American flag with the stars, but without the stripes.

Jacobins. A famous political club in the French Revolution. It met at a convent of the Jacobins (Dominican friars).

Jacobites. Adherents of James II. of England, and the Stuarts, his descendants; from Jacobus (Lat., for James).

Jardin des Plantes. (Fr., Garden of Plants). Botanical and zoölogical garden in Paris.

Jardin Mabille. A once famous garden in Paris; the home of the *cancan* and pleasure resort of the *demi-monde*. Shut up in 1882.

Jericho, Go to or **Stay in.** Disappear; begone; wait in obscurity. In allusion to 2 Sam. x. 5: " . . . "and the King (David) said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown, and then return."

Jerusalem Delivered. An Italian epic poem by Torquato Tasso (Parma, 1581).

Jingo, Jingoism. Expressions which arose during the ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, 1874–1880. Applied to those who wished England to take an aggressive foreign policy. It originated in a music-hall song:

> ". . . We don't want to fight, but, by jingo, if we do,
> We've got the ships, we've got the men, we've got the money, too."

Joan, Pope. A legendary female Pope (John VIII, 855–8), who was said to have succeeded Leo IV., and died in childbirth.

John Bull. Nickname for an Englishman; England. A choleric, fat, bull-headed, well-meaning fellow.

John Chinaman. Nickname for the Chinese in America.

Johnny Reb. (Short for *rebel*.) Nickname of Southerners in the American Civil War. See Yank.

Jubilee, Year of. Among the Jews came every fiftieth year; all debts were considered paid, and land reverted to its original owners. In the Catholic Church, once in twenty-five years, to grant indulgences.

Juggernaut. A Hindoo god who has a famous temple in India.

Julian Era, The, begins 46 B.C., when Cæsar reformed the calendar.

Junius, Letters of. A celebrated series of political letters signed "Junius," written in the reign of George III., of doubtful authorship.

K

Kansas, Bleeding. So called on account of the fierce struggles between its anti-slavery and pro-slavery settlers.

Kensington Gardens. A great London pleasure ground adjoining Kensington Palace (where Queen Victoria was born).

Keystone State, The. Pennsylvania, which was the keystone (the middle,

i. e. seventh) in the arch of the original thirteen states.

Kilkenny Cats, The, fought in a saw-pit till only their tails remained.

King can do no wrong, The, meaning he is not responsible, but his ministers are, for mistakes in administration.

King of Yvetot. A "good, little king." The head of the petty seigneurie of Yvetot, near Rouen, had the title of king. The "Roi d' Yvetot" is the subject of a quaint ballad by Béranger.

King Cole. A legendary British king, who "loved his pipe and bowl."

King Cotton. Cotton, the great product of the Southern States, was so called before the Civil War.

King's Evil. The scrofula, which, it was thought, a sovereign's touch could heal. Doctor Johnson was the last Englishman "touched" for scrofula.

King Log. An ineffectual, do-nothing ruler. In Æsop's fable, the frogs prayed for a king, and Jupiter gave them a log. They complained of their king's shiftlessness, and Jupiter sent them a stork, which straightway began to devour them.

King-Maker, The. Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, who set up and deposed English kings in the fifteenth century.

King Stork. A tyrant. Cf. King Log.

Kit Kat Club, The. A famous London Whig Club, founded in 1688, at the shop of one Christopher Katt, pastry-cook. Among the members were Addison, Congreve, Halifax, the Duke of Marlborough, Steele, and Vanbrugh.

Knickerbocker. A member of an "old" New York family; especially descendants of the original Dutch settlers. It was derived from Knickerbocker, the imaginary author, Diedrich, of Washington Irving's *History of New York* (1809).

Knights of Malta. Also called Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. Originally they had charge of a church and hospital at Jerusalem consecrated to St. John. Thence they moved to Rhodes, and in 1523 to Malta.

Know Nothings. A political party in the United States insisting that nobody but "native Americans should hold office." Sprang up suddenly about 1853, and disappeared, 1856.

Kohinoor (Pers., Mountain of Light). A diamond from the mines of Golconda, India. When found (1550) it weighed 793 carats; the present weight is 106 1-16. It came into the possession of Queen Victoria in 1850. Valued at $625,000 or £125,000.

Koran. (Ar., book, or the book.) The Mahommedan Bible. The prefix **al** means "the."

Kremlin. (Russ., *Kreml'*, inner fortress.) A quarter in Moscow, Russia, in which are several palaces, cathedrals, towers, etc.

L

Labyrinth, The. An inextricable series of winding passages; a maze of difficulties. So called from the celebrated labyrinths in Ancient Egypt and in Crete (built by King Minos).

Laconic. Brief, from Laconia, another name for Sparta; the Spartans cultivated curtness of speech.

Lacrymæ Christi. (Lat., Tears of Christ.) Italian wine produced about Mount Vesuvius.

Lake School, The. The poetry of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, who lived in the Lake district of England.

Lake State, The. Michigan, from the four Great Lakes bordering it.

Land of Bondage. Egypt, where the Jews were in the Pharaohs' bondage.

Land of Cakes. Scotland, famous for its oatmeal cakes.

Land of Nod. Sleep, from nodding, with a humorous allusion to the Land of Nod (Heb., flight, wandering) to which Cain fled (Gen. iv, 16).

Land of Promise or **Promised Land.** Among the Jews, Canaan, which God promised to Abraham.

Lang Syne, is Scotch for long since. The famous song *Auld Lang Syne* is generally credited to Robert Burns, who said he had taken this song down from an old man's singing.

Langue d'Oc. (Language of Oc.) Provence, formerly the language of southern France, where *oc* = "yes."

Langue d'Oui or formerly **d'Oïl.** (Language of *oui* or *oïl.*) French

(in distinction from Provençal), where *oui* (or *oïl*) means "yes."

Laöcoön. A statue in the Belvedere of the Vatican representing the death of the priest Laöcoön and his two sons, strangled to death by serpents.

Laodicean. "Luke-warm," in religious matters. See Rev. iii. 14–18.

Lares and Penates. The household gods of the Romans.

Last Judgment. The subject of many mediæval paintings. The most famous is the fresco by Michael Angelo, in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. There is a fresco of it in the Campo Santo, at Pisa, the work of Orcagna or Lorenzetti; and a picture on this subject by Luca Signorelli, in Orvieto Cathedral, is considered his master-piece.

Last Supper, The, is the subject of many mediæval paintings, of which the most famous is Leonardo da Vinci's at Milan. Next is Andrea del Sarto's in the San Salvi convent, near Florence.

Lateran Palace, The, at Rome, was the residence of the Popes till late in the 14th century.

Leaning Tower, The, at Pisa, Italy; leans about 13 feet 8 inches southward from the perpendicular; 181 ft. high; 50 ft. in diameter.

Learned Blacksmith, The. Elihu Burritt, an American writer and linguist, at first a blacksmith (1811–79).

Leonine Verses. Verses in which the end and middle words rhyme.

Libby Prison. A famous Confederate prison of war at Richmond, Va., during the Civil War, later transported to Chicago and made a war museum.

Lilliput. A region inhabited by pygmies, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.*

Lingua Franca. (Lat., The Frank language.) A jargon of Romance, Greek, and Oriental words used in commerce and intercourse by all nationalities along the Mediterranean. Hence any international language.

Lion and Unicorn, on the British royal arms, since 1603. The lion is English; the unicorn, Scotch.

Lion's Share. All or most. The lion, in Æsop's fable, hunts with other beasts. In dividing the spoils he claims four quarters.

Lloyds. Rooms in London, where brokers and underwriters congregate.

Lombard Street. The great financial street in the City, London.

Long Parliament, The. Sat from Nov. 3, 1640, till April 20, 1653.

Lorelei. A water siren who enticed sailors to their death in the rapids around the high rock Lorelei, in the Rhine.

Lotus Eaters, The. A people in Homer's *Odyssey,* who ate the lotus tree, which made them forget home and wish only "to live at ease."

Louvre. Formerly a palaće in Paris, now a museum filled with works of art.

Low Church. That section of the English Church which lays little or no stress on ceremonies and is extremely "evangelical."

Lusiad. A Portuguese epic by Camoens; recounting the adventures of the Lusians (Portuguese) under Vasco da Gama, the first to sail to India.

Lynch Law. Mob law; summary punishment or death by a mob. The term is derived from a Virginian, Charles Lynch (1733–96), who dealt summarily (always without death punishment) with the lawbreakers of his community, early in the Revolution.

M

Mab, Queen. "The fairies' midwife," i. e. employed by the fairies to deliver man's brain of dreams.

Macadamize. To pave a street broken stone; so called from Sir John Macadam (1756–1836), who invented that system of paving.

Macaronic Verse. Ludicrous verses consisting of words from many languages mixed, like a macaroni medley.

Machiavellism. Political or diplomatic trickery; because advocated by Nicholas Macchiavelli (1469–1527) in a political treatise, "*The Prince.*"

Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. An exhibition in London of wax-work figures, modelled from life.

Madonna. (It., My Lady.) The Virgin Mary. Of the numerous pictures on this subject, the best-known are the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael, the Madonna di San Georgio, by Correggio, at Dresden;

and the Madonna of the Chair, by Raphael, in the Pitti Palace, Florence.

Maecē'nas. A friend and patron of literary men. Gaius Cilnius Mæcenas, a Roman general and statesman, friend of Augustus, was a liberal patron of literary men, especially Horace and Virgil.

Mag'na Chär'ta. (Lat., The Great charter.) The charter securing the liberty (or at least fair trial) of English subjects; granted by King John in 1215.

Mahomet's Coffin. Said to be hanging in mid-air at Medina.

Maid of Orleans, The. Jeanne Darc (1412–31), from causing the English to raise the siege at Orleans, France (1429).

Maid of Saragossa. Augustina, famous for her valor during the siege of Saragossa (Zaragoza) in Spain, by the French (1808–1809).

Maiden Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England. See Virgin Queen.

Maine Law. A prohibitory liquor law adopted in Maine, 1851.

Malthusian Doctrine, The. So called from the English economist T. R. Malthus (1766–1834), who claimed that the population increases faster than the means of living; so that, unless population is checked, either a part of it must starve to death, or the whole of it be insufficiently fed.

Mammoth Cave, near Green River, Ky., is the largest in the world.

Man in the Moon, The. The man who picked up sticks on the Sabbath (Numbers, xv. 32–36). Another legend says he is Cain.

Man of Iron, The. Bismarck.

Man of Straw. An irresponsible person used as guarantee in business; an assumed opponent with easily defeated arguments.

Mare's Nest, To find a. To find something which seems important, but doesn't amount to anything.

Marriage à la Mode. (Fr., "Fashionable Marriage.") A series of six satirical pictures by William Hogarth (1697–1764).

Marseillaise. The French national air, composed by Rouget de Lisle (1760–1836), first sung publicly in Marseilles (1792).

Martinet. A rigid disciplinarian, so called from Martinet, a French infantry general under Louis XIV.

Mason and Dixon's Line. The line run by two English surveyors, Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, 1763–1767, 39° 43′ 26″ north latitude, as the northern boundary of slavery, dividing Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia.

Mausoleum. The marble monument built by Artemisia, queen of Caria, to her husband, Mausolus; one of the seven wonders of the world.

Mayfair. An aristocratic quarter in London.

Mayflower, The. The vessel in which the founders of Plymouth Colony, in Massachusetts, sailed from Southampton, England, in 1620.

Merlin. A celebrated enchanter in the Arthurian legends, who made the Round Table (q. v.).

Merry England. A common designation of England.

Mesmerism, the theory of *animal magnetism,* of the German physician, Mesmer (1733–1815).

Mezzo Relievo. (It., Middle Relief.) Figures cut in stone, etc., which project from the tablet more than figures in Basso-Relievo (q. v.) and less than figures in Alto-Relievo (q. v.).

Middle Ages, The. The period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy—from 476–1500.

Middle States, The. New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Minnesingers. (Germ., Love-singers.) The German lyric poets of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

Miserē're. (Lat., Pity.) The Fifty-first psalm beginning with the words: "Pity me, O Lord;" a penitential psalm.

Missouri Compromise, The. An agreement, consisting of a bill (1820), prohibiting slavery above 36° 30′ north, and an Act of Congress (1821), admitting Missouri to the Union.

Mistress of the Seas. England.

Molly Maguires. A secret society in the United States, of the Black Hand character, whose letters were signed "Molly Maguire." Many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania, in the coal regions, about 1877.

Monarque, Le Grand. (Fr., The Great Monarch.) Louis XIV. of France.

Monroe Doctrine. The doctrine proclaimed by President Monroe in his annual message (1823), that no European government should meddle in the affairs of the American continent.

Mont de Pieté. (Fr., "Hill (i. e., pile, bank) of Piety".) A pawnbroker's shop run with the government's authority; in particular the one in Paris.

Montmartre. A hill and section of Paris, with a famous cemetery.

Monumental City, The. Baltimore, Md., so called from the number of its public monuments.

Morey Letter, The. A forged letter written (1880) in the name of J. A. Garfield to a mythical H. L. Morey and advocating cheap Chinese labor.

Morganatic Marriage. The marriage of a man of royal rank to a woman of lower rank, without giving her husband's title to her or to her offspring.

Mother of Presidents. Virginia; the birth state of seven Presidents of the United States: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, and Taylor.

Mother Carey's Chickens. Stormy petrels. Mother Carey is said to be *Mater Cara* (Fr., "Dear Mother"), i. e., The Virgin Mary; the French call them *oiseaux de Notre Dame*, birds of Our Lady.

Mother Goose. A nursery rhymer supposed to have lived in Boston and sung her rhymes to her grandson, Thomas Fleet, who printed them in 1719.

Mount Vernon. The home and burial place of Washington in Virginia.

Muscular Christianity. Healthy religion, "a sound mind in a sound body."

Music of the Spheres. According to Plato each of the seven planets has a siren who sings a song harmonizing with the motion of her own planet, and also with the other planets.

N

Namby-Pamby. Wishy-washy, childish. A name given by Carey and Pope to verses written by Ambrose Philips, from a babyish way of pronouncing Ambry (Ambrose).

Nantes, Edict of. Issued at Nantes, France, in 1598, by Henry IV., granting toleration to the Protestant religion; repealed by Louis XIV. in 1685.

Nation of Shopkeepers. The English; so called by Napoleon I.

Natural Bridge, The. A natural arch 215 feet high spanning Cedar Creek, near James River, Virginia.

Newgate. The oldest of the London prisons. A new gate was built in the reign of Henry I.

New World. The Americas.

Nibelungen-Lied. (Germ., Song of the Nibelungs.) A German epic poem of the thirteenth century, narrating the struggle for the possession of the Nibelung treasure.

Nightmare of Europe, The. Napoleon Bonaparte.

Nine Worthies, The. Joshua, David, Judas Maccabæus, Hector, Alexander, Julius Cæsar, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey de Bouillon.

Noc'tēs Ambrosiā'nae. (Lat., Ambrosian nights.) The title of a celebrated series of papers by Prof. Wilson ("Christopher North"). Lockhart and Wilson used to frequent Ambrose's, an Edinburgh tavern.

Noël. (Fr., Christmas, Christmas Carol.) Christmas.

Nonconformists. Dissenters from the Church of England. Originally the clergymen who would not conform to the Act of Uniformity of 1662.

Northern Giant, The. Russia.

Nôtre Dame. (Fr., Our Lady.) The cathedral (of Our Lady) of Paris.

O

Odyssey. Homer's epic poem dealing with the adventures of Odysseus (Ulysses) on his voyage from Troy to Ithaca.

Ogres. (Fr., *Ogre*, from Lat. *Orcus*, hell.) Giants who devour human flesh.

Old Abe. Abraham Lincoln.

Old Bailey, The. A famous criminal court, in Old Bailey Street, London.

Old Colony, The. Massachusetts, as

organized by the Plymouth Pilgrims.

Old Dominion, The. Virginia.

Old Guard, The. Favorite regiment of Napoleon I. The supporters of Gen. Grant for the Presidency at the Chicago Convention of 1880, and often used later in American politics.

Old Probabilities. A nickname for the United States signal service chief.

Old Public Functionary. President James Buchanan (1791–1868).

Old South, The. A famous church in Boston, Mass., connected with many events in the Revolution.

Orangeman. A Protestant Irishman, as espousing the cause of William III. (1689–1702), prince of Orange.

Orange Peel. Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), from his anti-Catholic or Orange (see Orangemen) policy, with a comic allusion to the fruit as a slur on his name.

Ordinance of 1787. The act fixing the government of the Northwest Territory of the United States.

Orlando Furioso. (It., Orlando, i. e. Roland frenzied.) An Italian epic poem by Ariosto (1474–1533), relating the story of Charlemagne's paladin Roland.

Ossian. Son of Fingal, a Scotch bard. James McPherson published in 1760–3 *Ossian's Poems*, as if translated from Erse manuscripts. The MSS. never existed and the poems are McPherson's own, in the main.

Ostend Manifesto. Issued (1854) at Ostend, Belgium, by Buchanan, Mason, and Soulé, United States Ministers to England, France, and Spain respectively, declaring that Cuba must belong to the United States.

Ostracism. (Gr., *ostrakon*, shell, crock, voting tablet.) The Athenians expelled every dangerous public man against whom a sufficient number of votes (inscribed on oyster shells) could be cast.

P

Palimpsest. (Gr., re-scraped.) A parchment in which the original writing has been rubbed out, and new writing substituted.

Pall Mall. (Pronounce pĕl mĕl.) A street in London famous for its clubs.

Palladium. (Gr., Statue of Pallas Athena.) An object that insures protection. The Palladium was believed to insure the preservation of Troy by its presence.

Pantheon. (Gr., of all gods.) A circular building in Rome of the time of Augustus; now the Rotonda church.

Paradise Lost. Milton's great epic, treating of the fall of man.

Paradise Regained, treats of the temptation and triumph of Christ.

Paris of America. Cincinnati.

Parthenon. (Gr., Parthenos, the Virgin, Athene.) A celebrated temple of Athena on the Acropolis, Athens; the noblest specimen of Doric architecture.

Partington, Mrs. Famed for misuse of words, in B. P. Shillaber's *Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington* (1854).

Pasquinade. A sarcastic political squib; so called from Pasquino, a sarcastic tailor. Upon an antique statue in Rome, called Pasquino, political squibs are affixed.

Peeler. (Eng. Slang.) A policeman. So called from Sir Robert Peel, the founder of the London constabulary.

Peninsular War. The war of the English against France in Spain and Portugal, 1808–1812.

People's William. A nickname of William E. Gladstone.

Père-Lachaise. The most famous cemetery in Paris, enlarged by the Jesuit Père (Fr., Father) Lachaise, confessor to Louis XIV.

Philippic. A severe invective; so called from the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Philistine. A narrow-minded person; in common use in the German Universities to designate tradesmen, etc.

Philosopher's Stone, The. A substance for which the alchemists were always searching; it was to turn the other metals into gold.

Phœnix. A fabulous bird, said to live 500 years, when it burns itself on a nest of spices, and renews its life for 500 years more.

Pied Piper of Hamelin, The. He was offered a reward to drive out the rats and mice from Hamelin in Westphalia; he drew them into the river by the sound of his pipe. The authorities refusing to pay him the reward, he piped the children of the

town into Koppenberg Hill, where 130 of them died.

Pigeon (or **Pidgin**) **English.** English, Chinese and Portuguese mixed; used in business affairs in China and the East, *pidgin* representing *business* in the Chinese mouth. Cf. Lingua Franca.

Pleiad, The French. (Pleiades, a bright constellation of six stars, seven in the mythology of ancient Greece.) Seven sixteenth century poets, viz: Ronsard, Joachim du Bellay, Remi-Belleau, Jodelle, Baïf, Pontus de Thyard, Dorat.

Plymouth Rock. A rock at Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims are thought to have landed in 1620.

Poet's Corner. A corner in Westminster Abbey where Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, and other poets are buried.

Pons Asinorum. (Lat., The bridge of asses.) The fifth Proposition of the first Book of Euclid's Geometry; difficult to dunces.

Poor Richard. Benjamin Franklin's name as author of *Poor Richard's Almanac*, with wise maxims (1732–57).

Porkopolis. (Pork+Gr. *polis*, City.) The nickname of Cincinnati and Chicago for their pork industry.

Prater, The. The fashionable promenade of Vienna, Austria.

Pre-Raphaelites. A name given to the English school of artists, comprising Hunt, D. G. Rossetti, Millais, and others, aiming at the natural style of the Italian masters before Raphael.

Protestant Duke, The. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II.

Puke. Nickname of a Missourian.

Q

Quaker City, The. Philadelphia, Pa.

Quaker Poet, The. John G. Whittier.

Quartier Latin. (Fr., The Latin Quarter.) A region in Paris south of the Seine, whose population consists largely of students.

Queen of the Antilles. Cuba.

R

Railway King, The. George Hudson (1800–71), an Englishman, who made an immense fortune out of railway speculations.

Ranz des Vaches. (Fr., Lowing of the Cows.) The tunes played by the Swiss mountaineers on their horns while driving their cattle to pasture.

Rebellion, The Great. The war between Charles I. of England and Parliament (1642–49).

Rebellion, War of the. The Civil War of the United States between the Southern and Northern States, 1861–1865.

Red Letter Day. A fortunate or memorable day. In old calendars the saints' days were marked by a red letter.

Red Tape. Official routine and delay. Law papers are tied with red tape.

Reign of Terror. The time in the French Revolution from the overthrow of the Girondists (q. v.), May 31, 1793, to the overthrow of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Reynard, the Fox. A beast epic of the fourteenth century.

Rialto, The. A famous bridge over the Grand Canal, Venice.

Rights, Declaration of. An instrument drawn up after the English Revolution of 1689, and accepted by William and Mary, Feb. 13, 1689. It summarizes the leading points of the English Constitution.

Roast, To rule the. To be at the head; to have "the whole say."

Robert the Devil. Robert I, First Duke of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror; so called for his crimes.

Robin Goodfellow. A mischievous domestic spirit, the same as *Puck*.

Rocinante, see **Rosinante.**

Roland (A) for an Oliver. Tit for tat: blow for blow. Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's peers, fought five days without gaining the slightest advantage over each other.

Romantic School. A term applied to a number of German poets, musicians and painters in the beginning of the nineteenth century. They aimed at a truly national German literature, independent of French influence.

Romantic School, in France, the poets and dramatists, headed by Victor Hugo and Lamartine. They

aimed at the natural as against the classical, i. e. conventional.

Roscius, The British. David Garrick; Roscius (died 62 B.C.) was the greatest comic actor of Rome.

Rosinante. A miserable nag. So called from Don Quixote's horse.

Rough and Ready. President Zachary Taylor (1784–1850), from his manner.

Roundheads. The Puritans, who wore short hair.

Round Robin. (Prov. Engl., Pancake.) Petition with signatures in a circular form.

Round Table, in the Arthurian legends, was made by Merlin; Arthur's 150 knights of the Round Table had seats at it.

Royal Martyr, The. Charles I. of England, executed in 1649.

Royal Society, The. A society for "improving natural knowledge," founded at London in 1662.

Rubicon, To pass the. To take an irretrievable step. The Rubicon separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, Cæsar's province. When he crossed he became an enemy of the Republic.

Rule Britannia! An English song, the words of which are by Thompson, author of *The Seasons*, and Mallet; the music was written by Dr. Arne, 1740.

Rump Parliament. What was left, i. e. the fag-end (rump), of Parliament in 1648, after Cromwell had imprisoned and driven out the others for refusing to condemn Charles I.

Rye House Plot. A conspiracy in 1683 to assassinate Charles II. and the Duke of York. The conspirators met at Rye House, in Hertfordshire.

S

Sabbath Day's Journey. About one mile. See Exodus xvi. 29.

Sadducees. Jewish sect (ii cent. B.C.), denying the resurrection of the dead.

Sagas. Scandinavian books containing the Northern mythology.

Sailor King, The. William IV., of England, who entered the navy 1779.

Saint Bartholomew, Massacre of. Massacre of the French Huguenots, in the reign of Charles IX., on St. Bartholomew's Day, Aug. 23–24, 1572.

Saint Cloud. Once a famous French palace near the Seine; destroyed in the Franco-Prussian war.

Saint James, The Court of. The English Court; so called from the palace of St. James, formerly a royal residence in London.

St. Mark's. The famous cathedral of Venice, Italy.

Saint Paul's. The cathedral of London, designed by Wren.

Saint Peter's. The metropolitan church of Rome; the most splendid in the world. Area, 240,000 square feet.

Saint Sophia. The famous cathedral of Constantinople, turned into a Mohammedan mosque in 1453.

Saint Stephen's. A famous Gothic cathedral at Vienna, Austria.

Salt River. (An obscure stream in Kentucky.) Oblivion. *"Gone up Salt River"*; forgotten.

Sambo. (Sp., *zambo*, bow-legged.) A nickname for a colored man; the offspring of a black and a mulatto.

Sanctum. (Lat., Holy thing or place.) One's private room or office, as an editor's *sanctum*. The *Sanctum Sanctorum* (Holy of Holies) in the Jewish Temple was inaccessible to any one but the high priest.

Sandwich. Meat or fish between two slices of bread. The English Earl of Sandwich used to take that form of refreshment, at the card-table.

San'hedrim. (Heb., from Gr. *syn[h]edrion*, con-session, council.) The Jewish court of seventy-one elders.

Sans Culottes. (Fr., Without trousers.) A nickname given by the Royalists to the French Revolutionists.

Sans Souci. (Fr., Without care.) Palace built (1745–7) by Frederick the Great, at Potsdam, near Berlin.

Santa Croce. (It., Holy Cross.) A church in Florence, Italy; the burial-place of Michael Angelo, Galileo, Machiavelli, and others.

Satanic School. A name sometimes applied to some modern writers, supposed to entertain irreligious ideas, as Byron, Shelley, Victor Hugo, Swinburne, Rossetti, George Sand.

Saturnalia. A period of disorder and debauch. The Romans observed the Saturnalia, or feast of Saturn, in

mid-December with much merriment and, occasionally, license.

Schoolmen. The mediæval theologians, whose lectures were delivered in the cathedral *schools*.

Scotland Yard. The former headquarters of the London police. Now at New Scotland Yard.

Scourge of God, The. Attila, king of the Huns.

Scratch, Old. The Devil; from Scrat, a Northern familiar demon.

Scylla. *Avoiding Scylla, he fell into Charybdis.* In trying to avoid one danger he fell into another. Scylla was a dangerous rock and Charybdis a whirlpool, on the opposite sides of the Straits of Messina, Italy.

Sea-girt Isle, The. England, which is surrounded by the ocean.

Secessia. Nickname of the Secession, i. e. Southern States, 1861–1865.

Secular Games. The games held by the Romans once in a *sæculum*, i. e. age, century.

Seltzer Water. Mineral water, from the Lower Selters, Germany.

September Massacres. The massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, Sept. 2–6, 1792.

Septuagint. A Greek version of the Old Testament; so called because there were *septuaginta* (Lat., seventy) revisers. The number is not exact.

Seven-hilled City, The. Rome, which was built on seven hills.

Seven Wonders of the World. The Pyramids of Egypt; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Colossus at Rhodes; the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the statue of Zeus, by Phidias, at Olympia; and the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Seven Years' War. The war of Frederick the Great against Austria, France, and Russia, 1756–1763.

Shamrock. The national emblem of Ireland, because St. Patrick proved with it the doctrine of the Trinity.

Shi'bboleth. The password of a secret society; a countersign. When the Ephraimites, who had been routed by Jephthah, tried to pass the Jordan, they were made to pronounce the word *Shibboleth;* they pronounced it *Sibboleth,* and were thus detected (Judges, xii., 4–6).

Sick Man, The. The Ottoman Empire; so called by the Czar Nicholas II. of Russia. (1825–55.)

Sinews of War, The. Money, which hires men to fight. Cf. Cic. Phil. 5, 2, 5: *nervos belli pecuniam infinitam,* the sinews of war—unlimited money.

Single-Speech Hamilton. W. G. Hamilton (1729–96) made only one but surprisingly eloquent speech in Parliament.

Six Hundred, Charge of the. A charge on the Russians by the British light cavalry, 670 strong, at the battle of Balaclava, Oct. 25, 1854. Result of a mistake as to orders. See Tennyson's poem, *Charge of the Light Brigade.*

Sleeping Beauty, The, shut by enchantment in a castle; after a sleep of a hundred years, she is rescued by and marries a young prince.

Smell of the Lamp, To. Applied to a too labored literary work. Pyth'eăs first applied the phrase to the orations of Demos'thēnēs, who constantly studied in a cave lighted by a lamp.

Song of Roland. An old French epic recounting the deaths of Oliver and Roland at Roncesvalles.

Sorbonne, The. A Paris university founded in the thirteenth century by Robert de Sorbonne, a famous school of theology, literature and science.

Sor'tes Biblicae. (Lat., Biblical prophecies.) Telling one's fortune by consulting the Bible. The first passage touched at random by the finger is decisive.

South Kensington Museum. A collection of works of art, manufactures, etc., in London.

South Sea Bubble, The. About 1711 a company was formed in England to pay the national debt, in return for the privilege of trading in the South Seas. It collapsed about 1720, ruining thousands.

Spanish Armada. See **Armada, Spanish, The.**

Spanish Main. The northern coast of South America.

Sphinx. A monument, half man, half lion, near the Great Pyramid (q. v.). An emblem of silence and mystery.

Stabat Mater. (Lat., The Mother, i. e. Virgin Mary, was Standing.) A famous Latin hymn on the crucifixion.

Stalwart. A Republican, in the United States, who firmly adhered to the principles, methods and rules of his party, as against the "Half-Breeds," or those unwilling to be dictated to by the "Machine" (1880 and later).

Star Chamber. (The roof of the chamber was decked with stars originally.) A former English civil and criminal court with jurisdiction over offences whose punishment was not provided for by law. Hence any court with secret methods.

"Stonewall" Jackson. Thomas J. Jackson (1824–63), a famous Confederate general in the Civil War of the United States, so styled because he stood like a stone wall at the battle of Bull Run (1861).

Strassburg Cathedral. At Strassburg, 468 ft. high, one of the noblest works of Gothic architecture; with a wonderful astronomical clock.

T

Tabooed. Prohibited. From the Polynesian word *tapu* meaning consecrated, devoted to gods or set apart.

Tammany Hall. A section of the Democratic party in New York City, meeting in Tammany Hall.

Tammany Ring (also called 'the Tweed Ring, and, generally, the Ring). A set of corrupt New York City officials who stole large sums from the City, exposed in 1871.

Tammany, St. The patron saint of Tammany Hall; an Indian chief, or sachem. The principal officer of the Tammany Society is called the Grand Sachem.

Tapis, On the. On the carpet; under discussion. So called from the *tapis* (Fr.) or cloth on the table, on which motions, bills, etc., are laid.

Temple Bar. A stone gateway before the Temple, in London, which the King had to obtain permission to pass. It was removed in 1878.

Termagant. A shrew; originally the name of a Saracen deity.

Terra Firma. (Lat., firm land.) Dry land as distinguished from water.

Tertium Quid. (Lat., a third something.) A middle ground between opposites.

Théâtre Francais. (Fr., French Theatre.) A theatre in Paris for the production of the classic and best French dramas. Celebrated for the excellence of its company of actors.

Thelème, Abbey of. The abbey founded by Gargantua in Rabelais' *Gargantua*. Its motto was "Do as you please."

Thirty Years' War, The. Fought between the Catholics and Protestants, in Germany, 1618–1648.

Thistle. The national emblem of Scotland, for which tradition gives the following reason. The Danes were attempting to surprise an encampment of the Scotch one night, and had come very near it without being observed. A Dane trod on a thistle and cried out with pain. The Scotch were aroused, and defeated their assailants.

Thor. In Scandinavian mythology, the god of thunder and war, son of Odin.

Threadneedle Street, The Old Lady of. The Bank of England in Threadneedle Street, London.

Three Estates of the Realm. The nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty, represented in the two Houses of Parliament.

Thunderer, The. A nickname given to the London *Times*, for its "thundering."

Tick, On. On credit; for *on ticket*. Ticket was formerly used for a promissory note.

Tit for Tat. An equivalent. From tit-for-tat, blow-for-blow.

Tom Thumb. The famous American dwarf, Stratton (1838–83), exploited by Barnum.

Tory. The name of the great English party whose place is to a certain extent taken by the Conservatives. Originally a term of reproach, derived from *toruighe*, a robber.

Tour, The Grand. From England through France, Switzerland, Italy, to Germany and home. All aristocratic families, in England, used to send their sons on the grand tour.

Tower, The. The citadel of London, on the Thames.

Transfiguration, The. The most famous of Raphael's pictures, now in the Vatican. Represents the miraculous change of Christ on the mount.

Trimmer. A person who takes a

middle course in politics. First applied as a term of reproach to the great Halifax, who was not strongly attached to any political party.

Trinity Church. A famous Episcopal church on Broadway, at the head of Wall Street, New York City. The richest church in America.

Triple Alliance, The. 1. The alliance of Great Britain, Holland, and Sweden, in 1668, against Louis XIV. of France. 2. The Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, formed in 1882.

Troubadours. Provençal lyric poets, from the eleventh to the fourteenth century.

Trouvères. Northern French epic poets, 1100–1400.

Trumpet. To blow one's own Trumpet, i. e. to boast. The coming of the knights into the list used to be announced by the heralds with a flourish of trumpets.

Tuft-hunter. A toady. At Oxford University a nobleman is called a *tuft*, because of the gold tuft on his college cap.

Tuileries. A royal palace in Paris, burned by the Commune in 1871.

Tulip Mania. A seventeenth-century European craze for buying tulip bulbs. Holland was the great seat of it.

Tune that the old cow died of. Words instead of alms. A hackneyed song. In the old song, a man who has nothing on which to feed his cow plays her this tune, "Consider, good cow, consider, This isn't the time for grass to grow."

Tyburn. Once a place of execution in London. The site is now occupied by Grosvenor Square and Portman Square, and called Tyburnia, a wealthy and fashionable quarter.

U

Uffi'zi. A building in Florence containing a celebrated art collection.

Ultramŏn'tānes. The extreme "high" Roman Catholics. The word, which means "beyond the mountains," was first used in France of those Catholics who ascribe everything to the Pope "beyond the Alps."

Underground Railroad. A phrase which expressed all the means used to further the escape of runaway slaves in America.

Under the Rose. (Lat. *Sub rosa.*) Confidentially. The rose was considered by the ancients an emblem of silence.

Unknown, The Great. First applied to Sir Walter Scott; so called on account of the anonymous publication of the Waverley novels.

Unlicked Cub. An awkward, ill-bred boy. The bear cub was said to be out of shape till its dam licked it into shape.

Unter den Linden. (Ger., Under the Lindens.) A famous street in Berlin, Prussia. It has four rows of lime trees.

Unwashed, The Great. The mob; first used by Edmund Burke.

Upas Tree. (Malay, *upas*, poison.) An object that exerts a hurtful influence. There was a tradition that a noisome river rose in a upas tree in Java, the vapor of which was a deadly poison.

Upper Ten Thousand. The aristocracy; fashionable society. A phrase first used by N. P. Willis.

Utilitarians. Those who believe that utility, i. e. the fitness of a thing to promote human happiness, is the proper standard of morality.

Utopia. (Gr., No Place.) The imaginary island which Sir Thomas More makes the scene of his romance of *Utopia;* an ideal commonwealth. Hence utopian means visionary.

V

Valhalla. In Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, where dwell the heroes slain in battle.

Vampire. A blood-sucker, extortioner. The vampire is a dead man who returns to life in the night, and sucks the blood of persons asleep.

Vatican. The palace of the Popes, on the Vatican Hill, Rome.

Vatican Council. The Œcumenical Council which met at the Vatican in 1869, and promulgated the doctrine of Papal Infallibility.

Vedas. (Skt. *veda* [sacred] knowledge.) The sacred books of the Hindus.

Vē'ni, Vī'di, Vī'ci. (Lat., "I came, I saw, I conquered.") The phrase with which Julius Cæsar announced

his victory at Zela, Asia Minor (47 B.C).

Venus de Medici. A celebrated Greek statue of Venus, at Florence (once in the Medici Palace, Rome), attributed to Cleomenes, a sculptor of the second century B.C.

Venus of Milo. (Mod. Gr., pronunciation of Melos.) Considered the most beautiful Greek statue; found in the Island of Melos, 1820, now in the Louvre.

Verbum Sap. (Brief for Lat. *Verbum Sapienti*, "A word to the wise.") A word to the wise.

Veronica. A relic at St. Peter's, Rome, said to be the handkerchief with which a woman Veronica wiped Jesus's brow on his way to Calvary. It is said to contain the true likeness of our Saviour.

Versailles. A splendid palace at Versailles, about ten miles from Paris.

Vespers, The Sicilian. The massacre of the French in Sicily by the Sicilians, March 30, 1282, at the vesper bell as the signal.

Via Dolorosa. (Lat., Way of pain.) The way by which Christ went from the Mount of Olives to Golgotha.

Vinegar Bible, The, printed at Oxford, 1767, has "vinegar" for, "vineyard" in the headline of Luke xxii.

Virgin Queen, The. Queen Elizabeth of England. See Maiden Queen.

Vitus, St. St. Vitus' dance is so called, because St. Vitus was thought to have control of hysterical complaints.

W

Wabash Avenue. A street in Chicago, Ill., noted for fine buildings.

Wall of China, The. A wall 1,500 miles long and 20 feet high, built by the Chinese, 210–204 B.C. as a protection against invasions.

Wall Street. The great financial street of New York. Most of the offices of bankers and brokers are on this street or in its vicinity.

Wallack's. A famous New York theatre, once conducted by J. Lester Wallack and his father. (1820–88.)

Walton. An Izaak Walton. An angler. Izaak Walton published his *Compleat Angler* in 1655.

Wandering Jew, The. A famous character in mediæval legend, one Ahasuerus, a cobbler, who drove from his door the Saviour wearied with carrying his cross. Jesus said, "I go away, but thou shalt tarry till I come." Condemned to live till the coming of our Lord, Ahasuerus has been wandering over the world, seen from time to time in Europe, the last time late in the eighteenth century, in Belgium. According to another legend, the Wandering Jew was Cartaphilus, the doorkeeper of the Hall of Judgment. He struck our Saviour, telling him to go faster.

War of 1812. Between Great Britain and the United States, 1812–15.

War of the Roses. The English civil wars, between the houses of York (badge—white rose) and Lancaster (red rose), in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. See Shakespeare's I. Henry VI. ii. 4.

Washington Street. The principal business street of Boston, Mass.

Wassail. (O.E., *wes hāl*, be whole, i. e. well!) An old Saxon salutation. The wassail bowl is the bowl of spiced ale used on New Year's Day.

Waters, The Father of. The Mississippi River; a translation of the Indian name Mississippi.

Watling Street. The chief Roman road, across Southern Britain from Dover to Cardigan.

Ways and Means, Committee of the. A most important Committee on the American House of Representatives, charged with devising the methods by which money for the current expenses of the Government is to be supplied.

Wedding. The first anniversary of a wedding is called a PAPER wedding, the gifts being paper articles; the fifth, WOODEN; the tenth, TIN; the fifteenth, CRYSTAL; twentieth, CHINA; twenty-fifth, SILVER; fiftieth, GOLDEN; sixtieth, or seventy-fifth, DIAMOND.

Well of St. Keyne. A well in Cornwall whose virtue is such that whoever of a married couple first tastes its waters will "wear the breeches" in the household.

Westminster Abbey. The celebrated abbey-church of London, where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

Wetherell, Elizabeth. Pseudonym of the American novelist, Miss Susan Warner (1819–85), author of *The Wide, Wide World* (1850).

Whig. Once the name of great political parties in England and the United States. The term is said to come from Whiggamore, a Scotch (Celtic) word for a thief, a freebooter. The Marquis of Argyle collected a troop of these thieves to oppose some measures of James I., and finally the epithet *Whig* was applied to all opponents of the Government. The Whigs at the English Revolution opposed the government of James II. The Whig party in America favored a protective tariff, and a United States bank. Gen. Scott was their last candidate for President (1852).

Whistle. To PAY TOO DEARLY FOR THE WHISTLE. Dr. Franklin tells a story of buying a whistle, when a boy, for four times its value. Hence, something which does not equal our expectations, though costly.

White Elephant. Something one does not know what to do with. The king of Siam sends a white elephant to a courtier whose fortune he wishes to destroy, as a white elephant must be kept in royal style.

White Feather, To show the. To display cowardice. A white feather in a bird marks a cross breed, and is not found on a game-cock.

White House. The residence, of white color, of the President of the United States at Washington.

White Stone. A DAY TO BE MARKED WITH A WHITE STONE is a day to be pleasantly remembered. The ancient Romans marked a lucky day on the calendar with a white stone; an unlucky day with charcoal.

Whiteboys. A secret organization who engaged in "agrarian outrages" in Ireland in 1761; so called from wearing white overgarments.

Whitehall. A region in Westminster, London, where the royal palace formerly stood; but now a thoroughfare.

Wild Huntsman, The. In German legend a spectral huntsman in the Black Forest. The English name is "Herne the Hunter."

Windmills, To fight with. To oppose imaginary objects; to fight with crotchets. The phrase comes from Don Quixote's adventure in assailing windmills, which he mistook for giants.

Windsor Castle. A famous royal castle and residence near London.

Wise Men of the East, The. The three Magi who were guided by the star of Bethlehem to our Saviour's birthplace. (Matth. ii., 1, 2.)

Witch of Endor, The. A soothsayer who, at the request of Saul, on the eve of his battle with the Philistines, invoked the ghost of Samuel, who foretold the death of Saul.

Witches' Sabbath. The annual midnight gathering of witches and demons.

Wooden Horse, The. After the death of Hector, the Greeks besieging Troy built a gigantic wooden horse, pretending that it was an offering to the gods to insure a safe return to Greece. The horse was filled with Greek warriors; the Trojans dragged it into the city, and at night the Greeks came out of the horse, opened the city gates to their companions, and sacked the town.

Woolsack, To sit on the. To be Lord Chancellor of England, presiding officer of the House of Lords. His seat, the *woolsack*, is a mere bag of wool.

Wyoming Massacre. A band of British and Indians ravaged the valley of Wyoming in 1778.

X

Xanthos. The prophetic horse of Achilles in the Trojan war.

Xantippe. The wife of Socrates, an intolerable scold. A byword of shrewishness.

Y

Yahoo. A rowdy; a brutal, ill-bred man. The Yahoos in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* are brutes with the shapes of men.

Yankee. An American. In America itself a nickname of a New Englander. Jonathan Hastings, a Cambridge, Mass., farmer, in the eight-

eenth century, used the word to denote excellence: a *Yankee* good horse, or *Yankee* cider meant an excellent good horse or excellent cider. According to another explanation, the word is a corrupted Indian form of *English*.

Yankee Doodle. An American national air, of pre-Revolutionary origin.

Yarmouth Bloater. A red herring. Yarmouth, England, is noted for them.

Yellow Jack. A slang term for the yellow fever, alluding to the Yellow Jack, i. e. flag over vessels in quarantine, marine hospitals, etc.

Yggdrasil. (Icel., Odin's sill.) In Scandinavian mythology, the world-tree, an ash whose branches and roots connect heaven (Asa gods), earth (Frost Giants) and the underworld. The serpent Nithöggr gnaws its roots.

Yosem'itē Valley, in California, famous for its magnificent scenery; also a well-known picture by the American artist, Bierstadt.

Young America. The younger generation in America.

Young Chevalier. Charles Edward Stuart, the second, or Young Pretender to the throne of Great Britain (1720–88).

Young Germany. The literary school of Heinrich Heine (1799–1856) and his followers.

Yule. (O.E., *geól*, M.E., *yole*, December.) Christmas.

Yule-log. A huge log of wood put on the hearth fire at Christmas.

Z

Zend Avesta. The sacred scriptures, in the Zend language, of the Zoroastrians. Avesta means "text," and Zend, "translation."

Zodiac. An imaginary belt in the heavens, divided into twelve equal parts, with a sign, or constellation, for each. The six signs north of the equator are (the names being Latin): *Aries*, "the ram;" *Taurus*, "the bull;" *Gemini*, "the twins;" *Cancer*, "the crab;" *Leo*, "the lion;" *Virgo*, "the virgin." The six signs south of the equator are: *Libra*, "the balance;" *Scorpio*, "the scorpion;" *Sagittarius*, "the archer;" *Capricornus*, "the goat;" *Alquarius*, "the water-carrier;" and *Pisces*, "the fishes." In groups of three, they are the signs for spring, summer, autumn, and winter, respectively.

Zollverein. (Germ., *zoll*, "custom," + *verein*, "union.") A tariff union of German States to maintain uniform tariff rates.

Most Common Abbreviations

In the following list most of the abbreviations that are likely to be met with by modern readers are alphabetically arranged:

A. or Ans.—Answer.
A. A. G.—Assistant Adjutant-General.
A. A. A. G.—Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
A. A. P. S.—American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S.—*Academiæ Americanæ Socius*, Fellow of the American Academy (of Arts and Sciences).
A. A. S. S.—*Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius*, Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B.—Able-bodied seaman.
A. B.—*Artium Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Arts.
A. B. C. F. M.—American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl.—Ablative.
Abp.—Archbishop.
Abr.—Abridgement, or Abridged.
A. B. S. —American Bible Society.
A. C.—*Ante Christum*, before the birth of Christ.
Acad.—Academy.
Acad. Nat. Sci.—Academy of Natural Sciences.
Acc.—Accusative.
Act.—Active; Acting.
Acct.—Account.
A. C. S. — American Colonization Society.
Advt.—Advertisement.
A. D.—*Anno Domini*, in the year of the Lord.
A. D. C.—Aide-de-camp.
Adj.—Adjective.
Adjt.—Adjutant.
Adjt.-Gen.—Adjutant-General.
Ad lib.—*Ad libitum*, at pleasure.
Adm.— Admiral; Admiralty.
Admr.—Administrator.
Admx.—Administratrix.
Ad v.—*Ad valorem*, at (or on) the value.
Adv.—Adverb.
Æt.—*Ætatis*, of age; aged.
A. F. B. S.—American and Foreign Bible Society.
Afr.—African.
A. G.—Adjutant-General.
Agl. Dept.—Department of Agriculture.
Agr.—Agriculture.
A. G. S. S.—American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt.—Agent.
A. H.—*Anno Hegiræ*, in the year of the Hegira.
A. H. M. S.—American Home Missionary Society.
Al.—Aluminum.
Ala.—Alabama.
Alas.—Alaska.
Alb.—Albany.
Ald.—Alderman.
Alex.—Alexander.
Alf.—Alfred.
Alg.—Algebra.
Alt.—Altitude.
A. M.—*Anno mundi*, in the year of the world.
A. M.—*Ante meridiem*, before noon; morning.
A. M.—*Artium Magister*, Master of Arts.
Am. Ass. Adv. Sci.—American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Am. Assn. Sci.—American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Amb.—Ambassador.

Amer.— American.
Amer. Acad.— American Academy.
A. M. E. Z.— African Methodist Episcopal Zion.
Amt.— Amount.
An.— *Anno*, in the year.
An. A. C.— *Anno ante Christum*, in the year before Christ.
Anal.— Analysis.
Ann.— Annales; Annals.
Anat.— Anatomy.
Anc.— Ancient; anciently.
And.— Andrew.
Ang.-Sax.— Anglo-Saxon.
Anon.— Anonymous.
Ans.— Answer.
Ant., or Antiq.— Antiquities.
Anth.— Anthony.
A. O. S. S.—*Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius*, Member of the American Oriental Society.
Ap.— Apostle; Appius.
Ap.— *Apud*, in writings of; as quoted by.
Apo.— Apogee.
Apoc.— Apocalypse.
Apocr.— Apocrypha.
App.— Appendix.
Apr.— April.
Aq.— Water (*aqua*).
A. Q. M.— Assistant Quartermaster.
A. Q. M. G.— Assistant Quartermaster-General.
A. R.— *Anno regni*, year of the reign.
A. R. A.— Associate of the Royal Academy.
Ara.— Arabic.
Arch.— Architect; Architecture.
Archd.— Archdeacon.
Ari.—Arizona.
Arith.— Arithmetic.
Ark.— Arkansas.
Arr.— Arrive; Arrival.
A. R. S. A.— Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A. R. S. S.—*Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art.— Article.
Artil.— Artillery.
A.-S.— Anglo-Saxon.
A. S., or Assist. Sec.— Assistant Secretary.
A. S. A.— American Statistical Association.
Ass., Assn.— Association.
A. S. S. U.— American Sunday-School Union.
A. T. S.— American Tract Society.
Atty.— Attorney.
Atty.-Gen.— Attorney-General.
A. U. A.— American Unitarian Association.
Aub. Theol. Sem.—Auburn Theological Seminary.
A. U. C.—*Anno urbis conditæ*, or *ab urbe condita*, in the year from the building of the city (Rome).
Aug.— August.
Aus.— Austria; Austrian.
Auth. Ver., or A. V.— Authorized Version (of the Bible).
Av.— Average; Avenue.
Avdp.— Avoirdupois.
Avoir.— Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M.—Ancient York Masons.

B.— Born.
B. A.— Bachelor of Arts.
Bal.— Balance.
Balt.— Baltimore.
Bapt.— Baptist.
Bar.— Barometer.
Bart. or bt.— Baronet.
Bbl.— Barrel.
B. C.— Before Christ.
B. C. L.— Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D.—*Baccalaureus Divinitatis*, Bachelor of Divinity.
Belg.— Belgic; Belgian; Belgium.
Benj.— Benjamin.
B. I.— British India.
Bib.— Bible; Biblical.
Biog.— Biography; Biographical.
Bisc.— Biscayan.
B. LL.— *Baccalaureus Legum*, Bachelor of Laws.
B. LL.— Same as LL. B.
Bls.— Bales.
B. M.— *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*, Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M.— Same as M. B.
Bot.— Botany.
Bp.— Bishop.
Br.— British.
Br. Univ.— Brown University.
Braz.— Brazil; Brazilian.
Brig.— Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig.-Gen.— Brigadier-General.
Brit. Mus.— British Museum.
Bro.— Brother.
B. S.— Bachelor in the Sciences.
Bush.— Bushel; Bushels.
B. V.— *Bene vale*, farewell.

C.— Cent.
C.— Consul.
C., or Cels.— Celsius's Scale for the thermometer.
C., or Cent.— *Centum*, a hundred; Century.
C., Ch., or Chap.— Chapter.

Ca. sa.—*Capias ad satisfaciendum*, a legal writ.
C. A.—Chief Accountant; Commissioner of Accounts.
Ca. resp.—*Capias ad respondendum*, a legal writ.
Cæt. par.—*Cæteris paribus*, other things being equal.
Cal.—California; Calends.
Cam., Camb.—Cambridge.
Can.—Canon.
Cant.—Canticles.
Cantab.—Of Cambridge (*Cantabrigiensis*).
Cantuar.—Of Canterbury.
Cap. or C.—*Caput, capitulum*, chapter.
Caps.—Capitals.
Capt.—Captain.
Capt.-Gen.—Captain-General.
Car.—Carat.
Card.—Cardinal.
Cash.—Cashier.
C. B.—Cape Breton.
C. B.—Companion of the Bath.
C. C.—County Commissioner; County Court.
C. C.—Cubic centimeter.
C. C. P.—Court of Common Pleas.
Cd.—Cadmium.
C. D. V.—*Carte-de-Visite.*
C. E.—Civil Engineer.
C. E.—Christian Endeavor (Young People's Society of).
Cel., or Celt.—Celtic.
Cent.—Centigrade, a scale of 100° from freezing to boiling.
Cert.—Certify.
Certif.—Certificate.
C. G.—Commissary-General; Consul-General.
C. G. H.—Cape of Good Hope.
C. H.—Court house.
Ch.—Church; Chapter; Charles.
Chald.—Chaldea; Chaldean; Chaldaic.
Chanc.—Chancellor.
Chap.—Chapter.
Chem.—Chemistry.
Ches.—Chesapeake.
Chic.—Chicago.
Chr.—Christ; Christian.
Chr.—Christopher.
Chron.—Chronicles.
Cin.—Cincinnati.
Circ.—Circuit.
Cit.—Citation; Citizen.
C. J.—Chief-Justice.
Cl.—Chlorine.
Clk.—Clerk.
C. M.—Common Meter.
C. M. G.—Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.
Co.—Company; county.
Coch., or Cochl.—A spoonful (*cochleare*).
C. O. D.—Cash (or collect) on delivery.
Col.—Colorado; Colonel; Colossians.
Coll.—Collector; Colloquial; College; Collection.
Com. Arr.—Committee of Arrangements.
Com.—Commerce; Committee; Commissioner; Commodore.
Com. & Nav.—Commerce and Navigation.
Comdg.—Commanding.
Comm.—Commentary.
Comp.—Compare; Comparative; Compound; Compounded.
Com. Ver.—Common Version.
Con.—*Contra*, against; in opposition.
Con. Cr.—Contra, credit.
Conch.—Conchology.
Con. Sec.—Conic Sections.
Confed.—Confederate.
Cong.—Congress.
Conj. or conj.—Conjunction.
Congl.—Congregational; Conglomerate.
Conn. or Ct.—Connecticut.
Const.—Constable; Constitution.
Cont.—Contra.
Cop., or Copt.—Coptic.
Corn.—Cornwall; Cornish.
Cor.—Corinthians.
Cor. Mem.—Corresponding Member.
Cor. Sec.—Corresponding Secretary.
Coss.—Consuls (*consules*).
C. P.—Common Pleas.
C. P. Court of Probate.
C. P. S.—*Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr.—Chromium.
Cr.—Creditor; credit.
C. R.—*Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls.
Cs.—Cases.
C. S.—Court of Sessions.
C. S.—*Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A.—Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. B.—Bachelor of Christian Science.
C. S. D.—Doctor of Christian Science.
Csk.—Cask.
C. S. N.—Confederate States Navy.
C. Theod.—*Codice Theodosiano*, in the Theodosian Code.
Ct.—Court.
Cts.—Cents.

Cub.— Cubic.
Cub. Ft.— Cubic Foot.
Cur.— Currency.
C. W.— Canada West.
Cwt.— Hundredweight.
Cyc.— Cyclopedia.

D.— Died.
D.— Five hundred.
D.— Penny; pence (*denarius*).
D. A. G.— Deputy Adjutant-General.
Dak.— Dakota.
Dan.—Daniel; Danish.
Dat.— Dative.
D. B. or Domesd. B.— Domesday-Book.
D. C.— District of Columbia.
D. C. L.— Doctor of Civil Law.
D. C. S.— Deputy Clerk of Sessions.
D. D.— *Divinitatis Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S.— Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea.— Deacon.
Dec.— December; Declination.
Dec. of Ind.— Declaration of Independence.
Def.— Definition.
Def., Deft.— Defendant.
Deg.— Degree; degrees.
Del.— Delaware; Delegate.
Del., or del.— *Delineavit*, he (or she) drew it.
Dem.— Democrat; Democratic.
Dep.— Deputy.
Dept.— Department.
Deut.— Deuteronomy.
D. F.— Defender of the Faith.
D. G.— *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.
D. G.— *Deo gratias*, thanks to God.
D. H.— Dead-head.
Diam.— Diameter.
Dict.— Dictionary; Dictator.
Dim.— Diminutive.
Diosc.— Dioscarides.
Disc.— Discount.
Diss.— Dissertation.
Dist.— District.
Dist.-Atty.— District-Attorney.
Div.— Division.
D. L. O.— Dead-Letter Office.
D M.— Doctor of Music.
Do.— *Ditto*, the same.
Doc.— Document.
Dols.— Dollars.
D. O. M.— *Deo optimo maximo*, to God, the best, the greatest.
Doz.— Dozen.
D. P.— Doctor of Philosophy.
Dpt.— Department.
Dr.— Debtor; Doctor.
Dr.— Drams; Drachms.
D. Sc.— Doctor of Science.
D. T.— Doctor of Theology (*doctor theologiæ*).
Duo.—Duodecimo, twelve folds.
D. V.— *Deo volente*, God willing.
Dwt.— Pennyweight.
Dyn.— Dynamics.

E.— East.
E. by S.— East by South.
E. & O. E.— Errors and omissions excepted.
E. B.— English Bible.
Eben.— Ebenezer.
Ebor.—York (*Eboracum*).
Eccl.— Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus.— Ecclesiasticus.
E. D.— Eastern District.
Ed.— Editor; Edition.
Edin.— Edinburgh.
Edm.— Edmund.
Edw.— Edward.
E. E.— Errors excepted.
E. E. T. S.— Early English Text Society.
E. G.— *Exempli gratia*, for example.
E. G.— *Ex grege*, among the rest.
E. Fl.— Ells Flemish.
E. Fr.— Ells French.
E. I.— East Indies or East India.
E. I. C., or E. I. Co.— East India Company.
E. I. C. S.— East India Company's Service.
Eliz.— Elizabeth.
E. Lon.— East longitude.
E. M.— Mining Engineer.
Emp.— Emperor; Empress.
Encyc.— Encyclopedia.
Eng. Dept.— Department of Engineers.
Eng.— England; English.
E.-N.-E.— East-North-East.
Ent., Entom.— Entomology.
Env. Ext.— Envoy Extraordinary.
E. o. w.— Every other week.
Ep.— Epistle.
Eph.— Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epis.— Episcopal.
E. S.— Ells Scotch.
Esd.— Esdras.
E.-S.-E.— East-South-East.
Esq.— Esquire.
Esth.— Esther.
E. T.— English Translation.
Et. al.— *Et alii*, and others.
Etc., or &c.— *Et cæteri, et cæteræ, et cætera*, and others; and so forth.
Eth.— Ethiopic; Ethiopian.
Et seq.— *Et sequentia*, and what follows.

Etym.— Etymology.
E. U.— Evangelical Union.
Ex.— Example.
Ex.— Exodus.
Exc.— Excellency; exception.
Exch.— Exchequer; Exchange.
Ex. Doc.— Executive Document.
Exec. Com.— Executive Committee.
Execx.— Executrix.
Ex. gr.— For example (*exempli gratiâ*).
Exr. or Exec.— Executor.
Ez.— Ezra.
Ezek.— Ezekiel.

F. and A. M.— Free and Accepted Masons.
F., or Fahr.— Fahrenheit (thermometer).
F. A. S.— Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. B. S.— Fellow of the Botanical Society.
F. C.— Free Church of Scotland.
Fcap, or fcp.— Foolscap.
F. C. P. S.— Fellow of the Cambridge Philological Society.
F. C. S.— Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. D.— Defender of the Faith.
F. E.— Flemish ells.
Feb.— February.
Fec.— *Fecit*, he did it.
Fem.— Feminine.
F. E. S.— Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnographical Society.
Ff.— Following.
Ff.—The Pandects.
F. F. V.— First Families of Virginia.
F. G. S.— Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S.— Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
Fi. Fa.— *Fieri facias*, cause it to be done.
Fid. Def.— Defender of the Faith.
Fig.— Figure.
Fin.— Finland.
Finn.— Finnish.
Fir.— Firkin.
F. K. Q. C. P. I.— Fellow of King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. E.— Flemish ells.
Fla.— Florida.
F. L. S.—Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F.-M.— Field-Marshal.
F.-O.— Field-Officer.
Fol.— Folio.
For.— Foreign.
F. P. S.— Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr.— France; French.
Fr.— Francis.
Fr.— From.
F. R. A. S.— Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F. R. C. P.— Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. S. L.— Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fred.— Frederick.
Fr. E.— French ells.
Fr., Frs.— Franc; Francs.
F. R. G. S.— Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. Hist. Soc.— Fellow of the Royal Historical Society.
Fri.— Friday.
F. R. S.— Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. S. A.— Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.
F. R. S. E.— Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L.— Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. S. A.— Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F. S. A. E.— Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F. S. A. Scot.— Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F. S. S.— Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft.— Foot; feet; Fort.
Fth.— Fathom.
Fur.— Furlong.
F. Z. S.— Fellow of the Zoölogical Society.

Ga.— Georgia.
G. A.— General Assembly.
Gal.— Galatians; Gallon.
Galv.— Galvanism.
Galv.— Galveston.
G. B.— Great Britain.
G. B. & I.— Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C.— Grand Chapter; Grand Conductor.
G. C. B.— Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. H.— Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. K. P.— Grand Commander of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. C. L. H.— Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
G. C. M. G.— Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

G. C. S. I.— Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D.— Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.
G. E.— Grand Encampment.
Gen.— Genesis; General.
Gen.— Genus; Genera; Genealogy.
Gent.— Gentleman.
Geo.— George.
Geog.— Geography.
Geol.— Geology.
Geom.— Geometry.
Ger.— German; Germany.
Gl.— *Glossa*, a gloss.
G. L.— Grand Lodge.
G. M.— Grand Master.
G. M. K. P.— Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. M. S. I.— Grand Master of the Star of India.
G. O.— General Order.
Goth.— Gothic.
Gov.— Governor.
Gov.-Gen.— Governor-General.
Govt.— Government.
G. P.— *Gloria patri* ("Glory be to the Father").
G. P. O.— General Post-Office.
G. R.— *Georgius Rex*, King George.
Gr.— Greek; Gross.
Gr., Grs.— Grain; Grains.
Grad.— Graduated.
Gram.— Grammar.
Grot.— Grotius.
G. S.— Grand Secretary; Grand Sentinel; Grand Scribe.
G. T.— Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gtt.— Drop; drops (*gutta* or *guttæ*).

H. A.— *Hoc anno*, this year.
Hab.— Habakkuk.
Hab. corp.— *Habeas corpus*, you may have the body.
Hab. fa. poss.— *Habere facias possessionem*.
Hab. fa. seis.— *Habere facias seisinan*.
Hag.— Haggai.
Hants.— Hampshire.
H. B. C.— Hudson Bay Company.
H. B. M.— His or Her Britannic Majesty.
H. C.— House of Commons; Herald's College.
H. C. M.— His or Her Catholic Majesty.
H. E.— *Hoc est*, that is, or this is.
Heb.— Hebrews.
Heb.— Hebrew.
H. E. I. C.— Honorable East India Company.
H. E. I. C. S.— Honorable East India Company's Service.
Her.— Heraldry.
Hf.-bd.— Half-bound.
Hg.— *Hydrargyrum*, mercury.
H.-G.— Horse-guards.
H. H.— His or Her Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
Hhd.— Hogshead.
Hier.— Jerusalem (*Hierosolyma*).
H. I. H.— His or Her Imperial Highness.
Hind.— Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustanee.
Hipp.— Hippocrates.
Hist.—History.
H. J. S.— *Hic jacet sepultus*. Here lies buried.
H. M.— His Majesty.
H. L.— House of Lords.
H. M. P.— *Hoc monumentum posuit*, erected this monument.
H. M. S.— His or Her Majesty's Ship.
Holl.— Holland.
Hon.— Honorable.
Hort.— Horticulture.
Hos.— Hosea.
H.-P. — High-priest; Horse-power; Half-pay.
H. R.— House of Representatives.
H. R. E.— Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. H.— His Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P.— *Hic requiescit in pace*. Here rests in peace.
H. S.— *Hic situs*, Here lies.
H. S. H.— His Serene Highness.
H. T.— *Hoc titulum*, this title; *hoc tituli*, in or under this title.
Hund.— Hundred.
Hung.— Hungarian.
H. V.— *Hoc verbum*, this word; *his verbis*, in these words.
Hyd.— Hydrostatics.
Hypoth.— Hypothesis; Hypothetical.

Ia.— Iowa.
Ib., or ibid.— *Ibidem*, in the same place.
Icel.— Iceland; Icelandic.
Ich.— Ichthyology.
Icon. Encyc.— Iconographic Encyclopedia.
I. Ch. Th. U. S.— ($I\chi\theta\upsilon s$) Jesus Christ the Son of God, the Saviour (*Iesous Christos Theou Huios Soter*).
Ictus.— *Jurisconsultus*.
Id.— Idaho.
Id.— *Idem*, the same.
Id.— The Ides (*Idus*).
I. E.— *Id est*, that is.
I. H. S.— Jesus the Saviour of Men (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*).

I., II., III.— One, two, three, or first, second, third.
Ij.—Two (*med.*).
Ill.— Illinois.
Imp.— Imperative; imperfect.
Imp.— Imperial; Emperor (*Imperator*).
In.— Inch; inches.
In.— Indium.
Incog.— *Incognito*, unknown.
Incor.— Incorporated.
Ind. Ter.— Indian Territory.
I. H. P.— Indicated horse power.
I. N. D.— *In nomine Dei*, in the name of God.
Ind.— Indiana; Index.
Indef.— Indefinite.
Inf.— *Infra*, beneath, or below.
In f.— *In fine*, at the end of the title, law, or paragraph quoted.
Inhab.— Inhabitant.
In lim.— *In limine*, at the outset.
In loc.— *In loco*, in the place; on the passage.
In pr.— *In principio*, in the beginning and before the first paragraph of a law.
I. N. R. I.— *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum*, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Inst.— Instant, of this month; Institutes.
Inst.— Institute; Institution.
In sum.— *In summa*, in the summary.
Int.— Interest.
Interj.— Interjection.
In trans.— *In transitu*, on the passage.
Int. Dept.— Department of the Interior.
Int. Rev.— Internal Revenue.
Introd.— Introduction.
I. O. O. F.— Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
Ion.— Ionic.
I. O. S. M.— Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I. O. U.— I owe you.
Ipecac.— Ipecacuanha.
I. Q.— *Idem quod*, the same as.
Ire.—Ireland.
I. R. O.— Internal Revenue Office.
Isa.— Isaiah.
Is., Isl.— Island.
I. T.— Inner Temple.
It.— Italy.
Ital.— Italic; Italian.
IV.— Four or fourth.
I. W.— Isle of Wight.
IX.— Nine or ninth.

J.—Justice, or Judge.
J.— One (*med*).
J. A.— Judge-Advocate.
Jac.— Jacob.
J. A. G.— Judge Advocate-General.
Jam.— Jamaica.
Jan.— January.
Jas.— James.
J. C. D.— *Juris Civilis Doctor*, Doctor of Civil Law.
J. C.— Jurisconsult (*Juris Consultus*).
J. D.— Junior Deacon.
Jer.— Jeremiah.
J. G. W.— Junior Grand Warden.
JJ.—Justices.
Jno.— John.
Jona.— Jonathan.
Jos.— Joseph.
Josh.— Joshua.
J. P.— Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob.— Judge of Probate.
J. R.— *Jacobus Rex*, King James.
Jr., or Jun.— Junior.
J. U. D., or J. V. D.— *Juris utriusque Doctor*, Doctor of both laws (of the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud.— Judicial.
Jud.— Judith.
Judg.— Judges.
Judge-Adv.— Judge-Advocate.
Jul. Per.— Julian Period.
Jus. P.—Justice of the Peace.
Just.— Justinian.
J. W.—Junior Warden.

K.— King.
K. A.— Knight of St. Andrew, in Russia.
Kal.—The Kalends (*Kalendæ*).
K. A. N.— Knight of Alexander Nevskoi, in Russia.
Kan.— Kansas.
K. B.— King's Bench.
K. B.— Knight of the Bath.
K. C.— King's Counsel.
K. C. B.— Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. G.— Knight of the Garter.
Kg., Kgs.— Keg; Kegs.
K. G. C.— Knight of the Grand Cross.
K. G. C. B.— Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath.
Kil.— Kilometer.
Kilo.— Kilogram.
Kingd.— Kingdom.
K. L.— Knight of Labor.
K. L. H.— Knight of the Legion of Honor.
K. M.— Knight of Malta.
K. Mess.— King's Messenger.

Knick.— Knickerbocker.
Knt. or Kt.— Knight.
K. P.— Knight of St. Patrick; Knight of Pythias.
K. S. M. & S. G.— Knight of St. Michael and St. George of the Ionian Islands.
K. T.— Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
Kt.— Knight.
Ky.— Kentucky.

L.— Fifty, or fiftieth.
L.— *Liber*, book.
L., or £. s. d.— Pounds, shillings, pence.
£, or l.— Pounds, English currency (*libra*).
£ T.— Pounds, Turkish currency.
La.— Louisiana.
L. A. W.— League of American Wheelmen.
Lam.— Lamentations.
Lang.— Language.
Lat.— Latitude; Latin.
Lapp.— Lappish.
Lb., or lb.— *Libra*, or *libræ*, pound or pounds in weight.
L. C.— Lower Canada; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L. C. B.— Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J.— Lord Chief-Justice.
Ld.— Lord; Limited.
Ldp.— Lordship.
Leg.— Legate.
Legis.— Legislature.
Leip.— Leipsic.
Lev.— Leviticus.
Lex.— Lexicon.
L. G.— Life Guards.
L. H. A.— Lord High Admiral.
L. H. C.— Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D.— Doctor of Literature.
L. H. T.— Lord High Treasurer.
L. I.— Long Island.
Lib.— *Liber*, book.
Lieut.-Col.— Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieut.-Gen.— Lieutenant-General.
Lieut.-Gov.— Lieutenant-Governor.
Lieut.— Lieutenant.
Lin.— Lineal.
Linn.— Linnæus; Linnæan.
Liq.— Liquor; Liquid.
Lit.—Literally; Literature.
Lith.—Lithuanian.
L., £, or l.— *Libra* or *libræ*, pound or pounds sterling.
L. Lat.— Low Latin; Law Latin.
LL. B.— *Legum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.— *Legum Doctor*, Doctor of Laws.
LL. M.— Master of Laws.
L. M. S.— London Missionary Society.
Loc. cit.— *Loco citato*, in the place cited.
Lon.— Longitude.
Lond.— London.
L. P.— Lord Provost.
L. P. S.— Lord Privy Seal.
L. R. C. P.— Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S.— Lincentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. D.— Pounds, shillings, and pence.
L. S.— *Locus sigilli*, place of the seal.
Lt.— Lieutenant.
LX.— Sixty, or sixtieth.
LXX.— Seventy, or seventieth.
LXX.— The Septuagint (Version of the Old Testament).
LXXX.— Eighty, or eightieth.

M.—Married.
M. Mile.
M.— *Meridies*, noon.
M.— *Mille*, a thousand.
M., or Mons.— Monsieur.
M. A.— Master of Arts.
M. A.— Military Academy.
Macc.— Maccabees.
Maced.— Macedonian.
Mad.— Madam.
Mag.— Magazine.
Maj.— Major.
Maj.-Gen.— Major-General.
Mal.— Malachi.
Man.— Manassas.
Mar.— March.
March.— Marchioness.
Marg.— Margin.
Marg. Tran.— Marginal Translation.
Marq.— Marquis.
Masc.— Masculine.
Mass.— Massachusetts.
Math.— Mathematics; Mathematician.
Matt.— Matthew.
Max.— Maxim.
M. B.— *Medicinæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Medicine.
M. B.— *Musicæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Music.
M. C.— Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
Mch.— March.
M. C. S.— Madras Civil Service.
M. D.— *Medicinæ Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine.
Md.— Maryland.
Mdlle.— Mademoiselle.
Mdpn.—Midshipman.

M. E.— Methodist Episcopal; Military or Mechanical Engineer.
M. E., S.—Methodist Episcopal, South.
Me.— Maine.
Mech.— Mechanic; Mechanical.
Med.— Medicine.
M. E. G. H. P.— Most Excellent Grand High Priest.
Mem.— Memorandum.
Mem.— *Memento*, remember.
Merc.— Mercury.
Mess. & Docs.— Messages and Documents.
Messrs., or MM.— Messieurs, Gentlemen.
Met.— Metaphysics.
Metal.— Metallurgy.
Meteor.— Meteorology.
Meth.— Methodist.
Mex.— Mexico, or Mexican.
Mfd.— Manufactured.
Mfs.— Manufactures.
Mic.— Micah.
M. I. C. E.— Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
Mich.— Michaelmas.
Mich.— Michigan.
Mil.— Military.
Min.— Mineralogy.
Min.— Minute.
Min. E.— Mining Engineer.
Minn.— Minnesota.
Min. Plen.— Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss.— Mississippi.
M. L. A.— Mercantile Library Association.
MM.— Their Majesties.
MM.— Messieurs; Gentlemen.
Mme.— Madame.
M. M. S.— Moravian Missionary Society.
M. M. S. S.— *Massachusettensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius*, Fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Mn.— Manganese.
M. N. A. S.— Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo.— Missouri; Month.
Mod.— Modern.
Mon.— Montana; Monday.
Mons.— Monsieur; Sir.
Mont.— Montana.
Morn.— Morning.
Mos., or mth.— Months.
Mos.— Months.
M. P.— Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Methodist Protestant.
M. P. S.— Member of the Philological Society; Member of the Pharmaceutical Society.
M. R.— Master of the Rolls.
Mr.— Mister.
M. R. A. S.— Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M. R. C. C.— Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P.— Member of the Royal College of Preceptors.
M. R. C. S.— Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S.— Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. G. S.—Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I.—Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A.— Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs.— Mistress.
M. R. S. L.— Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M. S.— *Memoriæ sacrum*, Sacred to the memory.
M. S.— Master of the Sciences.
MS.— *Manuscriptum*, manuscript.
MSS.— Manuscripts.
Mt.— Mount, or mountain.
Mus. B.— Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D.— Doctor of Music.
M. W.— Most Worthy; Most Worshipful.
M. W. G. C. P.— Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M. W. G. M.— Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. P.— Most Worthy Patriarch.
Myth.— Mythology.

N.— North; Number; Noun; Neuter.
N.— Note.
N. A.— North America.
Nah.— Nahum.
Nap.— Napoleon; Napoleonic.
N. A. S.— National Academy of Sciences.
Nat. Ord.— Natural Order.
Nat.— Natural.
Nat. Hist.— Natural History.
Nath.— Nathanael, or Nathaniel.
Naut.— Nautical.
Naut. Alm.— Nautical Almanac.
N. B.— North Britain.
N. B.— New Brunswick; North British.
N. B.— *Nota bene*, mark well; take notice.
N. C.— North Carolina.
N. D.— North Dakota.
N. E.— New England; North-east.
Neb.— Nebraska.

Neh.— Nehemiah.
N. e. i.— *Non est inventus*, he is not found.
Nem. con., or nem. diss.— *Nemine contradicente*, or *nemine dissentiente*, no one opposing; unanimously.
Neth.— Netherlands.
Neut.— Neuter (gender).
Nev.— Nevada.
New Test., or N. T.— New Testament.
N. F.— Newfoundland.
N. G.— New Granada; Noble Grand.
N. H.— New Hampshire; New Haven.
N. H. H. S.— New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. pri.— Nisi prius.
N. J.— New Jersey.
N. l.— *Non liquet*, it does not appear.
N. lat.— North latitude.
N. M.— New Measurement.
N. M.— New Mexico.
N.-N.-E.— North-north-east.
N.-N.-W.— North-north-west.
N. O.—New Orleans.
No.— *Numero*, number.
Nol. Pros.— *Nolle prosequi*, unwilling to proceed.
Nom., or nom.— Nominative.
Non con.—Not content; dissenting (House of Lords).
Non cul.— *Non culpabilis*, Not guilty.
Non obst.— *Non obstante*, notwithstanding.
N. o. p.— Not otherwise provided for.
Non pros.— *Non prosequitur*, he does not prosecute.
Non seq.— *Non sequitur*, it does not follow.
No., or Nos.— Numbers.
Nov.— November.
N. P.— Notary Public.
N. P. D.— North Polar Distance.
N. s.— Not specified.
N. S.— New Style (after 1752); Nova Scotia.
N. S. J. C.— Our Saviour Jesus Christ (*Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*).
N. T.— New Testament.
N. u.— Name or names unknown.
Num.— Numbers; Numeral.
N. V.— New Version.
N. V. M.— Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N.-W.— North-West.
N.-W. T.— North-West Territory.
N. Y.— New York.
N. Z.— New Zealand.

O.— Ohio
Ob.— *Obit*, he or she died.
Obad.— Obadiah.
Obs.— Obsolete; Observatory; Observation.
Obt., or Obdt.— Obedient.
Oct., or 8vo.— Octavo, eight pages.
Oct.— October.
O.-F.— Odd-Fellow, or Odd-Fellows.
Okl.— Oklahoma.
O. G.— Outside guardian.
O. H. M. S.— On his or her Majesty's Service.
Old Test., or O. T.— Old Testament.
Olym.—Olympiad.
O. M.— Old Measurement.
Ont.—Ontario.
Opt.— Optics.
Or.— Oregon.
Orig.— Originally.
Ornith.— Ornithology.
Os.— Osmium.
O. S.— Old Style; Outside Sentinel.
O. T.— Old Testament.
O. U. A.— Order of United Americans.
Oxf. Gloss.— Oxford Glossary.
Oxf.—Oxford.
Oxon.— *Oxonia*, *Oxonii*, Oxford.
Oz.— Ounce.

P.—*Pondere*, by weight.
P., or p.— Page; Part; Participle.
Pa., or Penn.— Pennsylvania.
Pal.— Palæontology.
Par.—Paragraph.
Par. Pas.— Parallel passage.
Parl.—Parliament.
Pat. Of.— Patent Office.
Pathol.— Pathology.
Payt.— Payment.
P. B.— Primitive Baptist.
P. B.— *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C.— *Patres Conscripti*, Conscript Fathers; Senators.
P. C.— Privy Council; Privy Councilor.
P. C. P.— Past Chief Patriarch.
P. C. S.— Principal Clerk of Sessions.
P. D.— *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Philosophy.
Pd.— Paid.
P. E.— Protestant Episcopal.
P. E. I.— Prince Edward Island.
Penn.— Pennsylvania.
Pent.— Pentecost.
Per.— Persia; Persian.
Per, or pr.— By the, or per lb.
Per an.— *Per annum*, by the year.
Per cent.—*Per centum*, by the hundred.
Peri.— Perigee.
Peruv.—Peruvian.

Pet.—Peter; Petrine.
P. G.— Past Grand.
Phar.— Pharmacy.
Ph. B.— *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D.— *Philosophiæ Doctor*, Doctor of philosophy.
Phil.— Philip; Philippians; Philosophy; Philemon.
Phila., or Phil.— Philadelphia.
Philem.—Philemon.
Philom.— *Philomathes*, a lover of learning.
Philomath.—*Philomathematicus*, a lover of the mathematics.
Phil. Trans.— Philosophical Transactions.
Phren.—Phrenology.
Pinx., or pxt.—*Pinxit*, he (she) painted it.
P.-L.— Poet-Laureate.
Pl., or Plur.— Plural.
Plff.— Plaintiff.
Plupf.— Pluperfect.
P. M.— *Post meridiem*, afternoon, evening.
P. M.— Postmaster; Passed Midshipman.
P. M. G.— Postmaster-General.
P. O.— Post-Office.
P. of H.— Patrons of Husbandry.
Pop.— Population.
Port.— Portugal, or Portuguese.
P. P.— Parish priest.
P. P. C.— *Pour prendre conge*, to take leave.
Pp., or pp.— Pages.
PP.— *Patres*, Fathers.
Pph.— Pamphlet.
P. Q.— Previous Question.
P. R.— *Populus Romanus*, the Roman people.
P. R.— Prize Ring; Porto Rico; the Roman People (*Populus Romanus*).
P. R. A.— President of the Royal Academy.
P. R. C.— *Post Romam conditam*, from the building of Rome.
Preb.— Prebend.
Pref.— Preface.
Pref.— Preferred.
Prep.— Preposition.
Pres.— President.
Presb.— Presbyterian.
Prin.— Principally.
Prob.— Problem.
Proc.— Proceedings.
Prof.— Professor.
Pron.— Pronoun; Pronunciation.
Prop.—Proposition.
Prot.—Protestant.
Prot. Epis.—Protestant Episcopal.
Pro tem.— *Pro tempore*, for the time being.
Prov.— Proverbs; Provost.
Prov.— Province.
Prox.— *Proximo*, next (month).
P. R. S.— President of the Royal Society.
Prs.— Pairs.
Prus.— Prussia; Prussian.
P. S.— *Post scriptum*, Postscript.
P. S.— Privy Seal.
Ps.— Psalm, or Psalms.
Pt.— Part; Pint; Payment; Point; Port.
Pt.— Platinum.
P. T. O.— Please turn over.
P.-twp.— Post-township.
Pub.— Publisher; Publication; Published; Public.
Pub. Doc.— Public Documents.
P. v.— Post-village.
P. W. P.— Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt.— Pennyweight; pennyweights.

Q— *Quasi*, as it were; almost.
Q.— Queen.
Q.— Question.
Q. d.— *Quasi dicat*, as if he should say; *quasi dictum*, as if said; *quasi dixisset*, as if he had said.
Q. e.— *Quod est*, which is.
Q. e. d.— *Quod erat demonstrandum*, which was to be proved.
Q. e. f.— *Quod erat faciendum*, which was to be done.
Q. e. i.— *Quod erat inveniendum*, which was to be found out.
Q. l.— *Quantum libet*, as much as you please.
Q. M.— Quartermaster.
Qm.— *Quomodo*, how; by what means.
Q. M. G.— Quartermaster-General.
Q. p., or q. pl.— *Quantum placet*, as much as you please.
Qr.— Quarter.
Q. S.— Quarter Sessions.
Q. s.— *Quantum sufficit*, sufficient quantity.
Qt.— Quart.
Qu., or qy.— *Quære*, inquire; query.
Quar.—Quarterly.
Ques.— Question.
Q. Mess.— Queen's Messenger.
Que.— Quebec.
Q. v.— *Quod vide*, which see; *quantum vis*, as much as you will.

R.—*Recipe*, take.
R.— *Regina*, Queen.
R.— River; Rood; Rod.

R. A.— Royal Academy; Royal Academician.
R. A.— Royal Arch.
R. A.— Royal Artillery.
R. C.— Roman Catholic.
RC.— *Rescriptum*, a counterpart.
R. D.— Rural Dean.
R. E.— Reformed Episcopal.
R. E.— Royal Engineers.
Rec.— Recipe, or Recorder.
Recd.—Received.
Rec. Sec.—Recording Secretary.
Rect.— Rector; Receipt.
Ref.— Reference.
Ref.— Reformed; Reformation; Reference.
Ref. Ch.— Reformed Church.
Reg.— Register; Regular.
Reg. Prof.— Regius Professor.
Regr.— Registrar.
Regt.— Regiment.
Rel.— Religion.
Rep.— Representative; Reporter.
Repts.— Reports.
Retd.— Returned.
Rev.— Reverend; Revelation (Book of); Review; Revenue; Revise.
Rhet.—Rhetoric.
R. H. S.— Royal Humane Society; Royal Historical Society.
R. I.— Rhode Island; in stock reports, Rock Island, a railway.
R. I. H. S.— Rhode Island Historical Society.
R. M.— Royal Marines; Royal Mail.
R. M. S.— Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N.— Royal Navy.
R. N. R.— Royal Navy Reserve.
Ro.— *Recto*, right-hand page.
Robt.— Robert.
Rom.— Romans (Epistle to the).
Rom. Cath.— Roman Catholic.
R. P.— Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P.— *Regius Professor*, the King's Professor.
R. R.— Railroad.
R. R. Junc.— Railroad Junction.
R. R. Sta.— Railroad Station.
R. S.— Recording Secretary.
Rs.— *Responsus*, to answer; Rupees.
R. S. A.— Royal Society of Antiquaries; Royal Scottish Academy.
R. S. V. P.— *Repondez, s'il vous plait*, answer, if you please.
R. T. S.— Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Hon.— Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev.— Right Reverend.
Rt. Wpful.— Right Worshipful.
Russ.— Russia; Russian.
R. V.— Revised Version.
R. W.— Right Worthy.
R. W. D. G. M.— Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. R.— Right Worthy Grand Representative.
R. W. G. S.— Right Worthy Grand Secretary.
R. W. G. T.— Right Worthy Grand Treasurer; Right Worshipful Grand Templar.
R. W. G. W.— Right Worthy Grand Warden.
R. W. J. G. W.— Right Worshipful Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. S. G. W.— Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden.
Ry.— Railway.

S.— *Solidus*, a shilling.
S.— South; Saint; Scribe; Sulphur; Sunday; Sun; Series.
S. Afr.— South Africa.
S. A.— South America; South Australia.
S. a.— *Secundum artem*, according to art.
Sam.— Samuel.
Sansc., or Sansk.— Sanscrit, or Sanskrit.
Sard.—Sardinia.
S. A. S.— *Societatis Antiquariorum Socius*, Fellow of the Soc. of Antiquaries.
Sat.— Saturday.
Sax.— Saxon; Saxony.
Sax. Chron.— Saxon Chronicle.
S. C.— *Senatus Consultum*, a decree of the Senate; South Carolina.
Sc.— *Sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved it.
Sc. B.— Bachelor of Science
Sc., or scil.—*Scilicet*, namely.
Scan. Mag.— *Scandalum magnatum*, scandal of the great or prominent.
Schol.— *Scholium*, a note.
Schr.— Schooner.
Sclav.— Sclavonic.
Scot.— Scottish; Scotland.
Scr.— Scruple.
Scrip.— Scripture.
Sculp.— *Sculpsit*, he (or she) engraved it.
S. D.— *Salutem dicit*, sends health; South Dakota.
S.-E.— South-East.
Sec.— Secretary; Second.
Sec. Leg.— Secretary of Legation.
Sec. leg.— *Secundum legem*, according to law.
Sec. reg.— *Secundum regulam*, according to rule.
Sect.— Section.
Sem.— *Semble*, it seems.

Sem.— Seminary.
Sen.— Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sept.— September; Septuagint.
Seq.— *Sequentia*, following; *sequitur*, it follows.
Ser.— Series.
Serg.— Sergeant.
Serg.-Maj.— Sergeant-Major.
Servt.— Servant.
Sess.— Session.
S. G.— Solicitor-General.
Shak.— Shakespeare.
S. H. S.— *Societatis Historiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Historical Society.
Sic.— Doubtful; literally.
S. I. M.— Soc. for Increase of the Ministry.
Sing.— Singular.
S. Isl.— Sandwich Islands.
S. J.— Society of Jesus.
S. J. C.—Supreme Judicial Court.
S. lat.— South latitude.
S. M.— State Militia; Short Meter; Sergeant-Major; Sons of Malta.
S. M. Lond. Soc. Cor.— *Societatis Medicæ Londonensis Socius Cor.*, Corresponding Member of the London Medical Soc.
Soc. Isl.— Society Islands.
Sol.— Solomon; Solution.
Sol.-Gen.— Solicitor-General.
S. of Sol.— Song of Solomon.
Sp.— Spain; Spanish.
S. P. A. S.— *Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius*, Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S. P. G.— Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
Sp. gr.— Specific gravity.
S. P. C. A.— Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C.— Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. Q. R.— *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, the Senate and people of Rome.
S. P. R. L.— Society for the Promotion of Religion and Learning.
Sq. ft.— Square foot, or square feet.
Sq. in.— Square inch, or inches.
Sq. m.— Square mile, or miles.
Sq. yd.— Square yard.
Sr.— Senior.
S. R. I.— *Sacrum Romanum Imperium*, Holy Roman Empire.
S. R. S.— *Societatis Regiæ Socius*, Fellow of the Royal Society.
S. S.—Sunday-school.
SS.— Saints.
SS., or ss.— *Scilicet*, to wit.
Ss.— *Semis*, half; Sessions.
S.-S.-E.— South-south-east.
S.-S.-W.— South-south-west.
St.— Saint; Street; Strait.
Stat.— Statute.
S. T. B.— Bachelor of Sacred Theology.
S. T. D.— *Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.
Ster., or Stg.— Sterling.
S. T. P.— *Sacræ Theologiæ Professor*, Professor of Divinity.
Str.—Steamer.
Subj.—Subjunctive.
Subst.— Substantive.
Sun., or Sund.—Sunday.
Sup.—Supreme.
Sup.—Supplement; Superfine.
Supt.—Superintendent.
Surg.— Surgeon; Surgery.
Surg.-Gen.— Surgeon-General.
Surv.— Surveyor.
Surv.-Gen.— Surveyor-General.
S. v.— *Sub verbo*, under the word or title.
S.-W.— South-west.
Sw.— Swiss.
Swe.— Sweden; Swedish; Swedenborg; Swedenborgian.
Switz.— Switzerland.
Syn.— Synonym; Synonymous.
Syr.—Syriac.

T., or tom.— Tome, volume.
Tab.— Table; Tabular.
Tan.— Tangent.
T. E.— Topographical Engineers.
Tenn.— Tennessee.
Ter.—Territory.
Tex.—Texas.
Text. Rec.—*Textus Receptus*, Received Text.
Tf.— Till forbid.
Th., or Thurs.— Thursday.
Theo.—Theodore.
Theol.— Theology; Theological.
Theoph.— Theophilus.
Thess.—Thessalonians.
Tho'.— Though.
Thos.— Thomas.
Thro'.— Through.
Tim.— Timothy.
Tit.— Titus.
T. O.— Turn over.
Tob.— Tobit.
Topog.— Topography; Topographical.
Tp.— Township.
Tr.— Transpose; Translator; Translation; Trustee.
Trans.— Translator; Translation; Transactions; Transpose.
Treas.— Treasurer.

Trin.— Trinity.
Tues., or Tu.— Tuesday.
T. S.— Twin screw.
Tr. S.— Triple screw.
Tur.— Turkey.
Typ.— Typographer.

U.— Union.
U. B.— United Brethren.
U. C.— Upper Canada.
U. C.— *Urbe condita*, year of Rome.
U. J. C.— *Utriusque Juris Doctor*, Doctor of both Laws.
U. K.— United Kingdom.
U. K. A.—Ulster King-at-Arms.
Ult.— *Ultimo*, last; of the last month.
Unit.— Unitarian.
Univ.— University.
Univt.— Universalist.
U. P.— United Presbyterian.
U. S.— United States.
U. s.— *Ut supra*, or *uti supra*, as above.
U. S. A.— United States Army.
U. S. A.— United States of America.
U. S. M.— United States Mail.
U. S. M.— United States Marines.
U. S. M. A.— United States Military Acad.
U. S. M. C.— United States Marine Corps.
U. S. M. H. S.— United States Marine Hospital Service.
U. S. N.— United States Navy.
U. S. N. A.—United States Naval Acad.
U. S. S.— United States Senate.
Ut.— Utah.

V.— Village.
V., or vid.— *Vide*, see.
V.— Violin.
Vt.— Vermont.
V., or vs.— *Versus*, against; *Versiculo*, in such a verse.
Va.— Virginia.
Val.— Value.
Vat.— Vatican.
V. C.—Victoria Cross; Vice-Chairman; Vice-Chancellor.
V. D. L.— Van Diemen's Land.
V. D. M.— *Verbi Dei Minister*, Minister of God's word.
Ven.— Venerable.
Ver.— Verse.
V. G.— Vicar General.
V. g.— *Verbi gratia*, as for example.
Vice-Pres., or V. P.— Vice-President.
Visc — Viscount.
Viz., or vl — *Videlicet*, to wit; namely; that is to say.
Vo.— *Verso*, left-hand page.
Vol.— Volume.
V. R.— *Victoria Regina*, Queen Victoria.
V. S.— Veterinary Surgeon.
Vul.— Vulgate (Version).

W.— West.
Wash.— Washington.
W. B. M.— Woman's Board of Missions.
W. C. A.— Woman's Christian Association.
W. C. T. U.— Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed.—Wednesday.
Wf.—Wrong font.
W. F. M. S.— Woman's Foreign Missionary Society.
W. H. M. A.— Woman's Home Missionary Association.
W. I.— West Indies.
Wis.—Wisconsin.
Wisd.— Wisdom (Book of).
Wk.— Week.
W. M.— Worshipful Master.
Wm.— William.
W. M. S.— Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W. N. C. T. U.— Woman's National Christian Temperance Union.
W.-N.-W.—West-north-west.
W.-S.-W.— West-south-west.
Wt.— Weight.
Wyo.— Wyoming.
W. Va.— West Virginia.

X., or Xt.— Christ.
Xmas., or Xm.— Christmas.
Xn., or Xtian.— Christian.
Xnty., or Xty.—Christianity.
Xper., or Xr.— Christopher.

Yd.— Yard.
Ym.— Them.
Y. M. C. A.— Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. C. U.— Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn.— Then.
Yr.— Year.
Yrs.— Years; Yours.
Y. W. C. A.— Young Women's Christian Association.

Zach.— Zachary.
Zech.— Zechariah.
Zeph.— Zephaniah.
Zool.— Zoölogy.

&.— And.

A MANNER OF FORECASTING WEATHER

ALMANAC predictions can be nothing but conjecture, the earth's subjection to many unknowable and undeterminable forces rendering such calculations impossible. It is practicable, however, by the following rules, drawn from actual results during very many years and applied with due regard to the subjects of solar and lunar attraction with reference to this planet, to foresee the kind of weather most likely to follow the moon's change of phase:

Prognostications.

If New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon or Last Quarter happens	In Summer.	In Winter.
Between midnight and 2 A.M.	Fair.....(1 and 2)	Frost, unless wind is S. W. (7)
" 2 " 4 "	Cold and showers....	Snow and stormy.
" 4 " 6 "	Rain.....	Rain.
" 6 " 8 "	Wind and rain.....	Stormy.
" 8 " 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold rain if wind W., snow if E.
" 10 " 12 "	Frequent showers. (3)	Cold and high wind.
" 12 " 2 P.M.	Very rainy.....(4)	Snow or rain.
" 2 " 4 "	Changeable .....(5)	Fair and mild.
" 4 " 6 "	Fair.....	Fair.
" 6 " 8 "	Fair if wind N. W...	Fair and frosty if wind N. or N. E.
" 8 " 10 "	Rainy if S., or S. W..	Rain or snow if S. or S. W.
" 10 " midnight	Fair.....	Fair and frosty.

Observations.—1. The nearer the moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter to midnight, the fairer will be the weather during the next seven days.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to midday or noon the phase of the moon happens, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to summer, though they affect spring and autumn in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full and last quarter happening during six of the afternoon hours, i. e., from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather, but this is mostly dependent on the wind, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to these periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the wind is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a vane where the four cardinal points of the compass are correctly placed.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

IN CONGRESS—THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1776.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into their further consideration, the Declaration; and after some time the President resumed the chair, and Mr. Harrison reported that the committee had agreed to a declaration, which they desired him to report. (The committee consisted of Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, R. Sherman and R. R. Livingston.)

The Declaration being read, was agreed to, as follows:

A DECLARATION.

By the Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress Assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these, are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed: that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole

purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the powers of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction, of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them,

by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war—in peace, friends.

We, therefore the representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as *FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And, for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

CONNECTICUT — Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

RHODE ISLAND—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

NEW YORK—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

NEW JERSEY—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

PENNSYLVANIA — Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

DELAWARE—Cæsar Rodney, George Read, Thomas M'Kean.

MARYLAND—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

VIRGINIA—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, Jun., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

NORTH CAROLINA—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, Jun., Thomas Lynch, Jr., Arthur Middleton.

GEORGIA—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

WE THE PEOPLE of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons].† The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other officers* and shall have the sole power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second Year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and of the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the

* The text contains the original spelling, capitalization and punctuation. See Documentary History of the Constitution, 1894, vol. II, pp. 3–18.

† The clause included in brackets is amended by the 14th amendment, 2nd section.

* The principal of these are the clerk, sergeant-at-arms, doorkeeper, and postmaster.

Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President, pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the Office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and Disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behaviour, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation* for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been encreased during such time: and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the

* The present compensation is $7,500 a year, and an allowance of 20 cents for every mile of travel to and from the national capital.

United States; If he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to the House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of Both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power: To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization,* and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

* The Naturalization laws require a foreigner to be in the country five years before he is entitled to citizenship.

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right * to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all places purchased by the Consent of the Leg-

* An Author obtains a copyright by application to the Librarian of Congress, and it is secured for forty-four years.

An inventor secures a patent from the Patent Office, at Washington, for a certain number of years, prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

islature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; —And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such Importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another: nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing it's inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of Delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected as follows

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having

the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A Quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]

The clause in brackets has been superseded by the 12th Amendment.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly "swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully "execute the Office of President of the "United States, and will to the best of "my Ability, preserve, protect and "defend the Constitution of the United "States."

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

SECTION 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Dis-

agreement between them, with Respect to the time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State*;—between Citizens of different States;—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

SECTION 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

SECTION 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the Executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any

*This clause was limited by the 11th Amendment.

other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of it's equal Suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independance of the United States of America the Twelfth. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto subscribed our Names,

G° WASHINGTON—
Presidt and Deputy from Virginia

New Hampshire
JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts
NATHANIEL GORHAM
RUFUS KING

Connecticut
WM. SAML. JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

New York
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey
WIL: LIVINGSTON
DAVID BREARLEY
WM. PATERSON
JONA: DAYTON

Pennsylvania
B. FRANKLIN
THOMAS MIFFLIN
ROBT. MORRIS
GEO. CLYMER

THO. FITZSIMONS
JARED INGERSOLL
JAMES WILSON
GOUV MORRIS

Delaware
GEO: READ
GUNNING BEDFORD JUN
JOHN DICKINSON
RICHARD BASSETT
JACO: BROOM

Maryland
JAMES MCHENRY
DAN OF ST THOS JENIFER
DANL. CARROLL

Virginia
JOHN BLAIR
JAMES MADISON JR.

North Carolina
WM. BLOUNT
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT
HU WILLIAMSON

South Carolina
J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
CHARLES PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia
WILLIAM FEW
ABE BALDWIN
Attest WILLIAM JACKSON,
Secretary

AMENDMENTS

TO

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution—

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as amendments to the constitution of the United States, all or any of which articles, when ratified by three fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

Articles in addition to, and amendment of, the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or

property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the Witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.*

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.†

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.†

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate:—the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have

* The first ten amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress (1789), and declared adopted in 1791.

† The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third Congress (1794), and declared adopted in 1798. It qualifies a clause in section 2 of Article III.

† This amendment is substituted for Clause 3, Sec. I., Art. II., page 934, and annuls it. It was declared adopted in 1804.

a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.*

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.†

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.*

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

* The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress (1865) and declared adopted in 1865.

† The fourteenth amendment was first proposed at the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress, 1866, and declared adopted in 1868.

* The fifteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the fortieth Congress, in 1869, and declared adopted in 1870.

ARTICLE XVI.*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.†

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

ARTICLE XVIII.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

* Declared in force Feb. 25, 1913.
† Declared in force May 31, 1913.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES

January 1. New Year's Day: In all States (including D. C. and Alaska), except Kans. and Mass. (In Me. a bank holiday only legally.)

January 8. Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In La.

January 19. Lee's Birthday: In Fla., Ga., N. C., S. C., Va., Ala., and Ark.

February. Mardi-Gras (Shrove Tuesday): In the parish of Orleans, La.

February 12. Georgia Day: In Ga.

February 12. Lincoln's Birthday: In Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ia., Ind., Kans., Mich., Minn., Mont., Nev., N. J., N. Y., N. D., Penn., S. D., Ut., Wash., W. Va., and Wyo.

February 22. Washington's Birthday: In all the States, District of Columbia and Alaska.

March (Third Tuesday). **Primary Election Day:** (every Presidential year) in North Dakota.

March 2. Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.

March 4. Inauguration Day: In D. C. in years when a President of the U. S. is inaugurated.

April (First Monday). **Annual Spring Election:** In Michigan.

April 12. Halifax Independence Resolutions: In North Carolina.

April 13. Thomas Jefferson's Birthday: In Alabama.

April 5, 1912. Good Friday: In Ala., Conn., Del., Fla., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Penn., Tenn.

April 19. Patriots' Day: In Maine and Massachusetts.

April 21. Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.

April 26. Confederate Memorial Day: In Ala., Fla., Ga., and Miss.

May 10. Confederate Memorial Day: In N. C. and S. C.

May (Second Friday). **Confederate Day:** In Tennessee.

May 20. Anniversary of the Signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In N. C.

May 30. Decoration Day: In all the States (and D. C. and Alas.), except Fla., Ga., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Tex.

June 3. Jefferson Davis's Birthday: In Fla., Ga., Ala., Miss., Tenn., Tex. and S. C. In La., known as "Confederate Memorial Day." In Va., in public schools.

June (Last Wednesday). **Primary Election Day:** In North Dakota.

July 4. Independence Day: In all the States, and D. C. and Alas.

July 10. Admission Day: In Wyo.

July 24. Pioneers' Day: In Utah.

July (Fourth Saturday) **Primary Election Day:** In Texas.

August. Primary Election Day: In Mo. In Mich. (last Tuesday preceding every general Nov. election).

August 1. Colorado Day: In Colo.

August 16. Bennington Battle Day: In Vermont.

September. Labor Day (First Monday): In all the States (and D. C. and Alas.). In La., observed in Orleans Parish. In Wyo. by proclamation of the Governor.

September Primary Election Day: In Wis., First Tuesday. In Ore., even years.

September 9. Admission Day: In California.

September 12. Old Defenders' Day: In Baltimore, Md.

October 12. Columbus Day: In Ark., Cal., Colo., Conn., Del., Ida., Ill., Ind., Kans., Ky., Md., Mass., Mich., Mo., Mont., N. J., N. Y., Okla., Penn., R. I., Tex., Vt., Wash.

October 31. Admission Day: In Nevada.

November 1. All Saints' Day: In La.

November (first Friday). **Pioneer Day:** In Mont., observed in public schools.

November—General Election Day: In Ariz., Cal., Colo., Del., Fla., Ida., Ill. (in Cairo, Chicago, Danville, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Rockford and Springfield), Ind., Ia., Ky., La., Me., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. D., O. (from 5.30 A.M. to 9 A.M. only), Okla., Ore., Penn., R. I., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va., Wash., Wis., and Wyo., in the years when elections are held therein.

November — Thanksgiving Day (usually the last Thursday in November): Is observed in all the States, and in the D. C. and Alas., though in some States it is not a statutory holiday.

December 25. Christmas Day: In all the States (except Kans.), and D. C. and Alas.

Sundays and Fast Days are legal holidays in all the States which designate them as such. There is no national holiday, not even the Fourth of July.

THE NAMES OF THE STATES AND THEIR MEANING

Alabama—Indian; "Here we rest."
Alaska—Eskimo; *Alakshak* or *Alayeksa;* "The main land."
Arizona—Indian; *Arizonac;* "Small Springs" or "Few Springs."
Arkansas—Indian; *Kansas;* "Smoky Water;" and French prefix "arc;" "bow" or "bend"; hence, "The Bow in the Smoky Water."
California—Spanish ; *Caliente Fornalla;* "Hot Furnace."
Colorado—Spanish; *Colorado;* "colored;" from the red color of the Colorado river.
Connecticut — Indian; *Quonektakut,* the present Connecticut river; "Long River."
Delaware—After Lord De la Warr, one of the early proprietors. Delaware, however, remained a part of Pennsylvania until the time of the Revolution.
Florida—Spanish *Pascua de Flores;* "Feast of Flowers;" because discovered on Easter Day.
Georgia—After George II of England, who chartered it as a colony in 1732.
Hawaii—Native name; called by Captain Cook the "Sandwich Islands" after Lord Sandwich.
Idaho—Indian; "Gem of the Mountains."
Illinois—Indian *illini* and French suffix *ois;* "Tribe of Men."
Indiana—Latin; "Indians' Land."
Iowa—Indian; "Beautiful Land."
Kansas—Indian; "Smoky Water."
Kentucky—Indian; "At Head of the River," or "The Dark and Bloody Ground."
Louisiana — After Louis XIV of France.
Maine—After the province of Maine, France.
Maryland—After Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I, of England.
Massachusetts—Indian; "Place of Blue Hills."
Michigan—Indian; "Fish Weir."
Minnesota — Indian; "Sky - tinted Water."
Mississippi—Indian; "Great Father of Waters."
Missouri—Indian; "Muddy (river)."
Montana—Latin; fem. of *montanus;* "Mountainous."
Nebraska—Indian; "Water Valley," or "Black Water."
Nevada—Spanish; "Snow-Covered."
New Hampshire—After Hampshire, a county in England. In its territorial days, a part of it was called Laconia.
New Jersey—After Sir George Carteret, governor of the island of Jersey. Jersey was originally *Cæserea,* or Cæsar's Land.
New Mexico—So named because it formerly belonging to old Mexico.
New York—After the Duke of York, to whom his brother, Charles II, of England, ceded it as a province.
North and South Carolina—Originally *Carolina;* after Charles IX (Carolus) of France.
North and South Dakota—Indian *Dakota;* "Allies."
Ohio—Indian; "Beautiful River."
Oklahoma—Indian; "Home of the Red Men."
Oregon—Spanish *oregano*—the wild marjoram, abundant on the coast.
Pennsylvania—Latin; "Penn's Woodland."
Philippine Islands—Spanish *Islas Filipinas;* after King Philip. [Filippo.]
Porto Rico—Spanish *Puerto Rico;* "Rich Harbor."
Rhode Island—After the island of Rhodes.
Tennessee—Indian; "River with the Great Bend."
Texas—Very old Indian, in different forms; "Friends."
Utah—After the *Utah* or *Ute* Indian tribe.

Vermont—French; "Green Mountain."

Virginia—After Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen" of England.

Washington—After George Washington.

West Virginia—So named because formerly the western part of Virginia. It became an independent State in December 31, 1862, it having seceded from Virginia and shown its loyalty to the Union.

Wisconsin—Indian; "Gathering of the Waters."

Wyoming—Indian; "Great Plains."

THE NICKNAMES OF THE STATES AND THE REASON

Alabama—"The Cotton State," from its chief production.

Alaska—"The Eldorado of the North."

Arizona—No nickname.

Arkansas—"The Bear State," because bears swarmed in its bayous during its early history.

California—"El Dorado," or "Golden Land."

Colorado—"The Centennial State," as being admitted into the Union in 1876, the Centennial Year.

Connecticut—"The Nutmeg State," because its people were humorously said to have been so enterprising as to have made nutmegs out of wood, and then palming them off on unsuspecting purchasers.

Delaware—"The Blue Hen State." During the Revolution the commander of a brigade in Delaware was a veteran cock-fighter, who always bet on "The blue hen's chickens." Thence, the name came to be applied to the members of his brigade, and finally to the State itself. Also, "The Diamond State," as small and precious.

Florida—"The Gulf State;" but oftener "The Flowery State," from its name.

Georgia—"The Cracker State," from the "crackers" or poor whites who inhabited it before its present prosperity.

Hawaii—(Territory).

Idaho—"The Gem of the Mountains."

Illinois—"The Sucker State," so called in derision by the Missourians.

Indiana—"The Hoosier State," from the word "hoosher," a word applied by the merchants of New Orleans to Indiana boatmen because of their boisterous manners and perpetual bragging. [Creole-French.]

Iowa—"The Hawkeye State," so named from an Indian Chief, Black Hawk, who figured in its early history.

Kansas—Known as "The Central State", from its geographical position, and also because in the history of the Union the Kansas struggle hastened the climax in politics; also "The Prairie State," and "The Sunflower State."

Kentucky—"The Blue Grass State," because of its magnificent pastures.

Louisiana—"The Creole State," because of the large number of Creoles among its population.

Maine — Is generically known as "Down East," and is also called "The Lumber State" from its extensive forests; or, more poetically, "The Pine Tree State."

Maryland—Because in Colonial Days it refused to alter its boundaries to please Lord Baltimore and William Penn, it received the nickname of "The Old Line State."

Massachusetts—Was called "The Old Bay Colony" in very early times. Hence after it became a State it was styled "The Old Bay State."

Michigan—"The Lake State," because of its geographical position.

Minnesota—"The Gopher State," as containing so many of these little animals.

Mississippi — "The Bayou State," from the numerous bayous or chan-

nels which enter it from the Gulf of Mexico.

Missouri—"The Bullion State," a name which it received when its most eminent Senator, Thomas H. Benton, himself known as "Old Bullion," contended vigorously for the adoption of gold and silver currency.

Montana—"The Mountain State."

Nebraska—"The Black Water State," from its Indian name.

Nevada—Is variously known as "The Battle State," because it was admitted into the Union during the Civil War; "The Silver State," because of its immense yield of silver at one time, and finally "The Sage-Brush State."

New Hampshire—"The Granite State" from its great mountains of granite, which are supposed to typify the strength and hardiness of its people.

New Jersey—"The Red Mud State" because of the color of much of its soil. In 1817 its legislature allowed Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain and an alien, to hold real estate. This led to a gibe in other States, to the effect that New Jersey had left the Union to be under the rule of a king; hence, for a while it was called "The Dominion."

New Mexico—"The Adobe State."

New York—Long known as "The Empire State," because of its commercial supremacy and political importance. It is also known as "The Excelsior State" from the motto on its coat-of-arms.

North Carolina—Called "The Old North State" as distinguishing it from South Carolina.

North Dakota—"The Cyclone State."

Ohio—"The Buckeye State," because it abounds in horse-chestnut trees, locally known as "buckeyes."

Oklahoma — "The Boomer State," from its rapid growth and energy.

Oregon—"The Beaver State," from the early fur-trade first carried on by John Jacob Astor.

Pennsylvania—"The Keystone State," because in early days, when there were only thirteen States, a popular wood-cut represented the States in the form of an arch, in which Pennsylvania occupied the position of the keystone.

Philippine Islands—(Dependency).

Puerto Rico—(Territory).

Rhode Island — Somewhat fondly called "Little Rhody," because it is the smallest State in the Union.

Tennessee—"Big Bend State"; name of Cherokee Indian origin, applied to several early settlements of that tribe; meaning long lost.

South Carolina — "The Palmetto State," because its coat-of-arms bears a palmetto tree.

South Dakota — "The Blizzard State," because of its terrific storms.

Texas—"The Lone-Star State," from the single star on its coat-of-arms.

Utah—"The Mormon State," because it was so long controlled by the Mormon Church and its leaders.

Vermont — "The Green Mountain State," from its mountain ranges.

Virginia—This State has many nicknames. Its first was "Old Virginia," to distinguish it from the New England Colonies which were in colonial times often styled "New Virginia." The State documents sent by the King of England to the Governor were headed: "To the Colony and Dominion of Virginia," so that "Old Dominion" became a frequent term for this colony and is still often used. As Virginia was the first of the original States to be settled, it was also styled "The Mother of States;" and later, after it had given seven Presidents to the nation, it was called "The Mother of Presidents."

Washington—No nickname.

West Virginia — "The Panhandle State," because of its peculiar configuration between the Ohio River and Pennsylvania.

Wisconsin — "The Badger State," from the number of badgers which swarmed within its limits before it was inhabited; also "The Wolverine State."

Wyoming.—No nickname.

THE METRIC SYSTEM
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES*

LENGTH.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Myriameter.....10,000 meters	.....6.2137 miles.
Kilometer.....1,000 meters	.....0.62137 mile, or 3280 feet and 10 inches.
Hectometer.....100 meters	....328 feet and 1 inch.
Dekameter.....10 meters	....393.7 inches.
Meter.....1 meter	.....39.37 inches.
Decimeter.....$\frac{1}{10}$ of a meter	.....3.937 inches.
Centimeter.....$\frac{1}{100}$ of a meter	.....0.3937 inch.
Millimeter.....$\frac{1}{1000}$ of a meter	.....0.0394 inch.

AREA.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.	EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.
Hectare.....10,000 square meters	.....2.471 acres.
Are.....100 square meters	.....119.6 square yards.
Deciare.....10 square meters	.....11.96 square yards.
Centare.....1 square meter	.....1,550 square inches.
Milliare.....1 square centimeter	.....0.1550 square inches.

CAPACITY AND VOLUME.

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.	
Names.	No. of liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter, or Stere	1,000	1 cubic meter.....	1.3079 cubic yards.....	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter.....	100	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic meter...	2 bushels and 3.35 pecks..	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter.....	10	10 cubic decimeters...	9.081 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
Liter.....	1	1 cubic decimeter....	0.9081 quart.....	1.05668 quarts.
Deciliter.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches.....	0.845 gill.
Centiliter.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic centimeters..	0.6102 cubic inch.....	0.3381 fluid oz.
Milliliter.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic centimeter...	0.061 cubic inch.....	0.2705 fluid dram.

WEIGHT (OR MASS).

METRIC DENOMINATIONS AND VALUES.			EQUIVALENTS IN CUSTOMARY UNITS.	
Names.	Number of grams.	Weight of what quantity of water at maximum density.	Avoirdupois Weight.	Troy Weight.
Millier or Tonneau.	1,000,000	1 cubic meter.....	2,204.62 pounds....	2,679.23 pounds.
Quintal.....	100,000	1 hectoliter.....	220.462 pounds...	267.923 pounds.
Myriagram.....	10,000	10 liters.....	22.0462 pounds..	26.7923 pounds.
Kilogram or Kilo..	1,000	1 liter.....	2.20462 pounds..	2.67923 pounds.
Hectogram.....	100	1 deciliter.....	3.5274 ounces...	3.215 ounces.
Dekagram.....	10	10 cubic centimeters..	0.3527 ounce...	0.3215 ounces.
Gram.....	1	1 cubic centimeter...	15.4327 grains...	0.03215 ounces.
Decigram.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains...	1.54324 grains.
Centigram.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	10 cubic millimeters..	0.1543 grains...	0.15432 grains.
Milligram.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	1 cubic millimeter...	0.0154 grains...	0.01543 grains.

* "The International Metric System of Weights and Measures." Bureau of Standards, 1906.

Simple Interest Table

Note—To find the amount of interest at 2½ per cent on any given sum, divide the amount given for the same sum in the table at 5 per cent by 2: at 3½ per cent divide the amount at 7 per cent by 2, etc.

Time. Amt.	Int.	Days 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	Months 1	2	3	4	5	6	1 Year
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4
$1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	5
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	6
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	4	7
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	3	6
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8
$2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	10
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	7	14
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	9
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
$3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	4	5	6	8	15
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	6	8	9	18
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	5	7	9	11	21
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	12
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	6	8	16
$4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	5	7	8	10	20
	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	12	24
	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	5	7	9	12	14	28
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	5	7	8	15
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	3	5	6	8	10	20
$5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	4	6	8	10	13	25
	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	5	8	10	13	15	30
	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	9	12	15	18	35
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	5	7	10	12	15	30
	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	6	10	13	16	20	40
$10	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	8	13	17	21	25	50
	6	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	60
	7	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	12	18	23	29	35	70
	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	6	12	19	25	31	38	75
	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	5	8	16	25	33	41	50	1.00
$25	5	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	7	10	21	31	42	52	63	1.25
	6	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	8	13	25	38	50	63	75	1.50
	7	..	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	10	15	29	44	58	73	88	1.75
	3	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	8	12	25	37	50	62	75	1.50
	4	..	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	6	11	16	33	50	67	83	1.00	2.00
$50	5	1	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	14	21	42	63	83	1.04	1.25	2.50
	6	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	17	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9	19	29	58	88	1.17	1.46	1.75	3.50
	3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	16	25	50	75	1.00	1.25	1.50	3.00
	4	1	2	3	4	6	6	8	9	10	11	22	33	66	1.00	1.33	1.67	2.00	4.00
$100	5	1	3	4	6	7	8	10	11	13	14	28	42	83	1.25	1.67	2.08	2.50	5.00
	6	2	3	5	7	8	10	12	13	15	17	33	50	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	6.00
	7	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	19	39	58	1.17	1.75	2.33	2.92	3.50	7.00

Compound Interest on One Dollar

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1	1.03	1.04	1.05	1.06	1.07
1½	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.10
2	1.06	1.08	1.10	1.12	1.14
2½	1.07	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.18
3	1.09	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.22
3½	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.27
4	1.12	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.31
4½	1.14	1.19	1.24	1.30	1.36
5	1.16	1.21	1.28	1.34	1.41
5½	1.17	1.24	1.31	1.38	1.45
6	1.19	1.26	1.34	1.42	1.51
6½	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.46	1.56
7	1.23	1.31	1.41	1.51	1.61
7½	1.24	1.34	1.44	1.55	1.67
8	1.26	1.37	1.48	1.60	1.73
8½	1.28	1.39	1.52	1.65	1.79

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
9	1.30	1.42	1.55	1.70	1.85
9½	1.32	1.45	1.59	1.75	1.92
10	1.34	1.48	1.63	1.80	1.98
100	19.25	50.50	131.50	340.00	868.00

When Money Doubles At Interest

Interest. Simple.	Comp'd.	Simple.	Interest. Comp'd.
Rate.	Years.	Years.	Rate.	Years.	Years.
1	100.00	69.66	4½	22.22	15.75
1½	66.66	46.56	5	20.00	14.21
2	50.00	35.00	5½	18.18	12.94
2½	40.00	28.07	6	16.67	11.90
3	33.33	23.45	6½	15.38	11.00
3½	28.57	20.15	7	14.29	10.24
4	25.00	17.67	7½	13.33	9.58

Legal Interest Rate and Statute of Limitations

State	Interest		Limitations			State	Interest		Limitations		
	Legal rate	By contract	Judgments	Notes	Accounts		Legal rate	By contract	Judgments	Notes	Accounts
	P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.		P. ct.	P. ct.	Yrs.	Yrs.	Yrs.
Alabama	8	8	20	*6	3	Montana	8	Any	10	8	5
Alaska	8	12	10	6	1	Nebraska	7	10	5	5	4
Arkansas	6	10	10	5	3	Nevada	7	Any	6	4	4
Arizona	6	12	5	4	3	New Hampshire	6	6	20	6	6
California	7	Any	5	4	4	New Jersey	6	6	20	6	6
Colorado	8	Any	20	6	6	New Mexico	6	12	7	6	4
Connecticut	6	6	†	‡	6	New York	6	6	20	6	6
Delaware	6	6	10	6	3	North Carolina	6	6	10	3	3
Dist. of Columbia	6	10	12	3	3	North Dakota	7	12	10	6	6
Florida	8	10	20	5	2	Ohio	6	8	15	15	6
Georgia	7	8	7	6	4	Oklahoma	6	10	5	5	3
Idaho	7	12	6	5	4	Oregon	6	10	10	6	6
Illinois	5	7	20	10	5	Pennsylvania	6	6	5	6	6
Indiana	6	8	20	10	6	Rhode Island	6	Any	20	6	6
Iowa	6	8	20	10	5	South Carolina	7	8	10	6	6
Kansas	6	10	5	5	3	South Dakota	7	12	20	6	6
Kentucky	6	6	15	15	5	Tennessee	6	6	10	6	6
Louisiana	5	8	10	5	3	Texas	6	10	10	4	2
Maine	6	Any	20	6	6	Utah	8	12	8	6	4
Maryland	6	6	12	3	3	Vermont	6	6	8	6	6
Massachusetts	6	Any	20	6	6	Virginia	6	6	20	5	2
Michigan	5	7	10	6	6	Washington	6	12	6	6	3
Minnesota	7	10	10	6	6	West Virginia	6	6	10	10	5
Mississippi	6	8	7	6	3	Wisconsin	6	10	20	6	6
Missouri	6	8	10	10	5	Wyoming	8	12	21	5	8

*Under seal 10. †No law. ‡Negotiable notes 6, nonnegotiable 17.

Table of Monthly Wages

Days	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20	$21	$22	$23	$24	$25
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77	.81	.85	.88	.92	.96
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54	1.62	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.92
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.88
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08	3.23	3.38	3.54	3.69	3.85
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85	4.04	4.23	4.42	4.62	4.81
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62	4.85	5.08	5.31	5.54	5.77
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38	5.65	5.92	6.19	6.46	6.73
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15	6.46	6.77	7.08	7.38	7.69
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92	7.27	7.62	7.96	8.31	8.65
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69	8.08	8.46	8.85	9.23	9.62
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46	8.88	9.31	9.73	10.15	10.58
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23	9.69	10.15	10.62	11.08	11.54
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77	11.31	11.85	12.38	12.92	13.46
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54	12.12	12.69	13.27	13.85	14.42
16	6.15	6.77	7.38	8.00	8.62	9.23	9.85	10.46	11.08	11.69	12.31	12.92	13.54	14.15	14.77	15.38
17	6.54	7.19	7.85	8.50	9.15	9.81	10.46	11.12	11.77	12.42	13.08	13.73	14.38	15.04	15.69	16.35
18	6.92	7.62	8.31	9.00	9.69	10.38	11.08	11.77	12.46	13.15	13.85	14.54	15.23	15.92	16.62	17.31
19	7.31	8.04	8.77	9.50	10.23	10.96	11.69	12.42	13.15	13.88	14.62	15.35	16.08	16.81	17.54	18.27
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38	16.15	16.92	17.69	18.46	19.23
21	8.08	8.88	9.69	10.50	11.31	12.12	12.92	13.73	14.54	15.35	16.15	16.96	17.77	18.58	19.38	20.19
22	9.46	9.31	10.15	11.00	11.85	12.69	13.54	14.38	15.23	16.08	16.94	17.77	18.62	19.46	20.31	21.15
23	8.85	9.73	10.62	11.50	12.38	13.27	14.15	15.04	15.92	16.81	17.69	18.58	19.46	20.35	21.23	22.12
24	9.23	10.15	11.08	12.00	12.92	13.85	14.77	15.69	16.62	17.54	18.46	19.38	20.31	21.23	22.15	23.08
25	9.62	10.58	11.54	12.50	13.46	14.42	15.38	16.35	17.31	18.27	19.23	20.19	21.15	22.12	23.08	24.04

Table of Yearly Wages

Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.	Per year.	Per month.	Per week.	Per day.
$20 is..	$1.67	$0.38	$0.05	$100 is..	$8.33	$1.92	$0.27	$180 is.	$15.00	$3.45	$0.49
25 ...	2.08	.48	.07	105 ..	8.75	2.01	.29	185 .	15.42	3.55	.51
30 ...	2.50	.58	.08	110 ..	9.17	2.11	.30	190 .	15.83	3.64	.52
35 ...	2.92	.67	.10	115 ..	9.58	2.21	.32	195 .	16.25	3.74	.53
40 ...	3.33	.77	.11	120 ..	10.00	2.30	.33	200 .	16.57	3.84	.55
45 ...	3.75	.86	.12	125 ..	10.42	2.40	.34	205 .	17.08	3.93	.56
50 ...	4.17	.96	.14	130 ..	10.83	2.49	.36	210 .	17.50	4.03	.58
55 ...	4.58	1.06	.15	135 ..	11.25	2.59	.37	215 .	17.92	4.12	.59
60 ...	5.00	1.15	.16	140 ..	11.67	2.69	.38	220 .	18.33	4.22	.60
65 ...	5.42	1.25	.18	145 ..	12.08	2.78	.40	225 .	18.75	4.31	.62
70 ...	5.83	1.34	.19	150 ..	12.50	2.88	.41	230 .	19.17	4.41	.63
75 ...	6.25	1.44	.21	155 ..	12.92	2.97	.42	235 .	19.58	4.51	.64
80 ...	6.67	1.53	.22	160 ..	13.33	3.07	.44	240 .	20.00	4.60	.66
85 ...	7.08	1.63	.23	165 ..	13.75	3.16	.45	245 .	20.42	4.70	.67
90 ...	7.50	1.73	.25	170 ..	14.17	3.26	.47	250 .	20.83	4.79	.69
95 ...	7.92	1.82	.26	175 ..	14.58	3.36	.48				

Great Steamship Disasters

General Slocum.
Date—June 15, 1904.
Place — East River, N. Y.
Persons aboard—1,400.
Lives lost—958.
Cause—Fire.

Titanic.
Date—Apr. 15, 1912.
Place — Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—2,223.
Lives lost—1,517.
Persons saved—706.
Cause—Iceberg.

Empress of Ireland.
Date—May 29, 1914.
Place—St. Lawrence.
Persons aboard—1,479.
Lives lost—1,027.
Persons saved—452.
Cause—Collision.

Lusitania.
Date—May 7, 1915.
Place — Atlantic ocean.
Persons aboard—1,906.
Lives lost—1,198.
Persons saved—708.
Cause—Torpedoed.

Eastland.
Date—July 24, 1915.
river.
Place — Chicago
Persons aboard—2,000.
Lives lost—812.
Cause—Capsized.

Provence II.
Date—Feb. 26, 1916.
Place — Mediterranean.
Persons aboard—4,000.
Lives lost—910.
Cause—Torpedoed

Heavyweight Champions

Tom Hyer	1841-1849	Paddy Ryan	1880-1882
Yankee Sullivan	1849-1853	John L. Sullivan	1882-1889
John Morrissey	1853-1857	James J. Corbett	1892-1897
John C. Heenan	1857-1863	Robert Fitzsimmons	1897-1899
Joe Coburn	1863-1865	James J. Jeffries	1899-1906
James Dunn	1865-1866	Jack Johnson	1908-1915
Mike McCool	1866-1869	Jess Willard	1915-1918
Tom Allen	1869-1876	Jack Dempsey	1919-
Joe Goss	1876-1880		

WORLD'S PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS (1921).

Flyweight—Jimmy Wilde, Great Britain.
Bantamweight—Joe Lynch, U. S. A.
Featherweight—Johnny Buff, U. S. A.
Lightweight—Benny Leonard, U. S. A.
Welterweight—Jack Britton, U. S. A.
Middleweight—Bryan Downey, U. S. A.
Heavyweight—Jack Dempsey, U. S. A.

Races of the World

Mongolian	655,000,000	Semitic	81,000,000
Caucasian	645,000,000	Malayan	52,000,000
Negro	190,000,000	Red Indian	23,000,000

Religions of the World

[From Whitaker's Almanack.]

Roman Catholic	272,860,000
Eastern churches	120,000,000
Protestant churches	171,650,000
Total Christians	564,510,000
Grand total	1,646,491,000

Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000
Buddhists	138,031,000
Hindus	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000
Shintoists	25,000,000
Animists	158,270,000
Unclassified	15,280,000
Total non-Christian	1,081,981,000

American Hall of Fame

"The Hall of Fame for Great Americans" is the name of a building on University Heights in New York City, in which are inscribed on bronze tablets the names of famous American men and women. Nominations for the honor are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of 100 eminent citizens. In the case of men fifty-one votes are required and in the case of women forty-seven. The first balloting took place in October, 1900, when the following were chosen:

George Washington.
Abraham Lincoln.
Daniel Webster.
Benjamin Franklin.
Ulysses S. Grant.
John Marshall.
Thomas Jefferson.
Ralph W. Emerson.
H. W. Longfellow.
Robert Fulton.
Horace Mann.
Henry W. Beecher.
Eli Whitney.
John J. Audubon.
Wm. E. Channing.
Gilbert Stuart.
Asa Gray.
James Kent.
Joseph Story.
John Adams.
Washington Irving.
Jonathan Edwards.
Samuel F.B.Morse.
David G. Farragut.
Henry Clay.
Nath. Hawthorne.
George Peabody.
Robert E. Lee.
Peter Cooper.
Wm. Cullen Bryant.
Frances E. Willard.
Andrew Jackson.
George Bancroft.
John L. Motley.

Chosen in 1905.
J. Quincy Adams.
James R. Lowell.
Wm. T. Sherman.
James Madison.
John G. Whittier.
Alex. Hamilton.
Louis Agassiz.
Mary Lyon.
Emma Willard.
Maria Mitchell.

Chosen in 1910.
Harriet B. Stowe.
Oliver W. Holmes.
Edgar Allan Poe.
James F. Cooper.
Phillips Brooks.

Chosen in 1915.
Francis Parkman.
Mark Hopkins.
Elias Howe.
Joseph Henry.
Rufus Choate.
Daniel Boone.
Charlotte Cushman

Chosen in 1920.
Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain).
Aug. St. Gaudens.
James B. Eads.
Patrick Henry.
Wh. T. G. Morton.
Roger Williams.
Alice F. Palmer.

American Passports

Applications for passports may be made at any of the following places. The applicant must appear in person:

Room 262, department of state, Washington, D. C.

Passport agent, custom house, New York city.

Passport agent, custom house, San Francisco, Cal.

Before a clerk of a federal court or clerk of a state court having power to naturalize aliens, nearest the place of residence of applicant.

Necessary blanks will be found at these places.

1. Applicants must submit evidence of American citizenship. If born in the United States, (a) either a copy of birth certificate, or (b) a sworn affidavit by a relative as to the date and place of birth, or (c) an affidavit by a friend, who has known the applicant at least fifteen years, and can make the statement under oath that, as to the best of his knowledge and belief, applicant was born in the United States, giving place and date of birth.

A married woman's citizenship follows that of her husband.

2. If a naturalized citizen, the certificate of naturalization, or a certified copy thereof, must be exhibited.

3. Applicant must be accompanied by an identifying witness who is an American citizen and who, under oath, can identify the applicant.

4. Two unmounted photographs of applicant, size about 3x3 inches, are necessary (on thin paper—not postcards).

5. The fee is $10: $1 for execution of the application and $9 for the passport.

*Agricultural Exports by Years

1903.	$878,480,557	1908.	$1,017,396,404	1913.	$1,123,021,469	1918.	$2,280,465,770
1904.	859,160,264	1909.	903,238,122	1914.	1,113,973,635	1919.	4,107,158,753
1905.	826,904,777	1910.	871,158,425	1915.	1,475,937,607	1920.	3,466,992,062
1906.	976,047,104	1911.	1,030,794,402	1916.	1,518,071,450	*Domestic, from the United States.	
1907.	1,054,405,416	1912.	1,050,627,131	1917.	1,968,253,288		

Imports and Exports by Lake Ports

Fiscal year ended June 30, 1921.

Port.	Imports.	Exports.	Port.	Imports.	Exports.
Buffalo	$109,513,993	$200,763,632	Detroit	$89,291,554	$272,984,947
Chicago	55,279,777	21,223,447	Duluth	46,372,122	32,066,785
Cleveland	21,027,118	61,699,701	Milwaukee	3,867,581	3,369,078

United States Fire Losses by Years

[From the Insurance Press.]

1910..	$214,003,300	1914..	$221,439,350	1918..	$290,959,885	1920*.	$330,853,925
1911..	217,004,575	1915..	172,033,200	1919..	249,179,275		
1912..	206,438,900	1916..	217,602,995	*Journal of Commerce estimate; includes Canadian loss.			
1913..	203,408,250	1917..	262,985,665				

Leading Occupations in the United States (1920)

[From federal census report.]

Total persons 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations distributed by sex and general classes of occupations.

	Number.	Pct.
Both sexes—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	10,951,074	26.3
Extraction of minerals	1,090,854	2.6
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	12,812,701	30.8
Transportation	3,066,305	7.4
Trade	4,244,354	10.2
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	771,120	1.9
Professional service	2,152,464	5.2
Domestic and personal service	3,400,365	8.2
Clerical occupations	3,119,955	7.5
Total	41,609,192	100.0
Male—Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	9,867,000	29.9
Extraction of minerals	1,087,357	3.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	10,881,637	32.9
Transportation	2,852,043	8.6
Trade	3,574,435	10.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified)	748,716	2.3
Professional service	1,136,157	3.4
Domestic and personal service	1,216,151	3.7
Clerical occupations	1,696,297	5.1
Total	33,059,793	100.0
Female — Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry	1,084,074	12.7
Extraction of minerals	3,497	*
Manufacturing and mechanical industries	1,931,064	22.6
Transportation	214,262	2.5
Trade	669,919	7.8
Public service (not elsewhere classified	22,404	0.3
Professional service	1,016,307	11.9
Domestic and personal service	2,184,214	25.5
Clerical occupations	1,423,658	16.7
Total	8,549,399	100.0

*Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Merchant Marine of the United States

[From the reports of the bureau of navigation.]

Year	In Foreign Trade		In Coastwise Trade		Whale Fisheries		Cod & Mackerel Fisheries	Total	Annual inc. (+) or dec. (—)
	Steam	Total	Steam	Total	Steam	Total			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Per cent.
1860	97,296	2,379,396	770,641	2,644,867	.....	166,841	162,764	5,353,868	+4.06
1870	192,544	1,448,846	882,551	2,638,247	.....	67,954	91,460	4,246,507	+2.41
1880	146,604	1,314,402	1,064,954	2,637,686	.....	38,408	77,538	4,068,034	—2.43
1890	192,705	928,062	1,661,458	3,409,435	4,925	18,633	68,367	4,424,497	+2.71
1900	337,356	816,795	2,289,825	4,286,516	3,986	9,899	51,629	5,164,839	+6.18
1910	533,468	782,517	4,330,896	6,668,966	3,509	9,308	47,291	7,508,082	+1.61
1915	1,346,164	1,862,714	4,578,567	6,486,384	3,682	8,829	31,502	8,389,429	+5.49
1916	1,573,705	2,185,008	4,315,579	6,244,550	1,789	6,707	33,384	8,469,649	+0.95
1917	1,855,484	2,440,776	4,559,098	6,392,583	2,250	5,623	32,055	8,871,037	+4.73
1918	3,013,603	3,599,213	4,433,537	6,282,474	2,178	4,493	38,338	9,924,518	+11.87
1919	5,992,028	6,665,376	4,395,701	6,201,426	2,177	4,350	36,148	12,907,300	+30.05
1920	9,023,724	9,924,694	4,425,997	6,357,706	1,403	3,901	15,276	16,324,024	+26.47

VESSELS BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES

Year	New England Coast		On Entire Seaboard		Mississippi and Tributaries		On Great Lakes		Total		Sail		Steam	
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
1890	208	78,577	756	169,091	104	16,506	191	108,526	1,051	294,123	505	102,873	410	159,045
1900	199	72,179	1,107	249,006	215	14,173	125	130,611	1,447	393,790	504	116,460	422	202,528
1910	111	23,442	887	167,829	193	5,488	281	168,751	1,361	342,068	127	19,358	936	257,993
1916	62	37,568	609	238,181	140	4,973	126	44,691	937	325,413	34	14,765	129	237,836
1917	84	52,526	993	518,958	157	6,185	147	139,336	1,297	664,479	4	4,884	114	431,304
1918	105	88,302	1,225	1,080,473	135	5,409	168	215,022	1,528	1,300,868	3	4,735	229	962,547
1919	146	177,158	1,529	2,815,733	107	3,716	317	507,172	1,953	3,326,621	3	2,285	616	2,540,072
1920	131	208,023	1,615	3,475,872	185	10,300	267	394,467	2,067	3,880,639	2	4,183	741	3,279,855

Immigration into the United States

Fiscal years ended June 30.

RACES	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
African (black)	6,634	8,447	5,660	4,576	7,971	5,706	5,823	8,174	9,873
Armenian	9,353	7,785	932	964	1,221	221	282	2,762	10,213
Bohemian*	11,091	9,928	1,651	642	327	74	105	415	1,742
Bulgarian†	9,087	15,084	3,506	3,146	1,134	150	205	1,064	7,700
Chinese	2,022	2,354	2,469	2,239	1,843	1,576	1,697	2,148	4,017
Croatian‡	42,499	37,284	1,942	791	305	33	23	493	11,035
Cuban	3,099	3,539	3,402	3,442	3,428	1,179	1,167	1,510	1,523
Dalmatian**	4,520	5,149	305	114	94	15	4	63	930
Dutch & Flemish	14,507	12,566	6,675	6,443	5,393	2,200	2,735	12,730	12,813
East Indian	188	172	82	80	69	61	68	160	353
English	55,522	51,746	38,662	36,168	32,246	12,980	26,889	58,366	54,627
Finnish	12,756	12,805	3,472	5,649	5,900	1,867	968	1,510	4,233
French	20,652	18,166	12,636	19,518	24,405	6,840	12,598	27,390	24,122
German	80,865	79,871	20,729	11,555	9,682	1,992	1,837	7,338	24,168
Greek	38,644	45,881	15,187	26,792	25,919	2,602	813	13,998	31,828
Hebrew	101,330	138,051	26,497	15,108	17,342	3,672	3,055	14,292	119,036
Irish	37,025	33,898	23,503	20,636	17,462	4,657	7,910	20,784	39,056
Italian (north)	42,534	44,802	10,660	4,905	3,796	1,074	1,236	12,918	27,459
Italian (south)	231,613	251,612	46,557	33,909	35,154	5,234	2,137	84,882	195,037
Japanese	8,302	8,941	8,609	8,711	8,925	10,168	10,056	9,279	7,531
Korean	64	152	146	154	194	149	77	72	61
Lithuanian	24,647	21,584	2,638	599	479	135	160	422	829
Magyar	30,610	44,538	3,604	981	434	32	52	252	9,377
Mexican	10,954	13,089	10,993	17,198	16,438	17,602	28,844	51,042	29,603
Pacific Islander	11	1	6	5	10	17	6	17	13
Polish	174,365	122,657	9,065	4,502	3,109	668	732	2,519	21,146
Portuguese	13,566	9,646	4,376	12,208	10,194	2,319	1,574	15,174	18,856
Roumanian	13,451	24,070	1,200	953	522	155	89	898	5,925
Russian	51,472	44,957	4,459	4,858	3,711	1,513	1,532	2,378	2,887
Ruthenian	30,588	36,727	2,933	1,365	1,211	49	103	258	958
Scandinavian	38,737	36,053	24,263	19,172	19,596	8,741	8,261	16,621	25,812
Scotch	21,293	18,997	14,310	13,515	13,350	5,204	10,364	21,180	24,649
Slovak	27,234	25,819	2,069	577	244	35	85	3,824	35,047
Spanish	9,042	11,064	5,705	9,259	15,019	7,909	4,224	23,594	27,448
Spanish-Am	1,363	1,544	1,667	1,881	2,587	2,231	3,092	3,934	3,325
Syrian	9,210	9,023	1,767	676	976	210	231	3,047	5,105
Turkish	2,015	2,693	273	216	454	24	18	140	353
Welsh	2,820	2,558	1,390	983	793	278	608	1,462	1,748
West Indian	1,171	1,396	823	948	1,369	732	1,223	1,546	1,553
Other Peoples	3,038	3,830	1,877	3,388	2,097	314	247	1,345	3,237
Total	1,197,892	1,218,480	326,700	298,826	295,403	110,618	141,132	430,001	805,228

*Includes Moravian. †Includes Serbian and Montenegrin. ‡Includes Slovenian. **Includes Bosnian and Herzegovinian.

Distribution of Population of the United States by Sex

BY CENSUS YEARS.

Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.	Year.	Male.	Female.	*Ratio.
1920	53,900,376	51,810,244	104.0	1860	16,085,204	15,358,117	104.7
1910	47,332,277	44,639,989	106.0	1850	11,837,660	11,354,216	104.3
1900	38,816,448	37,178,127	104.4	1840	8,688,532	8,380,921	103.7
1890	32,237,101	30,710,613	105.0	1830	6,532,489	6,333,531	103.1
1880	25,518,820	24,636,963	103.6	1820	4,896,605	4,741,848	103.2
1870	19,493,565	19,064,806	102.2				

*Males to 100 females.

Languages of the World

According to Whitaker's Almanack the principal European languages are divided as follows:

German . 110,000,000 | Spanish . 50,000,000
English . 160,000,000 | Italian . 50,000,000
Russian . 100,000,000 | Portug. . 25,000,000
French . 70,000,000

Swedish is spoken by 5,500,000 persons; Norwegian and Danish by 6,000,000; Serbo-Croatian by 8,000,000; Bohemian or Czech by 7,000,000; Bulgarian by 5,600,000; Dutch by 3,500,000; Polish by 16,000,000; Greek by 9,000,000 and Flemish by 3,500,000. Chinese is spoken by some 400,000,000 people if all the various dialects are included, Japanese by 53,000,000 and Hindustani by about 100,000,000. There are about 5,000 different languages spoken in the world.

PANAMA CANAL STATISTICS

COST—Total estimated cost approximately, $375,000,000. Total credits by United States Treasury to March 31, 1915, $374,070,100, including: Congressional appropriations to August 1, 1914, $362,019,275; fortifications, $12,050,825. Paid to the French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises, $50,000,000. Expended for sanitation, $20,053,000.

DIMENSIONS—Length, from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles, from shore line to shore line about 41½ miles; minimum depth, 41 feet; average bottom width of the channel, 649 feet; minimum width, 300 feet, maximum, about 1,000 feet; summit elevation, 85 feet above sea level.

GATUN DAM—Length along crest, including the spillway, 8,000 feet; maximum width, 2,100 feet; elevation of crest, 115 feet above sea-level, 30 feet above normal level of Gatun Lake; width of crest 100 feet, width 85 feet above sea-level (the normal water level of the lake) is about 388 feet.

HOW THE CANAL HAS SHORTENED OCEAN VOYAGES

	DISTANCES	
	By Panama Canal	By Former All-water Route
New York to San Francisco	5,262 miles	13,135 miles
New York to Hawaii	7,000 "	12,800 "
New York to Manila	12,000 "	17,800 "
Liverpool to Callao	5,910* "	10,230 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso	7,187** "	8,998 "
New York to Callao	3,779 "	9,769 "

* Saving about 14 days' time. ** Saving about 6 days.

PASSENGERS CARRIED BY PANAMA R. R. STEAMSHIP LINE IN 1917.

MONTH	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.	MONTH	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.	MONTH	N. Y. to Cristobal	Cristobal to N. Y.
Jan.	258	159	June	472	517	Nov.	421	256
Feb.	424	228	July	387	670	Dec.	341	237
March	209	267	Aug.	403	688			
April	190	556	Sept.	487	724	Total....	4,290	5,167
May	327	494	Oct.	371	371			

POPULATION OF PANAMA CANAL ZONE.

A census of the Canal Zone taken by the police and fire division as of June 30, 1918, shows a total civilian population of 21,707, a decrease of 1,588 as compared with a year before. Of the total population, 2,827 American men and 7,074 men of other nationalities (chiefly British West Indian negroes) were employed by the Panama Canal and Railroad. There were in the Canal Zone 1,776 American women and 2,040 American children and 3,073 women and 4,102 children of other nationalities.

TOLL RATES.—1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels other than transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

Boy Scout Movement in the United States

In the United States the Boy Scout movement is chiefly identified with the organization incorporated under the title, "The Boy Scouts of America." Any boy over 12 years of age is eligible to membership. Upon joining he takes the scout oath and learns the scout salute, sign, and laws, and as he grows in proficiency in the Scout duties, advances from Tenderfoot to Second-Class and then to First-Class Scout. Scoutcraft covers practical knowledge of first aid, life saving, tracking, signalling, cycling, nature study, seamanship, campcraft, woodcraft and various useful handicrafts. The movement aims at the development, in out-door life and by systematic training, of character and the ability to act effectively in emergencies that give self-reliance. As fostered by this organization it does not make for militaristic accomplishments so much as for capacity for humanitarian service and efficient citizenship.

The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. A patrol, under a patrol-leader, consists of eight boys and a troop is made up of three patrols. The troop is under the leadership of an adult Scout Master. Local councils drawn from men interested in boys' work are chartered by the national body and regulate Boy Scout activities in their districts, with authority to pass on Scout Masters' applications. A Scout Executive may be engaged by the local council to assist in and supervise the work of the Scout Masters in instruction, etc., and to coördinate the work in the community, as in arranging for inter-troop meets, games and camps.

Normal Heights and Weights of Adults

Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.	Height.	Weight.
5 ft. 1 in.	128 pounds	5 ft. 4 in.	149 pounds	5 ft. 7 in.	158 pounds	5 ft. 10 in.	181 pounds
5 ft. 2 in.	135 pounds	5 ft. 5 in.	152 pounds	5 ft. 8 in.	166 pounds	5 ft. 11 in.	186 pounds
5 ft. 3 in.	142 pounds	5 ft. 6 in.	155 pounds	5 ft. 9 in.	173 pounds	6 ft. 0 in.	190 pounds

Heights and Weights of Children

	Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.		Height.	Weight, lbs.
At birth	1 ft. 1 in.	8	3 years	3 ft. 4 in.	36½	8 years	4 ft. 2 in.	56½
6 months	2 ft. 0½ in.	16	4 years	3 ft. 6 in.	41	9 years	4 ft. 4 in.	62
1 year	2 ft. 5 in.	24	5 years	3 ft. 8 in.	45	10 years	4 ft. 6 in.	68
1½ years	2 ft. 8 in.	24	6 years	3 ft. 10 in.	49	11 years	4 ft. 8 in.	74
2 years	3 ft. 0 in.	32	7 years	4 ft. 0 in.	52½	12 years	4 ft. 10 in.	80

Fastest Voyages Across the Atlantic

Queenstown to New York, Daunt's Rock to Ambrose channel lightship (short course), 4 days 10 hours 48 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 11-15, 1910; long course (2,891 miles), 4 days 17 hours 6 minutes, Mauretania, Feb. 13-18, 1909.

New York to Queenstown, 4 days 13 hours 41 minutes, by the Mauretania, Sept. 15-20, 1909.

Hamburg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 54 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 2-8, 1903.

Cherbourg to New York, 5 days 11 hours 9 minutes, by the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Aug. 19-25, 1908.

New York to Cherbourg, 5 days 16 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 4-10, 1900.

Southampton to New York, 5 days 20 hours, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, March 30-April 5, 1898.

Havre to New York, 6 days 1 hour 12 minutes, by La Provence, Sept. 6-13, 1907.

New York to Southampton, 5 days 17 hours 8 minutes, by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Nov. 23-29, 1897.

New York to Havre, 6 days 2 hours 48 minutes, by La Provence, May 31-June 6, 1906.

New York to Plymouth (short course), 2,962 miles, 5 days 7 hours 28 minutes, by the Deutschland, Sept. 5-10, 1900; (long course), 3,080 miles, 5 days 9 hours 55 minutes, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Aug. 18-24, 1908.

Plymouth to New York, 5 days 15 hours 46 minutes, by the Deutschland, July 7-12, 1900.

Moville, Ireland, to Cape Race, N. F., 4 days 10 hours, by the Virginian (turbine), June 9-13, 1905.

The best day's run by any steamer was 676 knots, made by the Mauretania, January, 1911.

Distances: New York to Southampton, 3,100 miles; to Plymouth, 2,962 miles; to Queenstown, 2,800 miles; to Cherbourg, 3,047 miles; to Havre, 3,170 miles; to Hamburg, 3,820 miles.

Great Ship Canals of the World

Canal	Opened, year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width,* feet.	Cost
Cape Cod	1914	8	25	150	$12,000,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26.25	72	5,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20.50	220	10,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	5,831,000
Kaiser Wilhelm or Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	94,818,000
Manchester ship (England)	1894	35.5	26	120	75,000,000
New Orleans Industrial (U. S.)	1921	6	30	150	20,000,000
Panama (U. S.)	1914	50.5	45	300	375,000,000
Sault St. Marie (U. S.)	1855	1.6	22	100	10,000,000
Sault Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1.11	20.25	142	2,791,873
Suez (Egypt)	1869	90	31	108	100,000,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	25,000,000

*At the bottom. †Rebuilt.

Longest Rivers in the World

River	Miles	River	Miles	River	Miles	River	Miles
Mississippi-Mo.	4,194	Yangtze	3,000	Amur	2,700	Volga	2,325
Nile	3,670	La Plata	2,950	Mekong	2,600	Hwangho	2,300
Amazon	3,300	Lena	2,860	Niger	2,600	Yukon	2,050
Ob	3,235	Kongo	2,800	Yenesei	2,500	Colorado	2,000

Largest Lakes in the United States

[From U. S. geological survey report.]

Following is a list of lakes in the United States each of which is more than 100 square miles in area at high water:

Lake	Sq. miles
Lake Superior, Wis., Minn. and Canada	31,200
Lake Huron, Mich. and Canada	23,800
Lake Michigan, Ill., Wis., Mich., Indiana	22,450
Lake Erie, O., Pa., N. Y. and Can.	9,960
Lake Ontario, N. Y. and Canada.	7,240
Great Salt lake, Utah (in 1912).	1,800
Lake of the Woods, Minn. and Canada	1,500
Tulare lake, Cal.	Nothing to 800
Lake Okechogee, Fla.	730
Lake Pontchartrain, La.	625
Salton sea, Cal. (Jan. 1, 1909), shrinking	443
Red lake, Minn. (both lakes)	441
Lake Champlain, N. Y. and Vt.	436
Lake St. Clair, Mich. and Canada	410
Rainy lake, Minn. and Canada	310
Leech lake, Minn. (high water)	234
Leech lake, Minn. (low water)	173
Mille Lacs, Minn.	207
Lake Winnebago, Wis.	215
Lake Tahoe, Cal.	193
Flathead lake, Mont.	188
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (including swamp)	156
Upper Klamath lake, Ore. (excluding swamp)	87
Utah lake, Utah	145
Tule lake, Cal.	144
Lake Pen d'Oreille, Idaho	124
Lake Winnibigoshish, Minn.	117
Moosehead lake, Maine	115

Largest Islands in the World

Name.	Sq. miles	Name.	Sq. miles	Name.	Sq. miles
Greenland	827,300	Honshiu	87,500	Luzon	41,000
New Guinea	330,000	Celebes	72,000	Newfoundland	40,200
Borneo	280,000	Prince Albert land	60,000	Iceland	40,000
Baffin land	236,000	South Island, N. Z.	58,500	Ellesmere land	40,000
Madagascar	228,000	Java	48,400	Mindanao	37,000
Sumatra	160,000	North Island, N. Z.	44,500	Hokkaido	36,500
Great Britain	88,603	Cuba	44,164	Ireland	32,600

Areas of Oceans and Great Lakes

Oceans.	Sq. miles		Sq. miles
Antarc.	5,731,350	Gt. Slave	12,000
Arctic	4,781,000	Huron	23,800
Atlant.	34,801,400	Michigan	22,450
Indian	17,084,000	Nyassa	12,000
Pacific	67,699,630	Ontario	7,240
Lakes—		Superior	31,200
Baikal	13,000	Tanganyika	15,000
Chad	50,000	Vic. Nyanza	26,500
Erie	9,960	Winnipeg	9,000
Gt. Bear	70,000		

Average Depth of Oceans and Seas

	Feet.		Feet.
Antarctic	10,800	Caribbean	7,614
Arctic	5,160	China	402
Atlantic	12,200	Gulf Mexico	4,632
Indian	11,136	Japan	7,320
Pacific	12,960	Mediter	4,560
Baltic	122	North	300
Bering	900	Okhotsk	5,040

The mean depth of all the oceans and seas is estimated to be from 2 to 2½ miles.

The World War

War began—Aug. 1, 1914.
Armistice signed—Nov. 11, 1918.
Duration of war—4 years, 3 months, 11 days.
United States entered—April 6, 1917.
Paris peace conference began—Jan. 18, 1919.
German peace treaty signed—June 28, 1919.
Austrian peace treaty signed—Sept. 10, 1919.
Bulgarian peace treaty signed—Nov. 27, 1919.
Hungarian peace treaty signed—June 4, 1920.
Turkish peace treaty signed—Aug. 9, 1920.
Nations involved—27.
Killed to Nov 11, 1918—7,450,200.
Cash cost to April 30, 1919—$186,000,000,000.

Surrender Dates

Russia to Germany and her allies, Dec. 16, 1917.
Roumania to Germany (treaty signed), May 6, 1918.
Bulgaria to France and allies, Sept. 29, 1918.
Turkey to Britain and allies, Oct. 30, 1918.
Austria-Hungary to allies and United States, Nov. 3, 1918.
Germany to allies and United States, Nov. 11, 1918.

Treaties of Peace

With Germany—Treaty of Versailles; June 28, 1919.
With Austria—Treaty of St. Germain; Sept. 10, 1919.
With Bulgaria—Treaty of Neuilly; Nov. 27, 1919.
With Hungary—Treaty of the Grand Trianon; June 4, 1920.
With Turkey—Treaty of Sevres; Aug. 10, 1920.

American Effort in World War

[From report published in May, 1919, by Col. Leonard E. Ayres of the general staff, U. S. A.]

SUMMARY

Total armed forces	4,800,000
Total men in the army	4,000,000
Men who went overseas	2,086,000
Men who fought in France	1,390,000
Greatest number sent in one month	306,000
Greatest number returning in one month	333,000
Tons of supplies shipped to France	7,500,000
Total registered in draft	24,234,021
Total draft inductions	2,810,296
Greatest number inducted in one month	400,000
Graduates of line officers' training school	80,468
Cost of war to April 30, 1919	$21,850,000,000
Cost of army to April 30, 1919	$13,930,000,000
Battles fought by American troops	13
Months of American participation in the war	19
Days of battle	200
Days of duration of Meuse-Argonne battle	47
Americans in Meuse-Argonne battle	1,200,000
American casualties in Meuse-Argonne battle	120,000
American battle deaths in war	50,000
American wounded in war	236,000
American deaths from disease	56,991
Totals deaths in the army	112,422

SOLDIERS FURNISHED BY STATES

State	Men	State	Men
New York	367,864	Md.	47,054
Penna.	297,891	Wash.	45,154
Illinois	251,074	Mont.	36,293
Ohio	200,293	Colorado	34,393
Texas	161,065	Florida	33,331
Michigan	135,485	Oregon	30,116
Mass.	132,610	S. Dak.	29,686
Missouri	128,544	N. Dak.	25,803
Calif.	112,514	Maine	24,252
Indiana	106,581	Idaho	19,016
N. J.	105,207	Utah	17,361
Minn.	99,116	R. I.	16,861
Iowa	98,781	Porto Rico	16,538
Wisconsin	98,211	D. C.	15,930
Georgia	85,506	N. H.	14,374
Oklahoma	80,169	N. Mex.	12,439
Tennessee	75,825	Wyo.	11,393
Kentucky	75,043	Arizona	10,492
Alabama	74,678	Vermont	9,338
Virginia	73,062	Del.	7,484
N. C.	73,003	Hawaii	5,644
Louisiana	65,988	Nevada	5,105
Kansas	63,428	Alaska	2,102
Arkansas	61,027	A. E. F.	1,499
W. Va.	55,777	Not alloc.	1,318
Miss.	54,295	Phil'pines	255
S. C.	53,482		
Conn.	50,069	Total	3,757,624
Nebraska	47,805		

Regular Armies of the World

The following official tabulation of the populations and approximate strengths of the regular armies of the nations named was published in the Congressional Record June 8, 1921. The last column shows the percentage of the regular army to the population. The first table shows the armies of the European countries and of the United States, while the second table shows the regular armies of American and Asiatic countries and the United States:

TABLE NO. 1.

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
Switzerland .	4,000,000	170,000	4.25
Greece	7,500,000	240,000	3.20
Esthonia ...	1,200,000	36,500	3.04
Poland	30,072,000	815,000	2.71
Lithuania ...	2,000,000	40,000	2.00
Roumania ..	17,393,200	323,600	1.86
France	39,601,500	735,300	1.85
Latvia	2,605,000	45,000	1.73
Czecho-Slovakia ..	13,215,500	216,800	1.64
Albania.....	850,000	13,500	1.58
Serbs, Croats & Slovenes	14,365,500	194,000	1.35
Belgium	7,555,600	100,000	1.32
Italy	36,740,000	464,000	1.26
Norway	2,391,800	30,000	1.25
Finland	3,325,000	35,000	1.05
Spain	20,695,700	216,600	1.05
Denmark	2,941,000	27,500	.94
Great Britain	45,516,000	425,000	.93
Turkey	12,000,000	100,000	.83
Russia (bolshevist) .	182,182,000	1,500,000	.82
Bulgaria ...	4,430,000	32,000	.72
Portugal ...	5,545,600	33,000	.60
Hungary ...	7,690,000	36,000	.46
Austria	6,400,000	22,000	.33
Netherlands.	6,724,700	20,000	.30
Sweden	5,813,800	15,600	.27
Germany ...	55,086,000	150,000	.27
United States	105,709,000	222,900	.21

TABLE NO. 2.

Country.	Population.	Army.	Pct.
Uruguay ...	1,400,000	9,800	0.70
Mexico	16,000,000	90,000	.56
Chile	4,000,000	20,000	.50
Japan	58,000,000	273,200	.47
Ecuador	1,300,000	6,000	.46
China	400,000,000	1,369,900	.34
Venezuela ..	2,848,000	9,000	.31
Argentina ..	8,300,000	23,000	.27
Bolivia	3,000,000	7,100	.23
Peru	3,530,000	7,500	.21
Brazil	22,000,000	37,000	.16
Paraguay ...	1,000,000	1,500	.15
Colombia ...	5,475,000	6,000	.11
United States	*105,709,000	†222,900	.21

*Continental. †Not including Philippine scouts.

Navies of Five Great Powers Compared

The following table from Brassey's Naval Annual for 1920-1921 includes only effective fighting ships:

NAVAL DISPLACEMENT

	Tons		Tons
Great Britain	123,700	Italy	41,000
United States	150,800	Japan	76,600
France	114,000		

Class	Great Britain			United States			France			Italy			Japan		
	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total	Built	Building	Total
Battleships, 14-in. and up	14	..	14	11	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	8
Bat. cruisers, 14-in. and up	4	..	4	...	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
Battleships, smaller guns	14	..	14	8	..	8	10	..	10	5	..	5	3	..	3
Bat. cruisers, smaller guns	4	..	4	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Light cruisers	62	7	69	3	10	13	11	..	11	20	2	22	10	3	13
Destroyers	190	..	190	287	30	317	88	..	88	50	..	50	99	..	99
*Submarines	98	..	98	100	66	166	36	4	40	39	..	39	13	..	13

Presidents of Mexico Since June 26, 1910

Porfirio Diaz—June 26, 1910, to May 25, 1911.

Francisco I. Madero—May 25, 1911, to Feb. 15, 1913.

Victoriano Huerta—Feb. 15, 1913, to July 15, 1914.

Francisco Carbajal—July 15, 1914, to Aug. 14, 1914.

Venustiano Carranza—Aug. 14, 1914, to May 20, 1920.

20, 1920.

Adolfo de la Huerta—May 24, 1920, to Dec. 1, 1920.

Alvaro Obregon—Dec. 1, 1920.

Deportation of Aliens

The following table shows the deportation of aliens from the United States after entry by fiscal years:

1898	199	1906	676	1914	4,737
1899	263	1907	995	1915	2,670
1900	356	1908	2,069	1916	2,906
1901	363	1909	2,124	1917	1,922
1902	465	1910	2,695	1918	1,619
1903	547	1911	2,788	1919	3,102
1904	779	1912	2,450	1920	2,762
1905	845	1913	3,461	1921	4,540

Of the aliens deported in the fiscal year 1921, 604 were insane, 1,293 were likely to become public charges, 316 were criminals, 446 were anarchists and 152 were contract laborers.

Fourth-Class Matter (Domestic Parcel Post).

Wt. in Pounds	Local	1st and 2d Zones up to 150 mi.	3d Zone 150 to 300 miles.	4th Zone 300 to 600 miles.	5th Zone 600 to 1000 miles.	6th Zone 1000 to 1400 miles.	7th Zone 1400 to 1800 miles.	8th Zone Over 1800 miles.
1	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2	.06	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.06	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.07	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.07	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.08	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.08	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.09	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.09	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.10	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.11	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.11	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.12	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.12	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.13	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.13	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.14	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.14	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.15	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.15	.25	.46	.87	1.28	1.69	2.11	2.52
22	.16	.26	.48	.91	1.34	1.77	2.21	2.64
23	.16	.27	.50	.95	1.40	1.85	2.31	2.76
24	.17	.28	.52	.99	1.46	1.93	2.41	2.88
25	.17	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
26	.18	.30	.56	1.07	1.58	2.09	2.61	3.12
27	.18	.31	.58	1.11	1.64	2.17	2.71	3.24
28	.19	.32	.60	1.15	1.70	2.25	2.81	3.36
29	.19	.33	.62	1.19	1.76	2.33	2.91	3.48
30	.20	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
31	.20	.35	.66	1.27	1.88	2.49	3.11	3.72
32	.21	.36	.68	1.31	1.94	2.57	3.21	3.84
33	.21	.37	.70	1.35	2.00	2.65	3.31	3.96
34	.22	.38	.72	1.39	2.06	2.73	3.41	4.08
35	.21	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.2
36	.23	.40	.76	1.47	2.18	2.89	3.61	4.32
37	.23	.41	.78	1.51	2.24	2.97	3.71	4.44
38	.24	.42	.80	1.55	2.30	3.05	3.81	4.56
39	.24	.43	.82	1.59	2.36	3.13	3.91	4.68
40	.25	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
41	.25	.45	.86	1.67	2.48	3.29	4.11	4.92
42	.26	.46	.88	1.71	2.54	3.37	4.21	5.04
43	.26	.47	.90	1.75	2.60	3.45	4.31	5.16
44	.27	.48	.92	1.79	2.66	3.53	4.41	5.28
45	.27	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
46	.28	.50	.96	1.87	2.78	3.69	4.61	5.52
47	.28	.51	.98	1.91	2.84	3.77	4.71	5.64
48	.29	.52	1.00	1.95	2.90	3.85	4.81	5.76
49	.29	.53	1.02	1.99	2.96	3.93	4.91	5.88
50	.30	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00
51	.30	.55	1.06					
52	.31	.56	1.08					
53	.31	.57	1.10					
54	.32	.58	1.12					
55	.32	.59	1.14					
56	.33	.60	1.16					
57	.33	.61	1.18					
58	.34	.62	1.20					
59	.34	.63	1.22					
60	.35	.64	1.24					
61	.35	.65	1.26					
62	.36	.66	1.28					
63	.36	.67	1.20					
64	.37	.68	1.32					
65	.37	.69	1.34					
66	.38	.70	1.36					
67	.38	.71	1.38					
68	.39	.72	1.40					
69	.39	.73	1.42					
70	.40	.74	1.44					

Fourth-class matter embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail and includes farm and factory products (and books) not now embraced by law in either the first or second class or (with the exception of books) in the third class, not exceeding seventy pounds in weight (when mailed for delivery within the first or second zones, nor exceeding seventy pounds in weight when within any of the other zones), nor greater in size than 84 inches in length and girth combined, nor in form or kind likely to injure the person of any postal employe or damage the mail equipment or other mail matter and not of a character perishable within a period reasonably required for transportation and delivery.

Rates of postage—to be fully prepaid—unsealed:

(a) Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.

(b) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction therof, regardless of distance.

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces, containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the zone table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps

For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a postoffice is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide for use in the units of area in which some of the largest postoffices are located, and makes the map for those units unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a money order to the third assistant postmaster-general, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted.

Money Orders

Fees for money orders payable in the United States (which includes Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Virgin islands) and its possessions, comprising the Canal Zone, Guam, the Philippines and Tutuila, Samoa; also for orders payable in Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Newfoundland, at the United States postal agency at Shanghai (China), in the Bahama islands and in certain other islands in the West Indies:

For orders from	$0.01 to $2.50	3 cents
For orders from	2.51 to 5.00	5 cents
For orders from	5.01 to 10.00	8 cents
For orders from	10.01 to 20.00	10 cents
For orders from	20.01 to 30.00	12 cents
For orders from	30.01 to 40.00	15 cents
For orders from	40.01 to 50.00	18 cents
For orders from	50.01 to 60.00	20 cents
For orders from	60.01 to 75.00	25 cents
For orders from	75.01 to 100.00	30 cents

The fees for foreign money orders payable in any country on which a money order may be drawn, other than those named above, may be ascertained upon inquiry at the postoffice.

ORIGIN OF THE RED CROSS EMBLEM

(By the American Red Cross)

In answer to inquiries frequently made, as well as to correct an impression regarding the original significance of the symbol that appears to prevail in some quarters, the following facts concerning the adoption of the Red Cross emblem are presented: The Red Cross was founded through a diplomatic convention held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864. The Treaty of Geneva, or, as it is sometimes called, the Red Cross Treaty, provided for a flag for hospitals and convoys and an arm badge for persons. The design proposed was a red cross on a white ground. This was in compliment to the country in which the congress was sitting, the Swiss flag being a white cross on a red ground. The Red Cross flag, therefore, is the national flag of Switzerland with the colors reversed.

Inasmuch as the cross symbolizes the Christian religion, the idea prevails with some persons, who are unfamiliar with the early history of the Red Cross, that the emblem has a distinctly religious significance—that in adopting it the signatories to the treaty had principally in mind the humanitarianism of Christianity. But the universality of the underlying idea, embracing all nations and all religions, divorced it from any such significance. In other words, the particular cross that suggested the Red Cross emblem was heraldic rather than religious. It is true that the Mohammedan antipathy to the cross in any form subsequently caused Turkish representatives to protest against operating under the emblem, and it was specially provided that the organization in Turkey should have a red crescent for a symbol. But Japan and China have the red cross for an emblem; and all the other countries of the world, in short, recognize it in its true non-sectarian and non-religious significance.

At a banquet given for the delegates to the original convention of 1864 there was in the center of the table a large piece of confection, representing a fortress with its garrison and sanitary workers, distinguished by the Red Cross brassard, pursuing their functions. The tower was surmounted by small silk flags of the Swiss Republic and Canton of Geneva, around the central flag, a red cross on a white field, the emblem of neutrality just adopted. After the first toast this flag was taken from its place by the president of the convention, who, turning to the representative of the United States Sanitary Commission, presented it to him as a token of appreciation of the commission's labors for the good of humanity.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(These figures are those which prevailed before the European War.)

Country	Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in U. S. Gold Dollar	Coins
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96.5	Gold; argentine ($4.82.4) and ½ argentine. Silver: peso and divisions.
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20.3	Gold: former system—4 florins ($1.92.9) 8 florins ($3.85.8) ducat ($2.28.7) and 4 ducats ($9.14.9). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Gold: present system—20 crowns ($4.05.2) and 10 crowns ($2.02.6).
Belgium	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs.
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.40.8	Silver: boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.54.6	Gold: 5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver: ½, 1, and 2 milreis.
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00	
Cent. Am.	Silver	Peso†	.40.8	Silver: peso and divisions.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.40	Gold: escudo ($1.82.5) doubloon ($3.65) and condor ($7.30). Silver: peso and divisions.
China	Silver	Tael‡ Shanghai	.60.2	
		Tael‡ Tientsin	.63.9	
		Tael‡ Canton	.65.7	
Colombia	Silver	Peso	.40.8	Gold: condor ($9.64.7) and double-condor. Silver: peso.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46.5	Gold: 2, 5, 10, and 20 colons ($9.30.7). Silver: 5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	.92.6	Gold: doubloon ($5.01.7); Alfonso ($4.82.3). Silver: peso.
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Ecuador	Silver	Sucre	.48.7	Gold: 10 sucres ($4.86.65). Silver: sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94.3	Gold: pound (100 piasters) 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters.
France	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, 20, 50, and 100 frs. Silver: 5 frs.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.23.8	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 marks.
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.86.6½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign.
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas. Silver: 5 drachmas.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96.5	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver: gourde and divisions.
India	Gold	Pound sterling§	4.86.6½	Gold: sov. ($4.86.65). Silver: rupee and divisions.
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10. and 20 lire. Silver: 5 lire.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49.8	Gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen. Silver: 10, 20, and 50 sen.
Mexico	Silver	Dollar	.45	Gold: dollar ($0.98.3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.40.2	Gold: 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1, and 2½ florins.
N'foundl'd	Gold	Dollar	1.01.4	Gold: 2 dollars ($2.02.7).
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Gold	Sol	.40	Gold: libra ($4.86.65). Silver: sol and divisions.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08	Gold: 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.51.5	Gold: imperial ($7.71.8) and ½ imperial, 7½ rubles ($3.86). Silver: ¼, ½, and 1 ruble.
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19.3	Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26.8	Gold: 10 and 20 crowns.
Switz'land	Gold	Franc	.19.3	Gold: 6, 10, and 20 frs. Silver; 5 frs.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04.4	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03.4	Gold: peso. Silver: peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19.3	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver: 5 bolivars.

* The coins of silver-standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents at the average market price of silver for the three months preceeding the date of this circular. † Not including Costa Rica. ‡ The British dollar has the same value as the Mexican at Hong Kong and the Straits Settlement. § The sovereign is the standard coin of India but the rupee ($0.32.4) is the money of account, current at 15 to the sovereign.

TABLE SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS AND PAPER NOTES IN AMERICAN MONEY BASED UPON THE VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE ABOVE TABLE

Number	British £ Sterling	German Mark	French Franc, Italian Lira	Chinese Tael, (Shanghai)	Dutch Florin	Indian Rupee	Russian Gold Ruble	Austrian Crown
1	$4.86.6½	$0.23.8	$0.19.3	$0.60.2	$0.42.0	$0.32.4	$0.51.5	$0.20.3
2	9.73.3	0.47.6	0.38.6	1.20.4	0.80.4	0.64.8	1.03	0.40.6
3	14.59.9½	0.71.4	0.57.9	1.80.6	1.20.6	0.97.2	1.54.5	9.60.9
4	19.46.6	0.95.2	0.77.2	2.40.8	1.60.8	1.29.6	2.06	0.81.2
5	24.33.2½	1.19	0.96.5	3.01	2.01	1.62	2.57.5	1.01.5
6	29.19.9	1.42.8	1.15.8	3.61.2	2.41.2	2.04.4	3.09	1.21.8
7	34.06.5½	1.66.6	1.35.1	4.21.4	2.81.4	2.36.8	3.60.5	1.42.1
8	38.93.2	1.90.4	1.54.4	4.81.6	3.21.6	2.59.2	4.12	1.62.4
9	43.79.8½	2.14.2	1.73.7	5.41.8	3.61.8	2.91.6	4.63.5	1.82.7
10	48.66.5	2.38	1.93	6.02.2	4.02	3.24	5.15	2.03
20	97.33	4.76	3.86	12.04	8.04	6.48	10.30	4.06
30	145.99.5	7.14	5.79	18.06	12.06	9.72	15.45	6.09
40	194.66	9.52	7.72	24.08	16.08	12.96	20.60	8.12
50	243.32.5	11.90	19.65	30.10	20.10	16.20	25.75	10.15
100	486.65	23.80	9.30	60.20	40.20	32.40	51.50	20.30

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

SHAPE AND SIZE OF THE EARTH: The earth is very nearly an oblate spheroid, whose shorter axis coincides with its axis of rotation passing through the two poles.

According to Colonel Clarke's calculations, its major axis measures 41,852,124 feet, or 7,926.5 statute miles; its minor axis 41,710,242 feet, or 7,899.5 statute miles; its circumference along the Equator measures 24,902 statute miles, or 21,600 geographical miles; its total area 196,940,400 statute square miles; and its volume 259,880 million cubic miles.

Of this total area, 8.4 per cent. (16,464,700 sq. m.) are within the Arctic and Antarctic regions; 51.6 per cent. (102,244,654 sq. m.) within the two temperate regions; 40 per cent. (78,231,046 sq. m.) within the Tropics.

THE LAND: The land covers 54,807,420 sq.m., on the assumption that 250,000 sq. m. of land remain to be discovered within the Arctic Regions, and that the supposed Antarctic continent, or "Antarctis," has an extent of 2,500,000 sq. m. within the Antarctic Circle.

THE OCEANS: The oceans, including the inland seas connected with them, cover 142,132,980 sq. m., or 72 per cent. of the total surface of the earth. There are 2.59 sq. m. of ocean to every sq. m. of land. This area is distributed over the different areas as follows: Arctic Ocean, including Hudson Bay, 5,785,000 sq. m.; Atlantic Ocean, 34,301,400 sq. m.; Indian Ocean, 28,615,600 sq. m.; Pacific Ocean, 67,699,630 sq. m.; Antarctic Ocean, 5,731,350 sq. m.

HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS: The mean height of the land has been estimated at 2,440 feet; the mean depth of the sea 11,470 feet (Karstans). The highest mountain (Mt. Everest) rises to a height of 29,000 feet; the greatest depth of the ocean as yet discovered (in the Pacific, between Guam and Midway) is 31,614 feet. If the whole of the solid crust of the earth were to be levelled, so as to form a spheroid, it would still be covered by an ocean of a uniform depth of 8,000 feet (Prof. Penck).

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First—Cotton.
Second—Paper.
Third—Leather.
Fourth—Fruit and Flowers.
Fifth—Wooden.
Sixth—Sugar.
Seventh—Woollen.
Eighth—India Rubber.
Ninth—Willow.
Tenth—Tin.
Eleventh—Steel.
Twelfth—Silk and Fine Linen.
Thirteenth—Lace.
Fourteenth—Ivory.
Fifteenth—Crystal.
Twentieth—China.
Twenty-fifth—Silver.
Thirtieth—Pearl.
Fortieth—Ruby.
Fiftieth—Golden.
Seventy-fifth—Diamond.

Language of the Flowers

A CLUSTER of flowers can be made to express any sentiment if care is taken in the selection.

If a flower is offered reversed, its original signification is contradicted, and the opposite implied.

A rosebud divested of thorns, but retaining leaves, conveys the sentiment, "I fear no longer; I hope." Stripped of leaves and thorns, it signifies, "There is nothing to hope or fear."

A full-blown rose, placed over two buds, signifies "Secrecy."

"Yes" is implied by touching the flower given to the lips; "No," by pinching off a petal and casting it away.

"I am" is expressed by a laurel leaf twined around the bouquet; "I have," by an ivy leaf folded together; "I offer you," by a leaf of Virginia creeper.

SINGLE FLOWERS

Arbor Vitæ—Unchanging friendship.
Camelia, White—Loveliness.
Candy-Tuft—Indifference.
Carnation, White—Disdain.
China Aster—Variety.
Clover, Four-Leaf—Be mine.
Clover, White—Think of me.
Clover, Red—Industry.
Columbine—Folly.
Daisy—Innocence.
Daisy, Colored—Beauty.
Dead Leaves—Sadness.
Deadly Nightshade—Falsehood.
Fern—Fascination.
Forget-me-not.
Fuchsia, Scarlet—Taste.
Geranium, Horseshoe—Stupidity.
Geranium, Scarlet—Consolation.
Geranium, Rose—Preference.
Golden-rod—Be cautious.
Heliotrope—Devotion.
Hyacinth, White—Loveliness.
Hyacinth, Purple—Sorrow.
Ivy—Friendship.
Lily, Day—Coquetry.
Lily, White—Sweetness.
Lily, Yellow—Gayety.
Lily, Water—Purity of heart.
Lily of the Valley—Unconscious sweetness.
Mignonette—Your qualities surpass your charms.
Monkshead—Danger is near.
Myrtle—Love.
Oak—Hospitality.
Orange Blossoms—Chastity.
Pansy—Thoughts.
Passion Flower—Faith.
Primrose—Inconstancy.
Rose—Love.
Rose, Damask—Beauty ever new.
Rose, Yellow—Jealousy.
Rose, White—I am worthy of you.
Rosebud, Moss—Confession of Love.
Smilax—Constancy.
Straw—Agreement.
Straw, Broken—Broken Agreement.
Sweet Pea—Depart.
Thistle—Sternness.
Tuberose—Dangerous Pleasures.
Verbena—Pray for me.
White Jasmine—Amiability.
Witch Hazel—A spell.

IN COMBINATIONS

Moss Rosebud, Myrtle. — A confession of love.
Mignonette, Colored Daisy. — Your qualities surpass your charms of beauty.
Lily of the Valley, Ferns. — Your unconscious sweetness has fascinated me.
Yellow Rose, Broken Straw, Ivy. — Your jealousy has broken our friendship.
Scarlet Geranium, Passion Flower, Purple Hyacinth, Arbor Vitæ. — I trust you will find consolation, through faith, in your sorrow; be assured of my unchanging friendship.
Columbine, Day Lily, Broken Straw, Witch Hazel, Colored Daisy. — Your folly and coquetry have broken the spell of your beauty.
White Pink, Canary Grass, Laurel. — Your talent and perseverance will win you glory.
Golden-rod, Monkshead, Sweet Pea, Forget-me-not. — Be cautious; danger is near; I depart soon; forget-me-not.

Certain flowers symbolize the months of the year.

Snowdrop	January	Water-lily	July
Primrose	February	Poppy	August
Violet	March	Morning-glory	September
Daisy	April	Hops	October
Hawthorn	May	Chrysanthemum	November
Honeysuckle	June	Holly	December

Language of Gems

Marvelous properties were attributed to many precious stones and gems by the ancients, and it is customary among lovers and friends to notice the significance attached to various stones in making birthday, engagement, and wedding presents.

Agate—Insures health, long life, and prosperity.
Amethyst—Preventive against violent passions.
Beryl—Everlasting youth and happiness.
Bloodstone—Steadfast affection, courage, and wisdom.
Carnelian—Preventive of misfortune.
Catseye—Warns against danger and trouble.
Chalcedony—Drives away sadness.
Chrysolite—Frees from evil passions and melancholy.
Diamond—Signifies purity; maintains peace and disperses storms.
Emerald—Discovers false friends and insures true love.
Garnet—Constancy and fidelity.
Jasper—Wisdom and courage.
Moonstone—Good luck.
Onyx—Insures conjugal felicity.
Opal—An "unlucky" stone portending injury and mental or physical trouble.
Pearl—Signifies purity and innocence.
Ruby—Discovers poison, corrects evils resulting from mistaken friendship.
Sapphire—Frees from enchantment; denotes repentance.
Sardonyx—Married happiness.
Topaz—Fidelity and friendship; prevents bad dreams.
Turquoise—Prosperity in love.

BIRTH STONES

Garnet	January	Ruby or Onyx	July
Amethyst	February	Sardonyx	August
Bloodstone or Jasper	March	Chrysolite	September
Diamond or Sapphire	April	Opal or Beryl	October
Emerald or Carnelian	May	Topaz	November
Agate or Chalcedony	June	Turquoise or Ruby	December

BIRTH DAYS

Monday's child is fair of face;
Tuesday's child is full of grace;
Wednesday's child is loving and giving;
Thursday's child works hard for its living;
Friday's child is full of woe;
Saturday's child has far to go;
But the child that's born on the Sabbath day
Is blithe and bonny and good and gay

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

	Name.	Birthplace.	Year.	Paternal Ancestry.	Residence.	Inaugurated.		Politics	Place of Death	Year.	Age.
						Year	Age				
1	George Washington	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1732	English	Va.	1789	57	Fed.	Mt. Vernon, Va.	1799	67
2	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	English	Mass.	1797	62	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	91
3	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Welsh	Va.	1801	58	Rep.†	Monticello, Va.	1820	83
4	James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	1751	English	Va.	1809	58	Rep.	Montpelier, Va.	1836	85
5	James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1758	Scotch	Va.	1817	59	Rep.	New York City	1831	73
6	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1767	English	Mass.	1825	58	Rep.‡	Washington, D. C.	1848	80
7	Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.*	1767	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1829	62	Dem.	Hermitage, Tenn.	1845	78
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	Dutch	N. Y.	1837	55	Dem.	Lindenwold, N. Y.	1862	79
9	William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va.	1773	English	O.	1841	68	Whig	Washington, D. C.	1841	68
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	English	Va.	1841	51	Dem.	Richmond, Va	1862	72
11	James K. Polk	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1795	Scotch-Irish	Tenn.	1845	50	Dem.	Nashville, Tenn.	1849	53
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1784	English	La.	1849	65	Whig	Washington, D. C.	1850	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1800	English	N. Y.	1850	50	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
14	Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	1804	English	N. H.	1853	49	Dem.	Concord, N. H.	1869	64
15	James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.	1791	Scotch-Irish	Pa.	1857	66	Dem.	Wheatland, Pa.	1868	77
16	Abraham Lincoln	Larue Co., Ky.	1809	English	Ill.	1861	52	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1865	56
17	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	English	Tenn.	1865	57	Rep.	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	1875	66
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, O.	1822	Scotch	D. C.	1869	47	Rep.	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	1885	63
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.	1822	Scotch	O.	1877	54	Rep.	Fremont, O.	1893	70
20	James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga Co., O.	1831	English	O.	1881	49	Rep.	Long Branch, N. J.	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	Scotch-Irish	N. Y.	1881	51	Rep.	New York City	1886	56
22	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	English	N. Y.	1885	48	Dem.	Princeton, N. J.	1908	68
23	Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, O.	1833	English	Ind.	1889	55	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind	1901	67
24	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1837	English	N. Y.	1893	56	Dem.	Princeton, N. J.	1908	71
25	William McKinley	Niles, O.	1843	Scotch-Irish	O.	1897	54	Rep.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1901	58
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City	1858	Dutch	N. Y.	1901	43	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	60
27	William H. Taft	Cincinnati, O.	1857	English	Ohio	1909	51	Rep.			
28	Woodrow Wilson	Staunton, Va.	1856	Irish	N. J.	1913	57	Dem.			
29	Warren G. Harding	Corsica, O.	1856	Scotch	Ohio	1921	56	Rep.			

* Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Amos Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster County, S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union County, N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line.

† The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder.

‡ Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his Administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

Census of the United States for Towns and Cities of 3,000 Population and Over, Arranged Alphabetically by States.

ALABAMA

Alabama City	5,432
Albany	7,652
Anniston	15,709
Bessemer	16,556
Birmingham	178,270
Brighton	3,665
Decatur	4,228
Dothan	10,034
Ensley	7,000
Eufaula	4,259
Fairfield	4,798
Florence	10,529
Gadsden	14,737
Girard	4,214
Greenville	3,377
Huntsville	8,018
Lanett	3,820
Mobile	60,151
Montgomery	43,464
Opelika	4,734
Phoenix	4,555
Selma	15,607
Sheffield	6,682
Talladega	6,546
Troy	5,696
Tuscaloosa	11,996
Tuscumbia	3,855
Union Springs	4,055
Whistler	3,432

ARIZONA

Bisbee	9,205
Clifton	4,874
Douglas	9,916
Flagstaff	3,000
Globe	7,044
Jerome	5,000
Miami	6,689
Morenci	5,010
Nogales	5,199
Phoenix	29,053
Prescott	5,092
Sonora	5,000
Tucson	20,292

ARKANSAS

Argenta	14,907
Arkadelphia	3,311
Batesville	4,299
Blytheville	6,477
Brinkley	5,133
Camden	3,995
Conway	4,564
Eldorado	3,887
Eureka Springs	3,228
Fayetteville	5,362
Forrest City	3,377
Fort Smith	28,870
Harrison	3,477
Helena	9,112
Hope	4,796
Hot Springs	11,695
Jonesboro	9,384
Little Rock	64,997
Marianna	4,810
Mena	3,441
Newport	3,557
North Little Rock	14,048
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	19,280
Stuttgart	4,522
Texarkana	8,257
Van Buren	5,224
West Helena	5,000

CALIFORNIA

Alameda	28,806
Alhambra	9,096
Anaheim	5,526
Angels Camp	3,000
Bakersfield	18,638
Berkeley	55,886
Brawley	5,392
Burlingame	4,107
Calexico	6,223
Chico	8,872
Coalings	5,000
Colton	4,282
Corona	4,129
Coronado	3,285
Daly City	3,779
Dinuba	3,400
East San Diego	4,148
El Centro	5,464
Eureka	12,923
Fresno	45,000
Fullerton	4,415
Glendale	13,536
Grass Valley	4,006
Hanford	5,888
Hayward	3,487
Huntington Park	4,513
Inglewood	3,286
Lodi	3,516
Long Beach	55,593
Los Angeles	576,673
Madera City	3,444
Maricopa	3,000
Martine	3,858
Marysville	5,461
Merced	3,974
Modesto	6,700
Monrovia	5,480
Monterey	4,108
Napa	6,757
National	3,116
Oakland	216,361
Ontario	7,280
Orange	4,884
Oroville	5,000
Oxnard	4,417
Palo Alto	5,900
Pasadena	45,354
Petaluma	6,226
Piedmont	4,282
Pittsburg	4,715
Pomona	13,505
Red Bluff	3,530
Redlands	9,571
Redondo Beach	4,913
Redwood	4,020
Richmond	16,843
Riverside	19,341
Roseville	4,477
Sacramento	65,857
Salinas	4,308
San Bernardino	18,721
San Diego	74,683
San Fernando	3,204
San Francisco	506,676
San Jose	39,604
San Leandro	5,703
San Luis Obispo	5,895
San Mateo	5,979
San Rafael	5,512
Santa Ana	15,485
Santa Barbara	19,441
Santa Clara	4,998
Santa Cruz	10,917
Santa Maria	3,943
Santa Monica	15,252
Santa Paula	3,967
Santa Rosa	8,758
So. Pasadena	7,648
So. San Francisco	4,411
Stockton	40,296
Taft	3,317
Tulare	3,750
Turlock	3,700
Vellejo	21,107
Venice	10,385
Ventura	4,342
Visalia	4,550
Watsonville	5,013
Watts	4,529
Whittier	7,997
Woodland	4,147

COLORADO

Boulder	10,980
Canon City	4,551
Colorado Springs	30,105
Delta	3,500
Denver	256,491
Durango	4,116
Englewood	4,356
Florence	3,500
Fort Collins	8 755
Fort Morgan	3,818
Grand Jct.	8,665
Greeley	10,883
La Junta	4,964
Lamar	4,500
Leadville	4,959
Longmont	5,848
Loveland	5,279
Montrose	3,581
Pueblo	42,908
Rocky Ford	3,746

Salida	4,689
Sterling	6,415
Trinidad	10,906
Victor	3,162
Walsenburg	3,142

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia	17,643
Berlin	3,128
Bethel	3,201
Bridgeport	143,538
Bristol	20,620
Danbury	18,943
Danielson	3,130
Darrien	4,184
Derby	11,238
East Hartford	9,225
Enfield	11,708
Fairfield	6,134
Farmington	3,478
Glastonbury	4,796
Greenwich	5,939
Groton	4,236
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	138,036
Jewett City	3,196
Litchfield	3,005
Manchester	18,370
Meriden	29,867
Middletown	8,491
Middletown City	13,638
Montville	3,411
Mytic	3,000
Naugatuck	15,051
New Britain	59,316
New Canaan	3,767
New Haven	162,510
New London	25,688
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk	27,743
Norwich	22,304
Plainfield	6,719
Portland	3,425
Putnam	7,711
Rockville	7,726
Salisbury	3,522
Seymour	4,786
Shelton	9,475
Southington	5,085
So. Manchester	9,841
So. Norwalk	15,500
Stafford	5,233
Stamford	35,096
Stonington	9,539
Stratfords	5,712
Suffield	3,841
Thomaston	3,533
Thompson	4,804
Thompsonville	4,060
Torrington	20,623
Wallingford	9,648
Waterbury	91,715
Waterford	3,935
Watertown	3,850
West Hartford	8,854
West Haven	12,369
Westport	4,259
Wethersfield	3,148
Willimantic	12,330
Windham	14,154
Windsor	4,178
Windsor Locks	3,715
Winsted	8,248

DELAWARE

Dover	4,042
New Castle	3,854
Wilmington	110,168

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington	437,571

FLORIDA

Apalachicola	3,066
Arcadia	3,479
Bartow	4,203
Bradentown	3,868
Daytona	5,445
De Land	3,324
Fernandina	5,547
Gainesville	6,737
Jacksonville	91,558
Key West	19,039
Lake City	3,341
Lakeland	7,062
Liveoak	3,103
Miami	29,549
Ocala	4,914
Orlando	9,282
Palatka	5,102
Pensacola	31,035
Plant City	3,729
Quincy	3,204
St. Augustine	6,192
St. Petersburg	14,237
Sanford	5,588
Tallahasse	5,637
Tampa	51,252
West Palm Beach	8,659
West Tampa	8,463

GEORGIA

Albany	11,555
Americus	9,010
Athens	16,748
Atlanta	200,616
Augusta	52,548
Bainbridge	4,792
Barnesville	3,059
Brunswick	14,413
Carrollton	4,363
Cartersville	4,350
Cedartown	4,053
College Park	3,622
Columbus	31,125
Cordele	6,538
Cuthbert	3,022
Dalton	5,222
Dawson	3,504
Decatur	6,150
Douglas	3,401
Dublin	7,707
East Point	5,241
Elberton	6,475
Fitzgerald	6,870
Fort Valley	3,223
Gainesville	6,272
Griffin	8,240
Hawkinsville	3,420
La Grange	17,038
Lindale	3,104
Macon	52,995
Marietta	6,190
Milledgeville	4,619
Monroe	3,211
Moultrie	6,789
Newnan	7,037
Quitman	4,393
Rome	13,252
Savannah	83,252
Statesboro	3,807
Thomasville	8,196
Tipton	3,005
Toccoa	3,567
Valdosta	10,783
Washington	3,321
Waycross	18,068
Waynesboro	3,311
Winder	3,335

IDAHO

Boise	21,393
Caldwell	3,543
Coeur d'Alene	7,291
Idaho Falls	4,827
Kellogg	3,017
Lewiston	6,043
Moscow	3,956
Nampa	4,205
Pocatello	14,961
Rexburg	3,669
Twin Falls	8,324
Wallace	3,000

ILLINOIS

Alton	24,682
Anna	3,019
Aurora	36,397
Averyville	3,815
Batavia	4,395
Beardstown	7,111
Belleville	24,741
Belvidere	7,804
Benton	7,201
Berwyn	14,150
Bloomington	28,725
Blue Island	10,528
Cairo	15,203
Canton	10,928
Carbondale	6,267
Carlinville	5,212
Carterville	3,404
Centralia	11,702
Champaign	15,873
Charleston	6,600
Chicago	2,701,705
Chicago Heights	19,653
Christopher	3,830
Cicero	44,995
Clinton	5,898
Collinsville	9,753

Danville	33,750
Decatur	43,818
De Kalb	7,871
Dixon	8,191
Downers Grove	3,543
Du Quoin	7,285
East Moline	8,675
East St. Louis	66,740
Edwardsville	5,336
Effingham	4,024
Eldorado	5,004
Elgin	27,454
Elmhurst	4,594
Evanston	37,215
Flora	3,558
Forest Park	6,594
Frankfort Heights	3,423
Freeport	19,669
Galena	4,742
Galesburg	23,785
Geneseo	3,375
Georgetown	3,061
Granite City	14,757
Greenville	3,071
Harrisburg	7,125
Harvard	3,294
Harvey	9,216
Havana	3,614
Herrin	10,986
Highland Park	6,167
Hillsboro	5,074
Hinsdale	4,386
Hoopeston	5,451
Jacksonville	15,713
Jerseyville	3,839
Johnston City	7,137
Joliet	38,406
Kankakee	16,721
Kewanee	16,026
La Grange	6,525
Lake Forest	3,363
Lasalle	13,050
Lawrenceville	5,080
Lincoln	11,882
Litchfield	6,215
Macomb	6,714
Madison	4,996
Marion	9,582
Marissa	3,000
Marseilles	3,391
Mattoon	13,449
Maywood	12,072
Melrose Park	7,147
Mendota	3,934
Metropolis	5,055
Milledgeville	4,619
Moline	30,709
Monmouth	8,116
Morris	4,505
Morrison	3,000
Mt. Carmel	7,456
Mt. Olive	3,503
Mt. Vernon	9,815
Murphysboro	10,703
Naperville	3,830
Nokomis	3,465
Normal	5,143
North Chicago	5,839
Oak Park	39,830
Oglesby	4,135
Olney	4,491
Ottawa	10,816
Pana	6,122
Paris	7,985
Paxton	3,033
Pekin	12,086
Peoria	76,121
Peru	8,869
Pontiac	6,664
Princeton	4,126
Quincy	35,978
River Forest	4,358
Robinson	3,368
Rochelle	3,310
Rockford	65,651
Rock Island	35,177
Roodhouse	3,000
Saint Charles	4,099
Salem	3,457
Savanna	5,237
Shelbyville	3,568
Sparta	3,340
Springfield	59,183
Spring Valley	6,493
Staunton	6,027
Sterling	8,182
Streator	14,799
Sycamore	3,602
Taylorville	5,806
Urbana	10,244
Vandalia	3,316
Venice	3,895
Virden	4,682
Waukegan	19,226
West Frankfort	8,478
West Hammond	7,492
Westville	4,241
Wheaton	4,137
Wilmette	7,814
Winnetka	6,694
Wood River	3,476
Woodstock	5,523
Zion City	5,580

INDIANA

Alexandria	4,172
Anderson	29,767
Attica	3,392
Auburn	4,650
Aurora	4,410
Bedford	8,963
Bicknell	7,635
Bloomington	11,595
Bluffton	5,391
Boonville	4,451
Brazil	9,293
Clinton	10,962
Columbia City	3,499
Columbus	8,990
Connersville	9,901
Crawfordsville	10,139
Crown Point	3,232
Decatur	4,762
Dunkirk	3,031
East Chicago	35,967
Elkhart	24,277
Elwood	10,790
Evansville	85,264
Fort Wayne	86,549
Frankfort	11,585
Franklin	4,909
Garrett	4,796
Gary	55,378
Gas City	3,224
Goshen	9,525
Greencastle	3,780
Greenfield	4,168
Greensburg	5,345
Hammond	36,004
Hartford City	6,183
Huntingburg	3,261
Huntington	14,065
Indiana Harbor (See E. Chgo.)	
Indianapolis	314,194
Jasonville	4,461
Jeffersonville	10,098
Kendallville	4,981
Kokomo	30,067
Lafayette	22,486
Laporte	15,158
Lawrenceburg	3,464
Lebanon	6,257
Linton	5,845
Logansport	21,626
Madison	6,711
Marion	23,747
Martinsville	4,895
Michigan City	19,457
Mishawaka	15,195
Mitchell	3,025
Mount Vernon	5,284
Muncie	36,524
New Albany	22,992
New Castle	14,458
Noblesville	4,758
North Vernon	3,084
Peru	12,410
Plymouth	4,338
Portland	5,958
Princeton	7,132
Richmond	26,728
Rochester	3,720
Rushville	5,498
Seymour	7,348
Shelbyville	9,701
South Bend	70,983
Sullivan	4,489
Tell City	4,086
Terre Haute	66,083
Tipton	4,507
Union City (Ind. and Ohio combined population)	4,940
Valparaiso	6,518
Vincennes	17,210
Wabash	9,872
Warsaw	5,478
Washington	8,743
West Lafayette	3,830
West Terre Haute	4,307
Whiting	10,145
Winchester	4,021

IOWA

Albia	5,067
Algona	3,593
Ames	6,270
Atlantic	5,329
Belle Plaine	3,668
Boone	12,451
Burlington	24,057
Carroll	4,031
Cedar Falls	6,316
Cedar Rapids	45,566
Centerville	8,486
Chariton	5,235
Charles City	7,350
Cherokee	4,704
Clarinda	4,511
Clinton	24,151
Council Bluffs	36,162
Cresco	3,199
Creston	8,034
Davenport	56,727
Decorah	4,021
Des Moines	126,468
Dubuque	39,141
Eagle Grove	4,038
Estherville	4,123
Fairfield	6,113
Ft. Dodge	19,333
Ft. Madison	12,066
Glenwood	4,052
Grinnell	5,362
Hampton	3,025
Independence	3,683
Indianola	3,495
Iowa City	11,267
Iowa Falls	3,716
Jefferson	3,103
Keokuk	14,423
Knoxville	3,541
Le Mars	5,070
Manchester	3,102
Maquoketa	3,626
Marion	4,675
Marshalltown	15,731
Mason City	20,065
Missouri Valley	3,745
Mt. Pleasant	4,089
Muscatine	16,068
Newton	6,627
Oelwein	7,455
Oskaloosa	9,427
Ottumwa	23,003
Pella	3,096
Perry	5,642
Red Oak	5,578
Sheldon	3,323
Shenandoah	5,255
Sioux City	71,227
Spencer	4,599
Storm Lake	3,158
Valley Junction	3,026
Vinton	3,957
Waterloo	36,230
Waverly	3,561
Webster City	5,657

KANSAS

Abilene	4,895
Arkansas City	7,508
Atchison	12,630
Augusta	4,219
Beloit	3,082
Caney	3,597
Chanute	10,286
Cherryvale	4,304
Clay Center	3,715
Coffeyville	13,452
Columbus	3,064
Concordia	4,415
Dodge City	5,061
Eldorado	10,995
Emporia	11,273
Fort Scott	10,693
Fredonia	3,954
Frontenac	3,400
Galena	6,000
Garden City	3,171
Great Bend	4,622
Herington	3,273
Horton	3,600
Hutchinson	23,298
Independence	11,902
Iola	8,513
Junction City	7,516
Kansas City	101,177
Lawrence	12,456
Leavenworth	16,901
Manhattan	5,722
McPherson	4,595
Neodesha	3,943
Newton	9,781
Olathe	3,500
Osage City	3,010
Osawatomie	4,046
Ottawa	9,018
Paola	3,500
Parsons	16,028
Pittsburg	18,052
Pratt	4,716
Rosedale	7,674
Salina	15,085
Topeka	50,022
Wellington	7,048
Wichita	72,128
Winfield	7,953

KENTUCKY

Ashland	14,729
Bellevue	7,379
Bowling Green	9,638
Catlettsburg	4,183
Corbin	3,406
Covington	57,121
Cynthiana	3,857
Danville	5 034
Dayton	6,346
Earlington	3,931
Fleming	4,000
Fort Thomas	5,961
Frankfort	9,806
Fulton	3,415
Georgetown	3,903
Harrodsburg	3,765
Hazard	4,348
Henderson	12,169
Highland Park	3,979
Hopkinsville	9,696
Irvine	3,000
Jenkins	6,000
Lebanon	3,077
Lexington	41,534
Louisville	234,891
Ludlow	4,582
Madisonville	4,966
Mayfield	6,583
Maysville	8,786
Middlesboro	8,041
Mt. Sterling	3,932
Newport	29,317
Oakdale	3,198
Owensboro	17,424
Paducah	24,735
Paris	6,310
Princeton	3,689
Richmond	5,622
Russellville	3,111
Shelbyville	3,412
Somerset	4,672
Winchester	7,866

LOUISIANA

Abbeville	3,461
Alexandria	17,510
Baton Rouge	21,782
Bogalusa	8,245
Crowley	6,108
De Ridder	3,535
Donaldsonville	3,745
Eunice	3,272
Franklin	3,504
Gretna	7,197
Hammond	3,855
Homer	3,305
Houma	5,160
Jennings	3,824
Kentwood	3,059
Lafayette	7,855
Lake Charles	13,088
Minden	6,105
Monroe	12,675
Morgan City	5,429
Natchitoches	3,388
New Iberia	6,278
New Orleans	387,219
Oakdale	4,016
Opelousas	4,437
Plaquemine	4,955
Ruston	3,389
Shreveport	43,874
Thibodaux	3,526

MAINE

Auburn	16,985
Augusta	14,114
Bangor	25,978
Bar Harbor	3,622
Bath	14,731
Belfast	5,083
Biddleford	18,008

Brewer	6,064
Brunswick	5,840
Calais	6,084
Camden	3,015
Caribou	6,018
Dexter	4,113
Eastport	4,494
Ellsworth	3,058
Fairfield	4,551
Farmington	3,210
Fort Fairfield	4,551
Fort Kent	4,237
Gardiner	5,475
Houlton	6,191
Kennebunk	3,099
Kittery	4,763
Lewiston	31,791
Lisbon	4,116
Lubec	3,371
Madison	3,379
Millinocket	3,368
Norway	3,002
Old Town	6,630
Orono	3,555
Portland	69,272
Presque Isle	5,581
Rockland	8,109
Rumford	7,016
Saco	6,817
Sanford	10,691
Skowhegan	5,981
So. Portland	9,254
Van Buren	4,594
Waterville	13,351
West Brook	9,435

MARYLAND

Annapolis	11,214
Baltimore	733,826
Bethesda	4,751
Brunswick	3,905
Cambridge	7,467
Crisfield	4,116
Cumberland	29,837
Easton City	3,442
Frederick	11,066
Frostburg	6,017
Hagerstown	28,066
Havre de Grace	4,374
Lonaconing	8,000
Mt. Savage	3,000
Salisbury	7,502
Towson (Balto. P. O.)	3,700
Western Port	3,977
Westminster	3,521

MASSACHUSETTS

Abington	5,787
Adams	14,214
Agawn	5,023
Amesbury	10,036
Amherst	5,503
Andover	7,489
Arlington	18,665
Athol	9,792
Attleboro	19,731
Auburn	3,891
Ayer	3,052
Barnstable	4,836
Barre	3,357
Belmont	10,749
Beverly	22,561
Billerica	3,646
Blackstone	4,299
Boston	748,060
Braintree	10,554
Bridgewater	9,381
Brockton	66,254
Brookline	37,748
Cambridge	109,694
Canton	5,945
Chelmsford	5,682
Chelsea	43,184
Chicopee	36,214
Clinton	12,979
Concord	6,461
Dalton	3,752
Dartmouth	6,493
Dedham	10,783
Dracut	5,280
Dudley	3,701
East Bridgewater	3,389
East Hampton	10,360
East Weymouth	3,200
Everett	40,120
Fair Haven	6,277
Fall River	120,485
Falmouth	3,500
Fitchburg	41,029
Foxboro	3,755
Framingham	17,033
Franklin	6,497
Galva	2,974
Gardner	16,971
Gloucester	22,947
Grafton	6,887
Great Barrington	6,315
Greenfield	15,462
Hardwick	3,085
Haverhill	53,884
Hingham	5,599
Holbrook	3,161
Holyoke	60,203
Hudson	7,607
Indian Orchard	6,000
Ipswich	6,201
Lawrence	94,270
Lee	4,085
Leicester	3,635
Lenox	3,242
Leominster	19,745
Lexington	6,350
Lowell	112,759
Ludlow	7,470
Lynn	99,148
Malden	49,103
Mansfield	6,255
Marblehead	7,324
Marlboro	15,028
Maynard	7,086
Medfield	3,594
Medford	39,038
Melrose	18,204
Melrose Highlands	4,000
Methuen	15,189
Middlesboro	9,048
Milford	13,471
Millbury	5,653
Milton	9,382
Mittineague	3,300
Monson	5,004
Montague	7,675
Nantucket	3,166
Natick	10,907
Needham	7,012
New Bedford	121,217
Newburyport	15,618
Newton	46,054
Newton Center	4,646
Newton Highlands	3,907
Newtonville	4,850
North Adams	22,282
Northampton	21,951
North Andover	6,366
North Attleboro	9,238
Northbridge	10,174
North Easton	3,000
North Grafton	4,232
Norwood	12,627
Orange	5,393
Oxford	3,820
Palmer	9,896
Peabody	19,552
Pittsfield	41,751
Plymouth	13,032
Provincetown	4,246
Quincy	47,611
Randolph	4,756
Reading	7,439
Revere	28,823
Rockland	7,074
Rockport	3,878
Salem	42,529
Saugus Center	10,874
Shrewsbury	3,708
Somerset	3,377
Somerville	93,091
Southbridge	14,245
So. Hadley Falls	5,527
So. Weymouth	3,800
Spencer	5,930
Springfield	129,563
Stoneham	7,873
Stoughton	6,982
Swampscott	8,101
Taunton	37,137
Templeton	4,019
Tewksbury	4,450
Three Rivers	3,000
Turners Falls	5,000
Uxbridge	5,384
Wakefield	13,025
Walpole	5,490
Waltham	30,915
Ware	8,525
Wareham	5,176
Warren	3,467
Watertown	21,457
Webster	13,258
Wellesley	6,439
Westboro	5,789
Westfield	18,603
Westford	3,170
West Medford	5,627

West Newton	5,021
Westport	3,262
West Springfield	13,443
Weymouth	15,057
Whitinsville	4,600
Whitman	7,520
Williamstown	3,981
Willimansett	5,286
Winchendon	5,904
Winchester	10,485
Winthrop	15,455
Woburn	16,574
Worcester	179,754

MICHIGAN

Adrian	11,878
Albion	8,354
Allegan	3,637
Alma	7,542
Alpena	11,101
Ann Arbor	19,516
Battle Creek	36,164
Bay City	47,554
Belding	3,911
Benton Harbor	12,233
Bessemer	5,482
Big Rapids	4,558
Birmingham	3,694
Boyne City	4,284
Buchanan	3,187
Cadillac	9,750
Calumet	32,845
Charlotte	5,126
Cheboygan	5,642
Coldwater	6,114
Crystal Falls	3,394
Detroit	993,739
Dowagiac	5,440
Ecorse	4,394
Escanaba	13,103
Fenton	3,000
Flint	91,599
Ford	4,294
Gladstone	4,953
Grand Haven	7,224
Grand Ledge	3,043
Grand Rapids	137,634
Greenville	4,045
Hamtramck	48,615
Hancock	12,079
Hastings	5,132
Highland Park	46,499
Hillsdale	5,476
Holland	12,166
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	6,935
Iron River	4,295
Iron Mountain	8,251
Ironwood	15,739
Ishpeming	10,500
Jackson	48,374
Kalamazoo	48,858
Lansing	57,327
Lapeer	4,723
Ludington	8,810
Manistee	9,694
Manistique	6,380
Marine City	3,731
Marquette	12,718
Marshall	4,270
Menominee	10,507
Midland	5,483
Monroe	11,573
Mt. Clemens	9,488
Mt. Pleasant	3,972
Munising	5,037
Muskegon	36,570
Muskegon Hghts.	9,514
Negaunee	7,419
Niles	7,311
Norway	4,533
Otsego	3,168
Owosso	12,575
Petoskey	5,064
Pontiac	34,273
Port Huron	25,944
River Rouge	9,822
Royal Oak	5,600
Saginaw	61,903
St. Clair	3,204
St. Johns	3,925
St. Joseph	7,251
St. Louis	3,036
Sault Ste. Marie	12,096
South Haven	3,829
Sturgis	5,995
Three Rivers	5,209
Traverse City	10,925
Wakefield	4,151
Wyandotte	13,851
Ypsilanti	7,413

MINNESOTA

Albert Lea	8,056
Alexandria	3,001
Anoka	4,287
Austin	10,118
Bemidji	7,086
Brainard	9,591
Chisholm	9,039
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	6,806
Duluth	98,917
Ely	3,572
Eveleth	7,205
Fairmont	4,360
Faribault	11,089
Fergus Falls	7,581
Hastings	3,983
Hibbing	15,089
Hopkins	3,022
Hutchinson	3,379
International Falls	4,500
Lake City	3,142
Little Falls	6,078
Mankato	12,469
Minneapolis	380,582
Montevideo	3,056
Moorhead	5,720
New Ulm	6,745
Northfield	3,265
Owatonna	7,252
Pipestone	3,600
Red Wing	8,637
Rochester	13,722
St. Cloud	15,873
St. Paul	234,595
St. Peter	4,335
South St. Paul	6,860
Stillwater	7,735
Thief River Falls	4,685
Two Harbors	4,546
Virginia	14,022
Waseca	3,908
West Minneapolis	3,055
Willmar	5,892
Winona	19,143
Worthington	3,481

MISSISSIPPI

Aberdeen	4,071
Bay St. Louis	3,033
Biloxi	10,937
Brook Haven	4,706
Canton	3,252
Clarksdale	7,552
Columbus	10,501
Corinth	4,946
Greenville	11,560
Greenwood	7,793
Gulfport	8,157
Hattiesburg	16,482
Holly Springs	3,500
Jackson	22,817
Laurel	13,037
McComb	7,775
Meridian	23,399
Moss Point	3,340
Natchez	12,608
Pascagoula	6,082
Tupelo	5,055
Vicksburg	17,931
Water Valley	4,064
West Point	4,400
Yazoo City	5,244

MISSOURI

Aurora	3,575
Bonne Terre	5,000
Boonville	4,665
Brookfield	6,304
Cameron	3,248
Cape Girardeau	10,252
Carrollton	3,218
Carterville	4,539
Carthage	10,068
Caruthersville	4,750
Chaffee	3,035
Charleston	3,410
Chillicothe	6,525
Clinton	5,098
Columbia	10,379
De Soto	5,003
Excelsior Springs	4,165
Flat River	5,112
Fredericktown	3,124
Fulton	5,595
Hannibal	18,950
Independence	11,686
Jefferson City	14,067
Joplin	29,902
Kansas City	297,847

Kennett	3,622
Kirksville	7,213
Kirkwood	4,422
Lexington	5,250
Liberty	3,097
Louisiana	4,060
Macon	3,584
Marceline	3,760
Marshall	5,200
Maryville	4,711
Mexico	6,013
Moberly	12,789
Monett	4,206
Neosho	3,968
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	8,042
Richmond	4,409
St. Charles	8,503
St. Joseph	77,939
St. Louis	773,000
Sedalia	25,000
Sikeston	3,613
Slater	3,797
Springfield	39,631
Trenton	6,951
University City	6,792
Warrensburg	4,811
Washington	3,132
Webb City	7,807
Webster Grove	9,474
West Plains	3,178

MONTANA

Anaconda	11,668
Billings	15,100
Bozeman	6,183
Butte	41,611
Deer Lodge	3,780
Glendive	3,816
Great Falls	24,121
Havre	5,429
Helena	12,500
Kalispell	5,147
Lewiston	6,120
Livingston	6,326
Miles City	7,937
Missoula	12,668
Red Lodge	4,860
Round Up	3,500

NEBRASKA

Alliance	4,591
Beatrice	9,664
Chadron	4,412
Columbus	5,410
Fairbury	5,294
Falls City	3,253
Fremont	9,925
Grand Island	13,960
Hastings	11,647
Havelock	3,602
Holdrege	3,030
Kearney	7,702
Lincoln	54,948
McCook	4,303
Nebraska City	6,279
Norfolk	8,634
North Platte	10,466
Omaha	191,601
Plattsmouth	4,287
Scotts Bluff	6,912
University Place. (Lincoln P. O.)	4,112
York	5,388

NEVADA

Ely	3,000
Goldfield	3,500
Reno	14,869
Tonopah	4,144

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin	16,104
Claremont	9,524
Concord	22,167
Dover	13,029
Exeter	4,604
Franklin	6,318
Haverhill	3,406
Keene	11,210
Laconia	10,897
Lancaster	3,054
Lebanon	6,162
Littleton	4,239
Manchester	78,384
Milford	8,939
Nashua	28,379
New Market	3,348
Newport	4,109
Portsmouth	13,569
Rochester	9,673
Somersworth	6,688
Suncook	3,183

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park	12,400
Atlantic City	50,682
Audubon	4,740
Bayonne	69,893
Belleville	15,660
Bergenfield	3,667
Bloomfield	22,019
Bogota	3,906
Boonton	5,381
Bordentown	4,371
Bound Brook	5,906
Bridgeton	14,323
Burlington	9,049
Caldwell	3,993
Camden	116,309
Carlstadt	4,472
Carteret	4,400
Chrome	4,000
Cliffside Park	5,709
Clifton	26,470
Collingswood	8,714
Cranford	5,200
Dover	9,817
Dunnellen	3,394
East Orange	50,710
East Rutherford	5,463
Edgewater	3,530
Elizabeth	95,682
Englewood	11,617
Fairview	4,882
Fort Lee	5,761
Franklin	4,075
Freehold	4,768
Garfield	19,381
Glassboro	3,000
Glen Ridge	4,146
Gloucester	12,162
Guttenberg	6,726
Hackensack	17,667
Hackelstown	3,000
Haddonfield	5,646
Hammonton	6,417
Harrison	15,721
Hawthorne	5,135
Highland Park	4,866
Hoboken	68,166
Irvington (Newark P. O.)	25,480
Jersey City	297,864
Kearney Jct. (Newark P. O.)	26,724
Keyport	4,415
Lakewood	5,149
Lambertville	4,660
Lodi	8,175
Long Branch	13,521
Lyndhurst	9,515
Madison	4,658
Merchantville	4,754
Metuchen	3,334
Millburn	4,372
Millville	14,691
Montclair	28,810
Moorestown	3,600
Morristown	12,505
Mt. Holly	6,000
Newark	414,216
New Brunswick	32,779
Newton	4,125
North Plainfield	6,916
Nutley	9,421
Orange	33,268
Passaic	63,824
Paterson	135,866
Pennsgrove	6,050
Perth Amboy	41,707
Phillipsburg	16,923
Plainfield	27,700
Pleasantville	5,887
Princeton	5,917
Rahway	11,042
Raritan	4,457
Red Bank	9,251
Ridgefield Park	8,570
Ridgewood	7,580
Riverside	4,011
Rochelle Park	5,438
Roosevelt	11,047
Roselle	5,737
Rutherford	9,497
Sacaucus	5,423
Salem	7,435
Somerville	6,718
South Amboy	7,897
South Orange	7,274
South River	6,596

Summit	10,174
Tenafly	5,650
Town of Union	24,776
Trenton	119,289
Verona	3,039
Vineland	6,799
Wallington	5,715
Washington	3,341
Weehawken	13,488
Westfield	9,026
West Hoboken	40,068
West New York	29,926
West Orange	15,573
Wildwood	4,000
Woodbury	5,801
Wrightstown	5,288

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque	15,157
Carlsbad	3,000
Clovis	6,000
East Las Vegas	5,000
Gallup	3,500
Las Cruces	3,467
Las Vegas	5,500
Raton	5,544
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fe	7,000
Silver City	3,217
Tucumcari	3,500

NEW YORK

Albany	13,344
Albion	4,683
Amsterdam	33,524
Auburn	36,192
Babylon	3,100
Baldwinsville	3,685
Ballston Spa	4,103
Batavia	13,541
Bath	4,795
Bayshore	3,025
Beacon	10,996
Binghamton	66,800
Brockport	3,368
Bronxville	3,055
Buffalo	506,775
Canandaigua	7,356
Canastota	3,995
Carthage	4,320
Catskill	4,728
Cohoes	22,987
Corning	15,820
Cortland	13,294
Dansville	4,681
Depew	5,850
Dobbs Ferry	4,030
Dolgeville	3,448
Dunkirk	19,336
East Aurora	3,703
East Rochester	3,471
East Syracuse	4,106
Ellenville	3,116
Elmira	45,393
Elmira Heights	4,188
Endicott	9,500
Fairport	3,556
Frankfort	4,198
Fredonia	6,051
Freeport	8,599
Fulton	13,043
Geneva	14,648
Glen Cove	3,875
Glens Falls	16,638
Gloversville	22,075
Goshen	5,016
Gouverneur	4,143
Granville	3,024
Green Island	4,411
Greenport	3,735
Hamburg	3,185
Hastings Upon Hudson	5,526
Haverstraw	5,226
Hempstead	6,382
Herkimer	10,453
Hoosick Falls	4,896
Hornell	15,025
Hudson	11,745
Hudson Falls	5,761
Huntington	5,000
Ilion	10,169
Irondequoit (P. O. Rochester)	3,000
Ithaca	17,004
Jamestown	38,917
Johnson City	8,587
Johnstown	10,908
Kenmore	3,160
Kingston	26,688
Lackawanna	17,918
Lancaster	6,059
La Salle	3,813
Le Roy	4,203
Little Falls	13,029
Lockport	21,308
Lowville	3,127
Lynbrook	4,367
Lyons	4,253
Malone	7,556
Mamaroneck	6,276
Massena	5,993
Mechanicsville	8,166
Medina	6,011
Middletown	18,420
Mt. Morris	3,312
Mt. Vernon	42,726
Newark	6,964
Newburgh	30,366
New Rochelle	36,213

GREATER NEW YORK

New York	5,621,151
Brooklyn	2,022,262
Borough of Queens	466,811
Bayside (Flushing P. O.)	4,400
College Point (Flushing P. O.)	9,952
Corona (Flushing P. O.)	14,479
Elmhurst (Flushing P. O.)	8,385
Far Rockaway	8,985
Flushing	22,448
Glendale Sta. (Brooklyn P. O.)	8,459
Jamaica	18,000
Long Island City	60,019
Maspeth (Flushing P. O.)	14,427
Ozone Park (Jamaica P. O.)	9,000
Richmond Hill (Jamaica P. O.)	11,636
Rockaway Beach. (Far Rockaway P. O.)	4,092
Springf'ld Gardens (Jamaica P. O.)	3,199
Whitestone (Jamaica P. O.)	5,722
Winfield (Flushing P. O.)	7,751
Woodhaven (Jamaica P. O.)	15,000
Woodside (Flushing P. O.)	5,385
Borough of Richmond	115,959
Mariners Harbor. (Port Richmond P. O.)	5,000
New Brighton	20,000
Port Edward	3,871
Port Richmond	15,000
Rosebank	5,000
Stapleton	12,000
Tompkinsville	8,000
Tottenville	3,000
W. New Brighton	10,000
Niagara Falls	50,760
North Tarrytown.	5,927
No. Tonawanda	15,482
Norwich	8,269
Nyack	4,444
Ogdensburg	14,609
Olean	20,506
Oneida	10,541
Oneonta	11,582
Ossining	13,705
Oswego	23,626
Owego	4,147
Patchogue	4,506
Peekskill	15,868
Penn Yan	5,215
Perry	4,717
Plattsburg	10,909
Port Chester	16,573
Port Jervis	10,171
Port Washington.	5,722
Potsdam	4,039
Poughkeepsie	35,000
Rensselaer	10,823
Rochester	295,850
Rockville Ctr.	5,223
Rome	26,341
Rye	5,308
Sag Harbor	3,245
Salamanca	9,276
Saranac Lake	5,174
Saratoga Springs.	13,181
Saugerties	4,013

Schenectady	88,723
Scotia	4,358
Seneca Falls	6,389
Silver Creek	3,260
Solvay	7,352
Southampton	3,092
Spring Valley	4,428
Suffern	3,154
Syracuse	171,717
Tarrytown	5,807
Tonawanda	10,068
Troy	72,013
Tupper Lake	3,910
Union	3,303
Utica	94,156
Walden	5,493
Walton	3,598
Wappinger Falls	3,235
Warsaw	3,622
Waterford	3,047
Waterloo	3,809
Watertown	31,285
Watervliet	16,073
Waverly	5,270
Wellsboro	3,452
Wellsville	5,046
Westfield	3,413
Whitehall	5,258
White Plains	21,031
Whitesboro	3,038
Yonkers	100,226

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville	28,504
Burlington	5,952
Charlotte	46,318
Concord	9,903
Durham	21,719
Elizabeth City	8,925
Fayetteville	8,877
Gastonia	12,871
Goldsboro	11,296
Greensboro	19,746
Greenville	5,772
Henderson	5,267
Hendersonville	3,720
Hickory	5,076
High Point	12,869
Kinston	9,771
Lenoir	3,718
Lexington	5,254
Lincolnton	3,390
Monroe	4,084
Mooresville	4,315
Mt. Airy	4,752
New Bern	10,300
Newton	3,021
Oxford	3,606
Raleigh	24,418
Reidsville	5,333
Rocky Mount	12,742
Roxboro	3,214
Salisbury	13,884
Shelby	3,609
Statesville	7,895
Tarboro	4,568
Thomasville	5,676
Wahpeton	3,069
Throop	6,672
Titusville	8,432
Washington	6,166
Wilmington	33,372
Wilson	10,653
Winston Salem	48,395

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck	6,951
Devils Lake	5,140
Dickinson	4,122
Fargo	21,961
Grand Forks	14,010
Hebron	11,374
Mandan	4,336
Minot	10,476
Valley City	4,686
Williston	4,178

OHIO

Akron	208,435
Alliance	21,603
Ashland	9,249
Ashtabula	22,082
Athens	6,418
Barberton	18,811
Barnesville	4,865
Bellaire	15,061
Bellefontaine	9,237
Bellevue	5,776
Bowling Green	5,788
Bridgeport	3,977
Bryan	3,641
Bucyrus	10,425
Byesville	3,156
Cambridge	13,104
Canton	87,091
Celina	4,226
Chillicothe	15,831
Cincinnati	401,247
Circleville	7,049
Cleveland	796,836
Cleveland Heights	15,236
Clyde	3,099
Columbus	237,031
Conneaut	9,343
Coshocton	10,847
Crestline	3,807
Crooksville	3,311
Cuyahoga Falls	10,200
Dayton	151,559
Defiance	8,876
Delaware	8,756
Delphos	5,745
Dennison	5,524
Dover	8,101
East Cleveland	27,292
East Liverpool	21,411
East Palestine	5,750
East Youngstown	11,237
Eaton	3,210
Elyria	20,474
Euclid	3,363
Fairport	4,211
Findlay	17,015
Fostoria	9,987
Fremont	12,468
Galion	7,374
Gallipolis	6,070
Geneva	3,081
Girard	6,556
Glouster	3,140
Greenfield	4,228
Greenville	7,104
Hamilton	39,675
Hillsboro	4,356
Hubbard	3,220
Ironton	14,007
Jackson	5,842
Jamestown	6,627
Kenmore	12,683
Kent	7,070
Kenton	7,690
Lakewood (Cleveland P. O.)	41,732
Lancaster	14,706
Lima	41,306
Lisbon	3,113
Lockland (Cincinnati P. O.)	3,439
Logan	5,493
London	3,530
Lorain	37,295
Mansfield	27,824
Marietta	15,140
Marion	27,891
Martins Ferry	11,634
Marysville	5,635
Massillon	17,428
Medina	3,430
Miamiburg	4,383
Middleport	3,772
Middletown	23,594
Mingo Jct.	4,616
Mt. Vernon	9,237
Napoleon	4,132
Nelsonville	6,440
Newark	26,718
Newcomerstown	3,200
New Lexington	3,157
New Philadelphia	10,718
Niles	13,080
Norwalk	7,379
Norwood	24,966
Oberlin	4,236
Orrville	4,107
Painesville	6,886
Piqua	15,044
Pomeroy	4,294
Port Clinton	3,928
Portsmouth	33,011
Ravenna	7,219
Reading	3,985
St. Bernard (Cincinnati P. O.)	6,312
St. Marys	5,679
Salem	10,305
Sandusky	22,897
Sebring	3,541
Shadyside	3,084
Shelby	5,578
Sidney	8,590
Springfield	60,840
Steubenville	28,508
Struthers	5,847
Tiffin	14,375
Toledo	243,109

Toronto	4,684
Troy	7,260
Uhrichsville	6,428
Union City, Ind.-Ohio Combined Pop.	4,940
Upper Sandusky	3,708
Urbana	7,621
Van Wert	8,100
Wadsworth	4,742
Wapakoneta	5,295
Warren	27,050
Washington C. H.	7,962
Wauseon	3,035
Wellston	6,687
Wellsville	8,849
West Park	8,560
Willard	3,889
Wilmington	5,037
Wooster	8,204
Xenia	9,110
Youngstown	132,358
Zanesville	29,569

OKLAHOMA

Ada	8,012
Altus	4,498
Alva	3,912
Anadarko	3,439
Ardmore	14,181
Bartlesville	14,417
Blackwell	7,174
Chickasha	15,447
Claremore	3,435
Coal Gate	3,255
Collinsville	3,801
Cushing	6,326
Drumwright	6,460
Duncan	3,463
Durant	7,340
Elk City	3,165
El Reno	7,872
Enid	16,576
Frederick	3,822
Guthrie	11,757
Henryetta	5,889
Hugo	6,368
Idabel	3,067
Lawton	8,930
McAlester	18,504
Mangum	3,405
Miami	6,802
Muskogee	30,277
Norman	5,004
Nowata	4,471
Oilton	4,000
Oklahoma City	91,258
Okmulgee	4,176
Pawhuska	6,414
Perry	3,154
Picher	9,676
Ponca City	7,051
Sand Springs	4,076
Sapulpa	12,929
Shamrock	5,000
Shawnee	15,348
Stillwater	4,701
Sulphur	3,667
Tar River	3,500
Tulsa	72,075
Vinita	5,010
Wagoner	3,436
Walters	3,032
Woodward	3,849

OREGON

Albany	4,283
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	14,027
Baker	7,729
Bend	5,415
Corvallis	5,752
Eugene	10,593
Grants Pass	3,151
Hood River	3,195
Klamath Falls	4,801
La Grande	6,913
Marshfield	4,034
Medford	5,756
North Bend	3,268
Oregon City	5,686
Pendleton	7,387
Portland	258,288
Rosebud	4,738
Roseburg	4,381
Salem	17,679
The Dalles	5,807

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown	73,502
Altoona	60,331
Ambler	3,094
Ambridge	12,730
Apollo	3,227
Archbold	8,603
Ardmore	3,500
Arnold	6,120
Ashland	6,666
Ashley	6,520
Aspinwall	3,170
Athens	4,384
Avalon	5,277
Avoca	4,950
Bangor	5,402
Beaver	4,135
Beaver Falls	12,802
Bellefonte	3,996
Belle Vernon	4,394
Bellevue	8,198
Bentleyville	3,679
Bedwick	12,181
Bethlehem	50,358
Birdsboro	3,299
Blairsville	4,391
Blakely	6,564
Bloomsburg	7,819
Boyertown	3,189
Brackenridge	4,987
Braddock	20,879
Bradford	15,525
Bridgeport	4,680
Bridgeville	3,092
Bristol	10,273
Brookville	3,272
Butler	23,778
Canonsburg	10,632
Carbondale	18,640
Carlisle	10,916
Carnegie	11,516
Carrick	10,504
Catasauqua	4,714
Centerville	4,793
Chambersburg	13,171
Charleroi	11,516
Cheltenham	11,015
Chester	58,030
Clairton	6,264
Clearfield	8,529
Clifton Heights	3,155
Coaldale	6,336
Coatesville	14,515
Columbia	10,836
Conemaugh	6,000
Connellsville	13,804
Conshohocken	8,481
Coraopolis	6,162
Corry	7,228
Coudersport	3,100
Crafton	5,954
Dale	3,115
Danville	6,952
Darby	7,922
Derry	3,000
Dickson City	11,049
Donora	14,131
Dormont	6,455
Dorranceton	6,334
Dowington	4,024
Doylestown	3,837
Dubois	13,681
Dunmore	20,250
Dupont	4,576
Duquesne	19,011
Duryea	7,777
East Conemaugh	15,256
E. Mauch Chunk	3,868
Easton	33,813
E. Pittsburgh	6,527
E. Stroudsburg	5,278
Edgewood	3,181
Edwardsville (Wilkes Barre P. O.)	9,027
Elizabeth	7,410
Ellwood	8,049
Emanus	4,370
Emporium	3,036
Ephrata	3,192
Erie	93,372
Etna	6,341
Exeter	4,176
Farrell	15,115
Ford City	5,605
Forest City	6,004
Forty Fort	3,389
Frackville	5,590
Franklin	9,970
Freedom	3,452
Freeland	6,666
Galeton	5,705
Gallitzin	3,504
Gettysburg	4,439
Gilberton	4,766
Girardville	4,482
Glassport	6,959
Glen Lyon	3,500
Greensburg	15,033

Greenville	8,101
Grove City	3,674
Hanover	8,664
Harrisburg	75,917
Hazleton	32,277
Hollidaysburg	3,734
Homestead	20,452
Huntingdon	7,051
Indiana	7,043
Irwin	3,235
Jeanette	10,627
Jenkintown	3,366
Jermyn	3,158
Jersey Shore	6,103
Johnsonburg	4,334
Johnstown	67,327
Juniata	7,660
Kane	7,283
Kingston	8,952
Kittanning	7,153
Knoxville	7,201
Kulpmont	4,695
Lancaster	53,150
Lansdale	4,728
Lansdowne	4,066
Lansford	9,625
Larksville (Wilkes Barre P. O.)	9,438
Latrobe	9,484
Lebanon	24,643
Leechburg	3,991
Lehighton	6,102
Lewisburg	3,204
Lewistown	9,849
Ligonier	3,596
Lockhaven	8,557
Luzerne	5,998
McAdoo	4,674
McDonald	5,547
McKeesport	45,975
McKees Rocks	16,713
Mahano City	15,599
Marcus Hook	5,324
Mauch Chunk	3,666
Mayfield	3,662
Meadville	14,568
Mechanisburg	4,688
Media	3,562
Meyersdale	3,716
Middletown	5,920
Midland	5,452
Millvale	8,031
Milton	8,638
Miners Mills	4,365
Minersville	7,845
Minooka	3,100
Monaca (Scranton P. O.)	3,838
Monessen	18,179
Monongahela	8,688
Mt. Carmel	17,469
Mt. Oliver	5,575
Mt. Pleasant	5,862
Mt. Union	4,744
Munhall (Homestead P. O.)	6,418
Nanticoke	22,614
Narberth	3,704
Nazareth	3,978
New Brighton	9,361
New Castle	44,938
New Kensington	11,987
Norristown	32,319
Northampton	9,349
North Braddock	14,928
North East	3,481
Northumberland	4,061
Oakmont	4,512
Oil City	21,274
Old Forge	12,237
Olyphant	10,236
Palmerton	7,168
Palmyra	3,646
Parsons	5,638
Patton	3,628
Pen Argyl	3,967
Pennsgrove	6,060
Philadelphia	1,823,158
Philipsburg	3,900
Phoenixville	10,484
Pitcairn	5,738
Pittsburgh	588,193
Pittston	18,497
Plains	3,500
Plymouth	16,500
Portage	4,164
Pottstown	17,431
Pottsville	21,876
Punxsutawney	10,311
Quakertown	3,081
Rankin	7,301
Reading	107,784
Red Lion	3,108
Renovo	5,877
Reynoldsville	4,116
Ridgeway	6,037
Rochester	6,937
Roscoe	3,000
Rossiter	3,500
Royersford	3,278
St. Clair	6,585
St. Marys	6,967
Sayre	8,078
Schuylkill Haven	5,437
Scottdale	5,768
Scranton	137,783
Sewickley	4,955
Shamokin	21,204
Sharon	21,747
Sharpsburg	8,921
Sharpsville	3,634
Shenandoah	24,726
Shippensburg	4,372
Slatington	4,014
Souderton	3,125
So. Bethlehem	3,943
South Fork	4,594
So. Williamsport	4,341
Steelton	13,428
Stroudsburg	5,278
Summit Hill	5,499
Sunbury	15,721
Susquehanna	3,764
Swissvale	10,908
Swovers (Wilkes Barre P. O.)	3,648
Swoyersville	6,876
Tamaqua	12,363
Tarentum	8,925
Taylor (Scranton P. O.)	9,876
Towanda	4,260
Turtle Creek	8,138
Tyrone	9,084
Union City	3,850
Uniontown	15,609
Vandergrift	9,531
Vandergrift Hgts.	3,438
Verona	3,938
Warren	14,256
Washington	21,480
Wayne	3,000
Waynesboro	9,720
Wellsboro	3,183
West Chester	11,717
West Hazleton	5,854
West Homestead	3,435
West Pittston	6,968
West York	3,320
Wilkes-Barre	73,833
Wilkinsburg	24,403
Williamsport	36,198
Wilmerding	6,441
Wilson	3,243
Windber	9,462
Winton	7,583
Woodlawn	12,495
Wyoming	3,582
Yatesboro	3,500
York	47,512

RHODE ISLAND

Barrington	3,897
Bristol	11,375
Central Falls	24,174
Coventry	5,670
Cranston	29,407
Cumberland	10,077
East Greenwich	3,290
East Providence	18,113
Lincoln	9,543
Lonsdale	3,700
Manville	6,000
Natick	3,500
Newport	30,255
North Kingston	3,397
North Providence	7,697
Pawtucket	64,248
Providence	237,595
South Kingstown	5,181
Tiverton	4,032
Valley Falls	3,750
Warren	7,841
Warwick	13,481
Westerley	9,952
West Warwick	15,461
Woonsocket	43,496

SOUTH CAROLINA

Abbeville	4,459
Aiken	4,103
Anderson	10,535
Bennettsville	3,197
Camden	3,930
Charleston	60,734
Cheraw	3,150

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Chester	5,557
Clinton	3,767
Columbia	37,524
Darlington	3,789
Easley	3,568
Edisto Island	3,000
Florence	10,968
Gaffney	5,010
Georgetown	5,530
Great Falls	3,000
Greenville	23,127
Greenwood	8,703
Hartsville	3,624
Laurens	4,629
Marion	3,892
Newberry	5,894
Orangeburg	7,290
Rock Hill	8,809
Spartansburg	22,638
Sumter	9,508
Union	6,141

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen	14,537
Brooklings	3,924
Deadwood	3,653
Huron	5,791
Lead	9,763
Madison	4,144
Mitchell	8,302
Mobridge	3,517
Pierre	3,209
Rapid City	5,777
Redfield	3,060
Sioux Falls	25,176
Watertown	9,400
Yankton	5,024

TENNESSEE

Alcoa	3,358
Alton Park	3,020
Bristol	8,047
Brownsville	3,062
Chattanooga	57,895
Clarksville	8,110
Cleveland	6,522
Columbia	5,526
Covington	3,410
Dyersburg	6,444
East Chattanooga	4,720
Fayetteville	3,629
Franklin	3,123
Greeneville	3,775
Harriman	4,019
Humboldt	3,913
Jackson	18,860
Johnson City	12,442
Kingsport	5,692
Knoxville	77,818
La Follette	3,056
Lebanon	4,084
Lenoir City	4,210
Maryville	3,739
Memphis	162,351
Morristown	5,875
Murfreesboro	5,367
Nashville	118,342
Paris	4,730
Rockwood	4,652
St. Elmo	3,890
Shelbyville	4,000
Springfield	3,860
Tullahoma	3,479
Union City	4,412

TEXAS

Abilene	10,274
Amarillo	15,494
Austin	34,876
Ballinger	3,536
Bay City	3,500
Beaumont	40,422
Beeville	3,063
Belton	5,098
Big Spring	4,273
Bonham	6,008
Bowie	5,000
Brady	3,200
Brenham	5,066
Brownsville	11,791
Brownwood	8,223
Bryan	6,295
Caldwell	3,000
Calvert	3,500
Cameron	3,263
Childress	5,003
Cisco	7,422
Clarksville	3,386
Cleburne	12,820
Coleman	3,046
Comanche	4,000
Commerce	3,842
Corpus Christi	10,432
Corsicana	11,356
Crockett	4,500
Cuero	3,671
Dalhart	3,000
Dallas	158,976
Decatur	3,000
De Leon	3,000
Del Rio	10,589
Dennison	17,065
Denton	4,732
Eagle Pass	8,000
Eastland	9,368
El Campo	3,000
Electra	6,000
El Paso	83,836
Ennis	7,224
Fort Worth	106,482
Gainesville	8,648
Galveston	44,255
Georgetown	3,096
Gonzales	3,128
Gorman	3,200
Greenville	10,799
Hillsboro	6,952
Houston	138,076
Jacksonville	3,723
Kingsville	4,500
Laredo	22,710
Lockhart	4,000
Longview	5,713
Lubbock	4,051
Lufkin	4,878
McAllen	5,331
McKinney	6,677
Magnolia Park	4,080
Marlin	4,310
Marshall	14,271
Mart	3,105
Mercedes	3,414
Mineral Wells	3,950
Mission	3,847
Mt. Pleasant	4,099
Nacogdoches	3,546
Navasota	5,060
New Braunfels	3,700
Orange	9,212
Palestine	11,854
Paris	14,939
Plainview	3,989
Polytechnic	4,338
Port Arthur	22,251
Quanah	3,127
Ranger	16,205
Rio Grande	3,000
Royse City	15,000
San Angelo	14,500
San Antonio	161,379
San Benito	3,000
San Diego	3,000
San Marcos	4,327
Seguin	3,631
Seymour	3,600
Sherman	15,031
Silsbee	3,500
Smithville	3,167
Snyder	3,750
Somerville	3,000
Sour Lake	3,032
Stamford	3,704
Strawn	3,000
Sulphur Springs	5,558
Sweetwater	5,000
Taylor	6,000
Teague	3,288
Temple	11,033
Terrell	8,349
Texarkana, Ark.-Tex.	19,737
Texarkana	11,480
Tyler	12,085
Uvalde	3,885
Vernon	5,128
Victoria	5,000
Waco	38,385
Waxahachie	7,958
Weatherford	6,203
Wichita Falls	40,079
Yoakum	6,184

UTAH

Brigham	5,282
Eureka	3,608
Lehigh	3,078
Logan	9,439
Murray	4,584
Ogden	32,804
Park City	3,393
Payson	3,031
Provo	10,303
Richfield	3,262
Salt Lake City	118,110
Spanish Fork	4,036
Springville	3,010
Tooele	3,602

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